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IN

NEW YORK

AN HISTORICAL WORK

GIVING PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF THE MOST EMINENT CITIZENS OF NEW YORK

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PREFACE

THE history of a city is, to a large extent, the history of the men who, through the exercise of energy, ability and public spirit, have made it what it is; whose lives have not been solely devoted to business and personal concerns, but who have had the interests of their city at heart; and to whose earnestness of purpose and patriotic devotion to the good of the municipality its institutions and public and industrial interests owe their origin and development. This may truly be said of New York, the influence of whose leading citizens has been strongly felt in the growth of its civic institutions, and to whose commercial and political activity it owes the high standing which it has attained among the cities of the world. Of men of this character New York possesses many of whom it may well be proud, and none in any city better deserve the honor that it is here proposed to give them, of placing on record the story of their careers. Since to their exertions the city in great measure owes its growth and prosperity, it is fitting that they should receive the high measure of credit which is their due, and that the coming generations should have the opportunity of learning what was the influence, at the opening of the twentieth century, of its energetic and capable citizens upon its evolution, and of profiting by their example. It is to this worthy end that the work here offered is devoted.

Here may be read the life stories of those citizens of the American metropolis who have been most eminent in commercial and productive enterprise, and of those whose professional, legislative and official careers have been most marked and valuable. Among them are included many of the most prominent merchants, bankers, jurists, statesmen, theologians, physicians, soldiers, authors, scientists and philanthropists of our country; men who fought nobly for the cause of the Union in the Civil War, men to whom is due the commercial and industrial growth of our city, and who have given it its present high standing as one of the metropolitan cities of the civilized world.

To all those who take pride in the progress of a city which, in the space of less than three centuries, has far outgrown cities which were founded more than two thousand years ago, and to-day has but a single peer in the world, this work is offered as, in an ample sense, a history of that city, since it is the history of the men who have been and are now engaged in laying for it the foundations of a marked and memorable future. The work here referred to is practically a second edition of "The Makers of New York," one of the most valuable books ever issued concerning New York and its people, a work that had a large and instantaneous success, and is still held in high value by its possessors. This book has now been out of print for years, and the time is certainly ripe for a suitable successor; one not dealing with the men of bygone generations, as that largely did, but confining itself to the influential men of to-day. While, of course, it does not seek to be exhaustive, it has been made a well-considered selection from the lives of our leading men, and we trust that it will be valuable to future historians and, like the former, be deemed indispensable in libraries, newspaper offices and historical societies, as well as on the bookshelves of prominent citizens. The record of the former work shows that it was not a mere storehouse of sketches of subscribers to the volume, since two-thirds of those whose names appeared in it did not purchase the work; and the same may be said of the present edition, which it is proposed to keep free from any commercial considerations, putting in only those whom editorial supervision may deem worthy, that it may truly carry out the promise implied in its title.

This work, in truth, needs no eulogistic preface. It speaks for itself. Alike as a splendid example of the art of book-making and for the permanent value of its contents, it appeals to every citizen of the metropolis, and must long be cherished as the roll of honor of those to whom the city owes its fame, its development and its prosperity.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR

Colonel in the Spanish-American War and Capitalist

Was born at the family estate of Ferncliff, Rhinebeck, N. Y., on July 13, 1864. He is the son of William Astor, grandson of William B. Astor, and great-grandson of John Jacob Astor, the founder of the Astor family in America, and is the inheritor of his father's great estate. He received his education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Harvard University. He subsequently followed the example of his father in making an extended European tour, and on his return to the United States, traveled extensively in Cuba and Mexico and made several expeditions to the Rocky Mountain region, following the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. On his return to New York he became concerned in the management of the extensive Astor estate, which includes a vast and highly valuable amount of real estate in New York City, the Astors being the leading property holders in the American metropolis. Colonel Astor's inherited share in this estate is a very large one, and his time, when not engaged in other duties, is fully occupied in the care of it. He is also a director in many banks and trust companies, his duties in connection with which absorb much of his time.

The military career of Colonel Astor began in 1895, when he was appointed, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Morton. On the outbreak of the war with Spain, he manifested his patriotic spirit by presenting a complete and fully equipped and manned battery of artillery to the national government. Shortly after the beginning of the war, on May 9, 1898, he was commissioned Inspector-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., and with orders to report to Major-General J. C. Breckinridge and to accompany him on an inspection of the camps of Chickamauga Park, Huntsville, Tampa, Key West, and other localities. Subsequently he was detached and ordered to report to Major-General W. R. Shafter, at Tampa, Fla., for duty on his staff and to accompany the army of invasion in Cuba. After the landing of the army in Cuba, he took part in the operations of the Fifth Army Corps, being actively engaged with it in the stirring events of the battle, siege and surrender of Santiago de Cuba. After the surrender of the Spanish forces, he was chosen by Major-General Shafter, commanding the Army of Invasion, to deliver the official terms of capitulation to the Secretary of War, and proceeded to Washington in the performance of this duty. He received his discharge from the army in September, 1898, and was recommended by General Shafter, in his report to the Secretary of War, to be brevetted Colonel for "faithful and meritorious services."

Since the close of the war Colonel Astor has resided in New York, engaged in the business duties above mentioned, among which should be included the erection in 1897 of the Astoria Hotel. This splendid structure immediately adjoins the large Waldorf Hotel, previously built by his cousin, William Waldorf Astor, the two hotels having since been under one management and constituting the Waldorf-Astoria, one of the largest and costliest hotels in the world, and in great measure the centre of hotel life in New York. More recently Colonel Astor has built, at great cost, another fine hotel, the St. Regis, opened to the public in 1904.

Colonel Astor's time is by no means all taken up by business and social duties. His mind turns strongly to invention, and his ability in this direction is testified to by a number of useful devices upon which patents have been issued to him; one of these a pneumatic machine to remove worn-out material from roads before new stone is laid down, was exhib-

ited by him in 1893 at the Chicago World's Fair, and was awarded a first prize. It acts by means of an air-blast, which blows off the pulverized stone after it has been crushed. It is a device that is likely to prove of great utility in the macadamizing of country roads, and has been highly commended by the Scientific American. Another invention, decidedly more ambitious in character, but certainly of doubtful utility, is one designed to induce rain. Its purpose is to move large volumes of surface air by a suitable mechanical device, and convey it to the upper atmosphere through a conduit. The idea underlying the device is, that by moving a volume of warm, moist air to the colder upper regions and preventing its mingling with the atmosphere while ascending it will discharge its moisture as rain. The practical application of this idea has not yet been realized, Colonel Astor having contented himself with proposing the theory instead of constructing the mechanical means for its utilization. Whether it will be effective can only be told by a practical demonstration, and the difficulty and costliness of that would doubtless prove very great.

An invention which seems far more likely to be of utility is that of a practical turbine engine. On this he has taken out American and foreign patents, but with creditable generosity has presented the entire device to the public. In addition to his mechanical inventions, Colonel Astor has entered the field of authorship, and has shown a marked literary ability in his book entitled "A Journey in Other Worlds; a Romance of the Future." The story is an ideal conception of the inhabitants of the planets Jupiter and Saturn, and is a curious and interesting piece of fiction, with a plot handled in a very original manner.

As may be perceived from the above statement, Colonel Astor's time has been somewhat actively and usefully employed. Aside from his business, literary and mechanical labors, he has long been an ardent lover of sports and outdoor recreation and is an active member of many country clubs. He is especially interested in automobiling, in which he takes a great delight; being very expert in driving his cars, through his thorough and practical knowledge of their mechanism and construction. Cruising on his large steam yacht Nourmahal is another form of outdoor enjoyment of which he is very fond.

In 1891 Colonel Astor married Miss Ava L. Willing, of Philadelphia, a descendant of a prominent Pennsylvania family, whose ancestors came to America with William Penn, and who still hold much of the original family property. This marriage united two of the leading Knickerbocker and Quaker family stocks. There are two children, a son, William Vincent Astor, born 1892, and a daughter.

His club membership, above spoken of, includes the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, Brook, New York Yacht, Riding, Racquet and Tennis, Country and Tuxedo clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, etc.

REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES RUFUS TRYON

United States Navy (retired)

James Rufus Tryon, long a prominent surgeon in the United States Navy, and at present bearing the rank of Rear-Admiral, on the retired list, was born at Coxsackie, N. Y., on the 24th of September, 1837. Obtaining his preliminary instruction in the schools of his native place, he entered Union College for the advantages of a higher education, graduating from this institution in 1858. His subsequent eminence in his profession was acknowledged in the degrees of Ph.D., conferred upon him by Union College in 1891, and LL.D., in 1895. Taking up the study of medicine and graduating M.D., he applied for a position in the United States Navy, passed the necessary examination, and received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon on September 22, 1863. This was in the midst of the Civil War, and the new member of the surgical corps of the Navy found abundant work laid out for him. Assigned to the West Gulf Squadron, he served in it till the end of the war, being present at the hot fight under Admiral Farragut in Mobile Bay, and after this battle being put in charge of the wounded at the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

At the close of the war he was assigned to the Naval Hospital at Boston, remaining on duty there till 1866, when he was detailed to make a special report to the Naval Department covering the history of the treatment paid members of the wounded in that hospital during the war. For the four following years he was engaged on shore duty as an assistant in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at Washington, with the rank of Passed Assistant Surgeon, to which he was promoted in 1866.

In 1870, at the end of this term of service, he was put at sea duty, being ordered to the Asiatic Squadron, on which he remained until 1873, and receiving promotion to the grade of full Surgeon in the latter year. His service in the Asiatic seas was an active one, part of his time being spent as physician in charge of the temporary smallpox hospital at Yokohama, Japan, during the epidemic of that disease in 1871, and part of it, by appointment of Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, then in command of the station, in superintending the erection of the present United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, a service for which his long experience in hospital requirements had well fitted him.

At the conclusion of his term of service with the Asiatic Squadron he was put on special duty at New York, and from there sent to the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Fla., where a yellow-fever epidemic was decimating the garrisons. After a period of duty here extending over three years he was assigned to the North Atlantic Station, and from 1879 to 1882 was again engaged on special duty at New York City. He left there in the latter year for a further term of sea duty on the Pacific Station, his services being called for during the following years in Alaska, Hawaii and on the South Pacific Coast.

After this long period of active service in various parts of the world Surgeon Tryon was sent to Philadelphia in 1883 as a member of the Examining Board of Surgeons, and in 1884 was honored by being sent as a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, in whose deliberations his varied experience proved of value. After taking an active part in this Congress he was kept on duty in European waters and on the African coast for the following three years, when he was ordered to report at the Marine Rendezvous, New York, and from 1888 to 1891 was again a member of a Medical Examining Board, this time in New York City. In the last-named year Union College, as already stated, conferred on him the honorary degree of Ph.D. as a fitting recognition of his high standing in the Surgical Corps of the United States service. In the same year he was promoted to the rank of Medical Inspector.

Later in 1891 Surgeon Tryon was assigned to duty on the cruiser Chicago, flagship of the North Atlantic Station, and later was actively engaged in the duties of his profession at Montevideo, Uruguay, and at La Guayra, Venezuela. One of its periodical revolutions was now taking place in Venezuela, and he volunteered his services for the relief of the wounded of both parties at Macuto, his work here being so appreciated by the Venezuelan authorities that he was honored with the decoration of the "Busto del Libertador," the chief decoration of honor of that South American republic.

Surgeon Tryon had now been in active duty for thirty years, and had won, by his intelligence and high ability in his profession, an advanced standing in the estimation of the Naval Department. His eminence was recognized and rewarded in 1893 by his promotion to the high post of Surgeon-General in the United States Navy, his equivalent rank in the service being that of Commodore. On May 10, 1893, he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, and remained in this field of duty till 1897, in January of which year he was appointed Medical Director, and in October, General Inspector of Hospitals. In 1898 he was a delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Madrid, Spain. He was retired from active service, with the rank of Rear-Admiral, September 24, 1899, and now resides in his place of birth, Coxsackie, N. Y.

LEVI PARSONS MORTON

Former Vice-President, and former Governor of the State of New York; born Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824; youngest son of the Rev. Daniel Oliver Morton. He is a direct descendant of George Morton, of Bawtry, Yorkshire, England, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth, Mass., from the ship Ann in 1623. Mr. Morton was educated at the Academy in his native town, and then chose a mercantile career. When twenty years old he began business at Hanover, N. H., remaining there about five years; in 1849 he became connected with the house of James M. Beebe & Co., in Boston, as a clerk, and was admitted to partnership at the same time that Mr. Morgan, the successor of George Peabody & Co., of London, joined the firm; five years later he came to New York, and established the dry goods commission house of Morton & Grinnell; in 1863 he went into the banking business, establishing the well-known house of Morton, Bliss & Co., and in connection with Sir John Rose, who was at one time financial minister to Canada, he founded the house of Morton, Rose & Co., of London, England. Mr. Morton was a careful student of the financial transactions of the Government, and his firm was one of the syndicates which so successfully assisted in funding the national debt and making the resumption of specie payment possible at a fixed rate. The London firm were the first fiscal agents of the United States Government from 1873 until 1884, and were reappointed in 1889. In the negotiation of the United States bonds and the payment of the Geneva award of fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars, and the Halifax Fishery Award of five million five hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Morton's firm was especially active; the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. was dissolved on October 1, 1899, and was succeeded by The Morton Trust Co., of which Mr. Morton was elected president, and he still fills that position. In 1878, President Hayes appointed Mr. Morton honorary commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exhibition, and in that same year he was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress from the Eleventh District in New York, defeating his opponent, a Tammany Democrat, by seven thousand votes; he was returned in 1880 by a largely increased vote. He represented in Congress the wealthiest district in the United States, and in the conscientious attention to the interests of his constituency, as well as those of the State at large, found himself a very busy man; his experience in finance made him naturally a leader in this branch of legislation, and he was promptly accorded a prominent place among his associates at the national capitol. He strongly opposed the unlimited coinage of silver in 1879, and characterized the measure then before the House as a "bill for the relief of owners of silver mines and silver bullion in the United States and Europe;" was always deeply interested in international politics and the relations of the United States with other countries, and served as a member of the committee on Foreign Affairs in the Forty-sixth Congress. The nomination for the Vice-Presidency was informally tendered Mr. Morton at Chicago in 1880, but he declined it, preferring to remain in Congress; subsequently he was given his choice between a place in the Cabinet as the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy, and the French Mission, and he chose the last named. His credentials were presented to the French Government on August 1, 1881, and the manner in which he filled that important position won for him the good opinion of the people of both that country and this; was able to secure the removal of the restrictions upon the importation of American pork to France, and was able to bring about also the recognition of American corporations in that country. Mr. Morton drove the first rivet in the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, and had the honor of accepting it

for his government. He represented the United States at the Paris Electrical Exposition and the Sub-Marine Cable Convention; in 1885, after the inauguration of President Cleveland, he resigned his mission and returned home. At the Republican National Convention in Chicago, in 1888, Mr. Morton was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, and was inaugurated in March of the following year. As a presiding officer of the Senate he discharged his duties in a most able and impartial way. On July 14, 1881, Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and in the following year Middleburg College remembered him with a similar honor. Mr. Morton is president and director of the Morton Trust Co., president and trustee of Fifth Avenue Trust Co.; trustee of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.; director in the Guaranty Trust Co.; director in the Home Insurance Co.; director in the Panama Coal Co., and director in the Washington Life Insurance Co. He is president of the Metropolitan and member of the Union, Union League, Lawyers' Republican and Tuxedo clubs, the Century Association, the New England Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the American Geographical Society. He has been married twice; his first wife was Lucy Kimball; she died in 1871. His second wife, whom he married in 1873, is a daughter of William L. Street; she is descended from several of the old Manhattan families; her grandfather was General Randall S. Street, and her grandmother, Cornelia Livingston, a grandmother of Robert Livingston and Alida (Schuyler) Van Rensselaer. Mr. Morton has had five children by his second wife. His eldest daughter, Edith Livingston, was married to William Corcoran Eustis, April 30, 1900; his daughter Helen was married to Count De Perigord, now Duke De Valencery, in London, in October, 1901, and his daughter Alice was married to Winthrop Rutherford, in February, 1902.

ALBERT BROWN CHANDLER

Albert Brown Chandler, the president of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, was born in West Randolph, Vermont, August 29, 1840. Mr. Randolph's family is of English origin, his progenitor being one of three brothers who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637. He is also a descendant on the maternal side of John Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts, through the Governor's daughter, Mary Winthrop.

Mr. Chandler was not so fortunate as to obtain a collegiate education, his early entry into practical affairs precluding that privilege, but he was well grounded in the branches of study pertaining to the public schools, and was an apt and proficient scholar. His school vacations were employed in studying the printer's art, an opportunity for which was afforded him in the office of the local newspaper and in the office of a paper in Montpelier, the capital of the State. Much of his leisure time was also spent in learning to manipulate the keys of a telegraph instrument in an office which was located in a book store in his native town, he at the same time earning a small compensation by discharging the duties of a messenger boy. The knowledge of telegraphy which he gained at this time was destined to soon stand him in good stead. His oldest brother, William W. Chandler, was general freight agent of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad in 1858, and at that time, when his brother was but eighteen years of age, learning something of his proficiency in telegraphy, he offered him the position of manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Bellaire, Ohio, at that period a comparatively unimportant station. Here he gave almost immediate evidence of his superior natural qualifications, and early in the following year he was transferred to Pittsburg and given a responsible position in the office of the Superintendent of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, and three months later was made agent of the railroad at Manchester, an important freight shipping point near Pittsburg. He remained in this position until 1863. His reputation as a skilful telegrapher had spread even then to such an extent that he was asked to take an important position in that line of work under the Government. This offer he declined for the time, but two years later, when he was twenty-two years old, he joined the ranks of the military telegraphers, the headquarters of which were in the War Department, within sound of the voice of the great War Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton. The character of the work performed was unlimited in its variety. It included all the reports from army headquarters in the field, the various important points outside the line of hostilities, as in New York and other principal cities of the North and Canada, as well as the consular stations throughout the world. In speaking of the work of the corps to which he was directly attached, Mr. Chandler recently said: "We were cipher telegraphers. All the messages we sent or received were in cipher. Not the commercial cipher in use at the present time, devised for the double purpose of abbreviation and secrecy, but intended for secrecy alone. Of course, this was not universal. The ordinary telegrams between the various departments were in the ordinary characters, but when they came to us there the cipher was used. Our skill in this line was frequently used for the purpose of deciphering intercepted telegrams from the enemy, and to good purpose, not infrequently resulting in the frustration of important plans."

An almost daily visitor to the rooms occupied by the military telegraphers was President Lincoln. Of these visits Mr. Chandler says: "He came into my room, as he would often remark, to 'get away from his persecutors.' He was as interested as a child in the work that was being done, and would look over my shoulder almost for hours, watching me deciphering. This intercourse led me to love the man, as did every one with

whom he came in contact. A more human and yet noble character never existed. He was dignified, but with a natural dignity. He was never intentionally unkind to any one, and no one could misunderstand him without doing so deliberately." Mr. Chandler retained his position in the War Department until about a year after the close of the war. During all the period of his service he was noted for the skill and intelligence with which he discharged his important duties, and on more than one occasion he received the special approval of Secretary Stanton for some specially skilful piece of work.

In 1866 it was determined to organize into one company the several telegraph companies then existing, and while this organization was in process Mr. Chandler was made chief clerk in the superintendent's office for the eastern division, and was also placed in charge of the transatlantic cable traffic, and to the duties of these positions were added those of superintendent of the sixth district of the eastern division. He continued to occupy these positions, and to discharge their onerous duties with complete satisfaction to the company, until January, 1875, when he resigned to become the general manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. From the position of general manager he was advanced by rapid stages through the different grades of secretary, trustee, treasurer and vice-president to that of president, to which position he was called in 1879, and which he continued to hold until 1882, when the Atlantic and Pacific was absorbed by the Western Union Company. In the latter year Mr. Chandler was tendered and accepted the presidency of the Fuller Electric Company, which was one of the first to engage in the arc system of electric lighting.

In December, 1884, at the instance of John W. Mackay, the California millionaire and financier, he was employed as counsel by the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, and in 1885, when the company had become involved in litigation, he was appointed by the Supreme Court of New York as receiver. Upon the termination of the legal questions involved, it was mainly through his efforts that the company was successfully reorganized, and in recognition of his valuable services he was elected its president and general manager. He was also chosen as general manager of the United Lines Telegraph Company. Subsequently he became a director, and afterward president of the Commercial Telegraph Company.

Through Mr. Chandler's efforts the New York Stock Exchange obtained control of the last-named company, he subsequently becoming vice-president and general manager of the New York Quotation Company, and afterward president of the Brooklyn District Telegraph Company. In 1887 he, with several of the chief officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company, effected arrangements for the discontinuance of the destructive competition which had previously existed, resulting in much advantage to the telegraph companies and to the public.

About twelve years ago the Postal Telegraph Company purchased a plot of ground at the corner of Murray Street and Broadway, and erected thereon a handsome twelve-story structure, in which are located the main offices and the operating rooms of the company. This fine structure was projected mainly through Mr. Chandler's efforts. He is now president of the New England Telegraph Company, and vice-president of the Commercial Cable Company, the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, the Otis Elevator Company, and the National Surety Company, besides occupying several minor positions of trust.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JUDSON D. BINGHAM

United States Army

Was born in Messena, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 16, 1831; in 1850 appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana, on the recommendation of Hon. A. J. Harlan, Representative in Congress from that district; served as a cadet at the Military Academy from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1854; promoted to Second Lieutenant, Second United States Artillery, July 1, 1854; served as Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1854, to August 28, 1854; served in garrison at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, November and December, 1854, and at Barrancas Barracks, Fla., from January, 1855, to March 22, 1856; promoted to First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, March 12, 1856; on duty in United States Coast Survey Service from March 22, 1856, to June 12, 1857; in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va. (Artillery School of Practice), 1857 to 1860; on expedition to Harper's Ferry, Va., to suppress John Brown's raid, 1859; on frontier duty at Fort Ridgely, Minn., from May, 1860, to April, 1861, and on expedition to the Yellow Medicine, Minn., in summer of 1860; in garrison at Fort McHenry, Md., May and June, 1861; appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, May 13, 1861; served during the Rebellion of the seceding States; in charge of trains and supplies of General Banks's command, in the field, in Maryland, from August, 1861, to February 12, 1862, and in charge of Quartermaster's depot, at Nashville, Tenn., from March, 1862, to March, 1863; served as Chief Quartermaster of the Seventeenth Army Corps (Lieutenant-Colonel ex-officio) from January 1, 1863, to April 23, 1863, when General Grant appointed him Chief Quartermaster of the Department and Army of Tennessee; he continued on duty in the field as Chief Quartermaster of that army from that date during the time it was commanded by Generals Grant, Sherman and McPherson, up to the date the latter was killed in battle, and subsequently by Generals Logan and Howard, to the end of the siege of Atlanta, Ga., August 25, 1864; was present as Chief Quartermaster of the Seventeenth Army Corps at Lake Providence and Milliken's Bend, La., April 9 to 23, 1863; was present as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of Tennessee at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., from April 23 to July 4, 1863; was present at the surrender of the city and during its occupation from July 4 to October, 1863; was at Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn., and at Bridgeport and Scottsboro, Ala., until last of December, 1863; joined General Sherman at Cairo, Ill., January 1, 1864, and under his direction arranged for transporting troops from Memphis to Vicksburg for the expedition to Meridian, Miss.; as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee accompanied General Sherman on the march with the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps from Vicksburg to Meridian and return, February and March, 1864; was present as Chief Quartermaster at headquarters Army of the Tennessee, Huntsville, Ala., March to June, 1864; and in the invasion of Georgia, including siege of Atlanta, June to August 25, 1864; was appointed Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department (Colonel ex-officio), August 2, 1864, and served as such from August 25, 1864, to December 31, 1866, being engaged in making investigations at Boston, Mass.; New York City, Elmira, Syracuse, and Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville and Camp Nelson, Ky.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; and Fort Riley, Kans.; on duty in the Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C., at various times from September, 1864, to December, 1865; from December, 1865, to January, 1867, was on duty with General Sherman at St. Louis, Mo., as Inspector of the

Quartermaster's Department; was on duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, at Detroit, Mich., from January 8, 1867, to March 31, 1870; in February, March and April, 1869, made inspections at Forts Richardson, Griffin, Concho, Stockton, Davis, McKavitt and San Antonio, Tex.; served as Assistant in the office of the Quartermaster-General at Washington, D. C., from April 4, 1870, to October, 1879, and in charge of the Bureau from October 25, 1873, to January 19, 1874, and from January 28 to February 20, 1875; served as Commissioner to audit Kansas War Accounts, under Act of Congress approved February 2, 1871, from March 8 to April 5, 1871; served as Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from October, 1879, to November, 1883; served as Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Pacific and Department of California, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from November, 1883, to May 30, 1886; served as Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1886, to December, 1894; promotions, to Quartermaster with the rank of Major, July 29, 1866; to Deputy Quartermaster-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, March 3, 1875; to Assistant Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel, July 2, 1883; brevets, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war; Brigadier-General, April 9, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the field during the war; retired from active service, May 16, 1895; member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; of the Army of the Cumberland; of the Army of Tennessee; Commander of the Society of Veterans of Indian Wars of the United States since its organization, April 23, 1896; companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and as ex-Senior Vice-Commander of the Commandery of the State of Illinois, a member of the Commandery-in-Chief; member of Manhattan Club of New York; of Union League of Philadelphia, and Osceola Club of Pensacola, Fla.; also member of Association of Graduates of United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Is a member of the National Geographic Society, of the Army and Navy Club of New York, and of the Fortnightly Club of Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT

Few members of the American Bar have attained a higher distinction in the legal profession than Robert B. Roosevelt. He has also become equally distinguished as an author and statesman. He was born in the city of New York on the 7th day of August, 1829. His family had lived in or near the city since 1648, and was of Dutch lineage on both sides to the time of his grandfather, who married Miss Van Schaick. Mr. Roosevelt received a collegiate education, and after his graduation began the study of law. Possessed of a vigorous mind and being a close student, he made rapid progress in his studies, and was admitted to practice at the age of twenty-one. He early attained an enviable reputation as an able counsel and advocate, and was intrusted with many important cases. But his professional life was early supplemented by an activity in literature and in political affairs, which brought him prominently into public notice, and eventually turned his life interests aside from legal practice. His literary taste developed early and rapidly, and was accompanied by powers of imagination and reasoning, together with a lucid style, that have made him popular as a magazine writer and as an author of more ambitious works.

Mr. Roosevelt has been from his youth an ardent lover of sport and of outdoor recreations, but his enthusiasm in this direction has always been tempered with a measure of good judgment that led him to make a vigorous protest against the indiscriminate slaughter of game in which so many so-called sportsmen indulge. In his determination to overcome this pernicious practice he devoted much time and energy to the organization of clubs and associations for the preservation of game, and to the obtaining from the Legislature of the State the passage of laws restrictive of the vandalism that threatened the complete extermination of the game and fish inhabiting the woods and waters of the State. In these efforts he was seconded by many prominent persons whose sympathies with the cause he had enlisted, and by their united help was founded the New York State Fishery Commission. He was eventually placed at the head of this commission, and his labors in the direction and management of its affairs were incessant until 1888, when his appointment by President Cleveland as United States Minister to the Netherlands caused him to suspend his supervision of the work. This he did not do, however, until he had submitted to the Legislature a complete and exhaustive report on the work of the commission, giving in detail the results of its work for twenty-one years.

At the time of Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the Ministership to the Netherlands he had been for a number of years president of the Holland Trust Company, and so anxious were the members of this organization to retain his services that they decided to continue him in the nominal position of president during his absence from the country. On the election of a Republican administration he resigned his foreign mission and returned to the active management of the affairs of the Holland Trust Company, and resumed his interest in literary, political and domestic affairs. He again became particularly active in the subject of the increase of the fish supply and the preservation of game, and served for a number of years as the president of the Fish Culture Association, the Association for the Protection of Game, and also of the international association, having the same object. His work in this direction was not confined to labors in the organization with which he was directly associated, but took the form of literature in his published volumes on "The Game Fish of North America," "The Game Birds of the North," "Superior Fishing," and "Fish Hatching and Fish Catching," "Florida and the Game Water Birds," "Love and Luck." He is also the author of "Five Acres Too

Much," a clever satire suggested by Edmund Morris's "Ten Acres Enough." Also of "Progressive Petticoats," a humorous illustration of medical habits. He edited the political works of Charles G. Halpine.

Politically, Mr. Roosevelt has been, throughout his entire career, an active member of the Democratic party, working in its interest during the Civil War, at which time he took part in the formation of several political associations. His greatest and most useful activity in municipal politics, however, was his share in the founding of the Committee of Seventy, whose work was directed against the outrages of the Tweed Ring. He was also the first vice-president of the Reform Club, and one of the editors of the Citizen, a paper devoted to the policy of this club. He subsequently took entire charge of this paper, and worked energetically through its columns for the overthrow of the Tweed ascendancy.

In 1870, Mr. Roosevelt was elected a member of the Forty-seventh Congress, having received the nomination and active support of both factions of the Democratic party. When in Congress he was an active member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and by his superior knowledge on the subject of municipal affairs, and his untiring attention to his duties, he was enabled to render most important service to the citizens of the capital. As an evidence of their appreciation of his labors in their behalf they presented to him a costly gold-headed cane on his retirement from office, an unusual event. Mr. Roosevelt took an active part in forming the legislation for the country at large, and was prominent in many of the debates. In municipal affairs he was active for many years, giving particular attention to the formation of the paid fire department and the improvement of the conditions of the Health Department. He was for some time an active member of the commission appointed by the city authorities to superintend the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge. He has been connected with the successful development of many financial properties, and has investments in many of the States of the Union. His most important business connection, however, is with the Holland Trust Company, already mentioned. In this he has associated with many men of prominence in the commercial world, for the most part, like himself, descended from Dutch families. Through this Holland element the company appeals to those of Knickerbocker descent in the United States, and has advantages and close relations with the Netherlands, a country that contains more wealth in proportion to its size than any other country of Europe.

Mr. Roosevelt was treasurer of the Democratic National Committee at the time of Mr. Cleveland's second election. He is president of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was chairman of the Committee for the Protection of Soldiers during the Spanish-American War. He has been a delegate to many national conventions, and was president of the Society of Founders and Patriots. He was one of the founders and has been ever since a member of the Lotos Club. He is also a member of many other clubs. He is the uncle of President Roosevelt.

DARIUS OGDEN MILLS

Darius Ogden Mills has been for many years one of the foremost bankers and financiers of the American metropolis. Mr. Mills was born in North Salem, Westchester County, New York, September 25, 1825, and is descended from an old family whose pioneer came from the north of England some time before the American Revolution, settling first on Long Island and then in Connecticut. James Mills, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was a man of considerable prominence in the community in which he dwelt, and was intrusted with the duties of various local offices. He was a man of large means, and was engaged in numerous forms of business, which caused him to lead an unusually active and busy life. Some of his investments proving unfortunate in their character, he suffered a financial reverse which swept away the greater part of his fortune, and he removed to Ossining, where he died in 1841, leaving his sons dependent upon their own energies for the gaining of a livelihood. D. O. Mills, then sixteen years of age, did not flinch from the task that was set before him. Inheriting rugged health from his earliest boyhood, he showed himself in the early stages of his career to be cool, clear-headed, capable and self-reliant, and from the moment that he first entered practical affairs he made his way with marked success. He received his education at the North Salem Academy and at the Mount Pleasant Academy in Ossining, leaving the last-named institution at the age of seventeen to accept a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment in New York. He almost immediately established his aptitude for business, and was frequently advanced by his employers to a more responsible position. He remained with this concern four years, when, at the invitation of his cousin, E. J. Townsend, of Buffalo, he went to that city to serve as cashier in the Merchants' Bank of Erie County, and also to become a partner with Mr. Townsend. Mr. Mills's two brothers had been attracted to California by the discovery of gold in that country, and D. Ogden determined to follow them. Concluding an arrangement with Mr. Townsend by which his business interests in Buffalo would be cared for, and providing himself with the means for carrying forward such enterprises as he might engage in, he left for the Coast, arriving in San Francisco in June, 1849. He immediately purchased a stock of merchandise and laid his plans for a trading expedition to Stockton, the then center of the gold operations. This enterprise was crowned with signal success, and at its conclusion he settled in Sacramento, where he carried on a business of general merchandizing, buying gold dust, and dealing in exchange on New York. So successful were his ventures that by the end of November he found himself in the possession of a cash capital of $40,000. Finding the work so congenial and profitable, Mr. Mills decided to return to Buffalo, close out his interests there and to make California his future home. This decision he carried into effect, and in 1850 he returned to the Coast, this time with a large cargo of valuable merchandise, which he disposed of at such a profit as to enable him to establish, with others, a banking institution at Sacramento, which at once became, under the name of D. O. Mills & Co., and has remained to this day, the leading banking concern of that city. He subsequently established a branch in Columbia, which he placed in charge of his brothers, James and Edgar.

In 1864 he was elected president of the Bank of California, a new institution which began business that year with a capital of $2,000,000. He remained connected with it till 1873, when he resigned the presidency and retired from business. After it was wrecked by his successor he was summoned again to the bank and resumed the presidency, subscribing personally to the bank capital $1,000,000, raising in

all nearly $7,000,000, and within six weeks enabling it to resume payment. In three years he again left it, after having firmly re-established its financial standing.

During his residence in California, Mr. Mills identified himself largely with the business interests of the Coast, and is still a large owner in gold, silver, copper and quicksilver mines, land ventures and industrial enterprises. Practical business engagements, however, never so absorbed his time as to render him indifferent to the higher interests of the population of the Coast. He accepted, with evident pleasure, the positions of regent and treasurer of the University of California, and he endowed a professorship in that institution, which is called the Mills Professorship of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. He also became one of the first trustees of the Lick Observatory and the Lick estate, and he has in many other ways promoted the growth of popular taste and intelligence.

In 1880, Mr. Mills transferred his home and part of his capital to New York, and he has ever since made his residence in that city. One of his first investments was the construction of a superb office building on Broad Street, which is known by his name, and which embraces in its tenantry some of the greatest corporations in the metropolis. A similar building was erected by him a few years ago in San Francisco.

Mr. Mills is a liberal contributor to the arts, and is favorably known for his practical efforts for the relief of those in the lower walks of life, notably in the construction of hotels where lodging and food of a superior character may be obtained for the actual cost of supplying them. He has devoted largely of his time and means to the perfection of these schemes, and his efforts have been crowned with a large measure of success. He is fond of travel, and his name is often found in the lists of the outgoing or incoming ocean steamers.

Mr. Mills was married September 5, 1854, to Jane T., daughter of James Cunningham, and their children are Ogden, and Elizabeth, wife of Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Union, Union League and Knickerbocker clubs.

REAR-ADMIRAL ARTHUR BURTIS

United States Navy

Was born in New York, and appointed assistant paymaster from that State by Mr. Lincoln in 1862; his grandfather, Arthur Burtis, was an Alderman of the city of New York from 1813 to 1819; his great-grandfather and great great-grandfather both served in the Revolutionary War. His father was the Rev. Arthur Burtis, D.D., an eminent clergyman of Buffalo, N. Y. Young Burtis' first orders were to duty under Admiral Farragut in the Sagamore, but on the way there in the supply steamer Rhode Island he contracted yellow fever and was sent north; upon recovering was ordered to the Connecticut, employed in convoying the California steamers through the Caribbean Sea; the Connecticut was next on the blockade, capturing four noted blockade-runners; also caused the destruction of four more, in the course of which duty she was engaged with Fort Fisher. From 1864 to 1866 Paymaster Burtis was attached to the Muscoota, of the Gulf Squadron; while in the Muscoota he was promoted to paymaster, May 4, 1866; from 1867 to 1869 he was stationed at League Island; from 1870 to 1873 was attached to the Brooklyn, which ship brought the body of Admiral Farragut from Portsmouth, N. H., to New York, and then went for a cruise in European waters—part of the three years' cruise on the Brooklyn he was the fleet paymaster of the European fleet. Upon his return home, after service at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, 1873, he became inspector of provisions and clothing at the navy yard, Philadelphia, from 1874 to 1877; most of the time he had the additional duty of paymaster of the receiving-ship St. Louis. In 1878 he was a member of the Board of Examiners; again ordered to League Island, and after about a year's service there went to the practice-ship Constellation for her summer cruise with the cadets of the Naval Academy. After this he was for some time on special duty at Navy Pay Office, New York; from 1883 to 1886 he was attached to the Galena, of the North Atlantic Squadron; the Galena was at Aspinwall in the spring of 1885; during the rebellion on the Isthmus, and when that city was burned, the officers and crew of the ship prevented much destruction of property and loss of life; the Galena also seized at St. Andrew's Island the filibustering steamer City of Mexico, in February, 1886. From June, 1886, to May, 1889, was the paymaster of the navy yard, New York; he next went to the Vermont, receiving-ship at New York, and in January, 1890, was ordered as fleet paymaster of the Pacific Squadron in the flagship Charleston. The Charleston brought King Kalakau from the Sandwich Islands to California, and took his remains back to Honolulu in January, 1891; from the Charleston he was transferred to the flagship San Francisco, March 31, 1891; the San Francisco was in Chili during the revolution in 1891, and in Valparaiso when Balmaceda's army was defeated and the Congressional forces captured that city, August 28, 1891; he was promoted to pay inspector, September 21, 1891; was detached from the flagship San Francisco, January 30, 1892; Pay Inspector Navy Yard, New York, December, 1892-1900; and he was member Board of Inspection and Survey, January, 1896-97; U. S. S. New York, fleet paymaster, 1897, North Atlantic Station. The New York was at Tortugas when the Maine was destroyed at Havana, February 15, 1898; captured the Spanish steamer Pedro, April 22, 1898, and later several other prizes; action with the Matanzas batteries, April 27, 1898; engagements, San Juan, Porto Rico, May 12, 1898; engagements, Santiago de Cuba, June 6, 1898; action, Santiago, June 16, 1898; action, Aguadores, Cuba, July 1, 1898; action, Santiago, July 2, 1898; action with Cervera's fleet, July 3,

1898; promoted to pay director, May 5, 1898; detached from the New York, July 3, 1899; in charge of Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass., December 30, 1899-1902; Navy Pay Office, New York, 1902; retired, November 21, 1902, with rank of rear-admiral; received the honorary degree of A. M. from Hobart College; member of the St. Nicholas Society of New York, the Holland Society of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Kappa Alpha Society, the St. Nicholas Club of New York, the Union Club of New York, and the Council of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. His home is now at Buffalo, N. Y.

BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER, D.D.

The Right Reverend Henry Codman Potter, the seventh Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York, was born in Schenectady, New York, on May 25, 1825, being the son of the Rev. Alonzo Potter, who was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania in 1845, and nephew of the Rev. Horatio Potter, who became Bishop of New York in 1861. Mr. Potter received his early education in the Philadelphia Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and thence entered the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1857. He was immediately made deacon, and one year later was ordained to the priesthood. From his entry on the deaconate until May 15, 1859, he was in charge of Christ Church, at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. He was subsequently transferred to St. John's Church, of Troy, New York, in charge of which parish he remained for seven years. At the end of this period he was installed as assistant rector at the famous Trinity Church, of Boston, where he served for two years. His next field of duty was as rector of an equally well-known church, Grace Church, New York City, of which he assumed pastoral charge in May, 1868, a post of duty which he continued to occupy for the succeeding sixteen years. During this period he received many invitations to transfer his labors to other fields, but he uniformly declined to make any change. In 1863 he was chosen president of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, by a vote of its trustees. This position he declined, and at a later date (1875) declined another offer, more in the line of his profession, that of Bishop of Iowa. His uncle, Bishop Horatio Potter, of the Diocese of New York, feeling, in 1883, unfitted to perform all the duties devolving upon him, preferred a request to the Diocesan Convention, then in session in Philadelphia, for an Assistant Bishop. This request of the aged Bishop was immediately complied with by the election of his nephew as Assistant Bishop. The consecration of the newly elected Bishop took place on October 20, 1883, in the presence of forty-three Bishops and nearly three hundred clergymen, who were assembled at the general convention. Mr. Potter's long connection as rector with Grace Church ceased in January, 1884, though he was still to remain related to his old parish in his new capacity as Bishop, which office he immediately assumed. Bishop Horatio Potter being unable to perform any of the duties of the office, he was soon obliged to retire from active labor in the diocese, all of whose duties now fell to the care of his assistant. On January 2, 1887, the aged Bishop died. His nephew now became the head of the See, a position which he has since that date continued to fill. The diocese over which he has episcopal control is the largest in population of any in the United States. Its numerical strength is over two millions, and within its boundaries are more than two hundred parishes and churches and over three hundred and fifty clergy, while the number of communicants is in excess of fifty-four thousand. The annual contributions of the diocese amount to over three million dollars. In 1866, Bishop Potter was appointed secretary of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and continued to perform the duties of that office until his election to the bishopric in 1883.

Nothing remains to be said at this time in connection with Bishop Potter's abilities as a member of the Episcopate, the high regard in which he is held by the community at large, or the earnestness with which he applies himself to the responsibilities and important duties of his position. Concerning these his name has become a household word, and on all hands none but the most approving words are heard. Not only is he conscientious, faithful and devoted to the spiritual welfare of the members of his church, but his time has been largely given to bettering the conditions of the struggling masses of all denominations. New York affords a

large field for the exercise of this true philanthropy, and Bishop Potter has availed himself of its opportunities to an extent equal to that of any other man in the community. It has not infrequently happened that instead of availing himself of the privilege so largely enjoyed by others holding a similar position, that of seeking rest and recreation during the heated term at some seaside or mountain resort, he has remained in the city during all these periods and devoted his time to the welfare, spiritual and otherwise, of the thousands whose habitations are in the humbler quarters of the city. By these efforts he has been enabled in an unostentatious manner to convey blessings to many who know him only as an humble and earnest worker in the ministry.

Bishop Potter has, by his ministrations and mingling with those in humble life, naturally become familiar with the conditions and environment of the laboring classes. In becoming thus familiar it has not infrequently happened that he has been a witness to the struggles that have so frequently occurred between capital and labor during the past few years, and he has made himself acquainted with the details of the questions in dispute. Such being the case, it has naturally fallen to his lot to be called upon to participate in the arbitration of these disputes, and upon all such occasions his services have been found to be invaluable, and the justice and wisdom of his decisions have in almost every instance been approved by both parties to the controversy.

Bishop Potter was married in early life to Eliza R. Jacob, of New York City, who died a number of years ago. On October 4, 1902, he married again, his second wife being Mrs. Clark, widow of Alfred Corning Clark, who died in 1896, leaving her an estate of many millions. Mrs. Potter, though possessed of great wealth, has never been prominent in society. She has chosen a more congenial field for her activities, and has been a generous though discriminate dispenser of charity. She built and equipped the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House at Canton and Rivington streets, New York, at a cost of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. She also erected the Alfred Corning Clark Memorial Chapel in East Thirty-first Street, New York, at a cost of more than one hundred thousand dollars. The ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of this last edifice were presided over by the Bishop. Mrs. Potter has also provided the Young Men's Christian Association at Cooperstown, New York, with a handsome home, furnishing it at the same time with an extensive library and a gymnasium thoroughly equipped with all of the up-to-date appliances. Besides these conspicuous instances of her bounty, she has given largely in other directions, which have not been made public.

Socially, Bishop Potter is a great favorite. The Potter family has always stood in the front rank of New York society. It has allied itself with a number of the oldest and most prominent houses. The Bishop himself is a thorough man of the world. He is genial in temperament and has a keen sense of humor. Many instances of his wit are recited, and he is quite noted for his epigrams. He is a delightful after-dinner speaker and has been much in request at all the fashionable functions to which it is considered appropriate to ask a clergyman. Each summer he visits Newport, where he has a summer house, The Gables. Besides the honors received by Bishop Potter at the period of his graduation, he has had several degrees conferred upon him by various colleges. Among these are included the degree of A.M., and subsequently that of D.D., conferred by Union College; the degree of LL.D., from the University of Cambridge, England; of D.D., from the University of Oxford, England; of D.D., from Harvard, and of the same degree from Yale University, this last having been conferred on the occasion of his elevation to the bishopric. Although well advanced in years, Bishop Potter is still active in the discharge of his many and important duties. His greatest work for some years past has been the superintendency of the building of the Cathedral of St John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, which, when completed, will be one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical edifices in the country.

DR. S. ADOLPHUS KNOPF

S. Adolphus Knopf, born at Halle-on-the-Saale, Germany, November 27, 1857; pursued classical studies at the Higher Municipal School of his native city; came to the United States in his early youth and settled first in New York and then in Los Angeles, Cal.; taught languages and entered the University of Southern California, remaining there until 1886; then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., and in 1888 was graduated; he then engaged in general practice at Los Angeles, Cal.; in 1890 went to France, matriculated at the University of Paris, receiving equivalent of "bachelier es esciences es lettres" at the Sorbonne, graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of the Paris University in 1895 with the mention of "extremement satisfait" for his doctor thesis ("Les Sanatoria, Traitement et Prophylaxie de la Phtisie Pulmonaire"). He remained one more year in Europe for the special study of sanatorium treatment of consumptives, serving as assistant physician to Professor Dettweiler of the Falkenstein Sanatorium. In June, 1896, the Academy of Medicine of Paris made him laureate for his work on tuberculosis and sanatoria. He returned to America in 1896, settled in New York City, devoting himself exclusively to tuberculosis work. In 1898, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia conferred upon him the Alvaranga prize for his work, entitled "Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Its Modern Prophylaxis and the Treatment in Special Institutions and at Home." A year later (1899) the International Congress for the Study of Tuberculosis, which convened at Berlin, awarded Dr. Knopf the prize of 4,000 marks for his essay "Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses and How to Combat It." This work has since appeared in German, American, Arabic, Brazilian, Bulgarian, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, Hebrew, Hindustan, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian (2), Japanese, Mexican, Polish, Russian (2), Servian, Spanish and Swedish editions. In 1901, Dr. Knopf wrote the second and enlarged edition of his doctor thesis, for which the Institute of France made him laureate. He is also the author of a prize essay on "Habitual Constipation." The doctor has served as interne, assistant and visiting physician to a number of American, French and German general and special hospitals. He is ex-vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and of the American Academy of Medicine; he was honorary vice-president of the British Congress on Tuberculosis in 1901, and official delegate of the United States Government to the International Congress on Tuberculosis in Paris, 1905. In 1902 he was chairman of the Committee on the Relief of the Sick Poor of the New York State Conference of Charities. He is an honorary fellow of the Maine Academy of Medicine, and of the Sociedad Cientifica Antonio Alsate of Mexico, and honorary director of the New Haven Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Dr. Knopf is a member of the International Bureau for the Prevention of Consumption; one of the founders and directors of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the New York Charity Organization Society. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine and of the New York State and County Medical Associations and Societies. He holds at present the positions of associate director of the Clinic for Pulmonary Diseases of the Health Department, visiting physician to the Riverside Sanatorium for Consumptives of the City of New York; consulting physician to the Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Gouverneur Hospital, the Sanatoria for Consumptives at Gabriels and Binghamton, N. Y., Scranton, Pa., etc.

Besides being the author of the books already referred to ("Les Sanatoria, Traitement," etc., "Pul-

monary Tuberculosis, Its Prophylaxis and Treatment," etc., "Die Tuberkulose als Volkskrankheit," etc.). Dr. Knopf wrote the article on Tuberculosis in the Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine and made numerous other contributions on the diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of tuberculosis and the sociological aspect of consumption, alcoholism, etc. Some of these are: "The Early Recognition of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," "The Urgent Need of Sanatoria for the Consumptive Poor," "State and Individual Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis During Childhood," "Respiratory Exercises in Prevention and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," "The Mission of Societies for the Prevention of Consumption in the Anti-Tuberculosis Crusade," "The Duties of the Individual and the Government in the Combat of Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses," "How May the Public School be Helpful in the Prevention of Tuberculosis?" "The Treatment and Care of Consumptives at Their Homes and the Value of Local Sanatoria," "The Treatment and Care of Post-Operative Tuberculous Patients and a Plea for the Establishment of Seaside Sanatoria and Convalescent Homes," "The Modern Tuberculosis Dispensary," "The Open-Air Treatment at Home for Tuberculous Patients with a Description of a Window Tent and a Half Tent," "The Treatment and Care of Advanced Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," "The Tuberculosis Situation in Penal Institutions, with Special Reference to the State Prisons at Sing Sing and Columbus, Ohio"; "Woman's Duty Towards the Health of the Nation," "The Family Physician as a Factor in the Solution of the Tuberculosis Problem," "Consumptive Heroes," "Die Anti-Tuberkulose Bewegung in den Vereinigten Staaten im Jahre 1905," "The Sanatorium for Tuberculous Patients and Its Medical and Social Mission," "The Possible Victory Over the Great White Plague."

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE W. MELVILLE

United States Navy

It is rare to find high professional ability and the capacity to attend scrupulously to office work and details combined in the same individual with the daring spirit and dauntless courage which lead to gallant deeds in the face of the most distressing conditions under which men can be placed. The "sound body" enabled the "sound mind" to do such things as Melville has accomplished, for his life has been one of strange and stirring adventure. Although his name will ever be associated with the Jeannette Expedition, he was a volunteer for two other well-known similar ventures to the far north, each of which accomplished its mission, *"tuto, cito, jucunde,"*—owing, in great measure, to the knowledge which he had of the things to be provided—a complete outfit being the necessary adjunct of success in undertakings of this nature. De Long, in his journals, bears full testimony to his cheerful and steady co-operation during that trying drift through entirely unknown seas. When the supreme moment came, and, with their own resources cut down to the lowest amount, the party had to make for an unknown shore, over a vast extent of ice and water, Melville was equal to the occasion. He commanded one of the three boats engaged in the retreat, and accomplished the feat of bringing that whale-boat's crew out alive—while the others perished, either in the icy waters of the Arctic or the equally inhospitable waste about the Lena delta. Most men would have thought that they had done enough; but, after a few days of rest to recuperate his forces, he again took his life in his hands and led a party which discovered, far down in that lonely wintry waste, the bodies of De Long, Dr. Ambler and their ill-starred companions. One boat, he rightly judged, had been lost during a night of storm, as they were approaching the land. In searching for the other boat's crew "he fought his perilous and painful way, mile by mile, through the rigors of perpetual winter and floating archipelagoes of ice along the Arctic coast for over five hundred miles, surviving the privations which had been fatal to many, and persevered until his search was rewarded by the recovery of all the records of the Jeannette Expedition." In the face of obstacles presented by the worst season, he penetrated to the mouth of the Lena in his search, and left no doubt that the unfortunate crew of the third boat had not succeeded in reaching the shore. As it was, he contributed to the geography of the world a new and important chart of that region. It was under his charge that the rude but massive tomb was built which sheltered the poor remains of the lost, "and the rites of Christian burial were performed over these martyrs to science and humanity, where perpetual winter had embalmed them." They were, however, subsequently exhumed by order of the United States Government and brought home, to be laid among the dust of their kin, with impressive ceremonies. The Russian Government offered every assistance to the officers who accomplished this pious mission, while our own Government conferred substantial rewards upon those who had aided Melville in his extremity. For his Arctic services Engineer Melville afterwards received special promotion, with the approbation of the whole navy and of the country at large. Engineer-in-Chief Melville was born in New York, of Scottish lineage, on January 10, 1841, and his education was acquired in the public schools, the school of the Christian Brothers and the Brooklyn Polytechnic School. He entered the navy at the outbreak of the Civil War, and served well and faithfully, both during that trying period and afterwards—when peace came—on our own coast, in the West Indies, in Brazil and on the East India Station, besides duty at navy

yards. He was everywhere a favorite on account of his cheerful, modest and unostentatious deportment, as well as for the zeal, bravery and endurance which he showed on all occasions which were calculated to bring forth those qualities—and there are not few, even in the ordinary course of service. Melville was made engineer-in-chief of the navy, and chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in August, 1877, and in January, 1892, was recommissioned in the same office, with the entire approbation of the whole navy, as well as that of the great industrial establishments with which he necessarily comes in contact in conducting a vast business. As an instance of his ability to accomplish unusual feats, and his capacity for extraordinary effort, we may mention the fact that in the summer of 1887 he himself prepared the general designs of the machinery of five vessels of the new navy. January, 1896, reappointed for the third term as chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and again for the fourth time in 1900. He was retired in 1903, but his interest in political matters is as keen and his judgment as good as when he was in the very prime of life.

NATHAN STRAUS

Nathan Straus is known as a leader in many fields. In philanthropy, sport, politics and business he has made his mark, and the indelible stamp of his individuality is impressed upon everything he undertakes.

It is no easy task to describe a character which abounds in so many opposites. The stranger is very apt to be deceived in him and not give him credit for the shrewdness and perspicacity which he possesses, but his brilliant successes in business are the best proofs of the soundness of his judgment and of his executive ability. It has been said that his nature is full of opposites. This is illustrated in many ways. He has been known to go to great lengths to assist an unfortunate employee, whom he afterward condemned as inefficient. The employee's inefficiency, however, had no effect upon the continuation of his employer's kindness.

"I would rather have the friendship of Nathan Straus than that of any other man in New York," said a prominent office-holder the other day. "He will go to any lengths to help a friend, but his bump of combativeness is also developed to a remarkable degree, and when he fights, my advice is to 'lay down!'"

It seems strange to many that Mr. Straus, with his various business enterprises, should have the time to devote to his practical charities. It is claimed by those who are in a position to judge, that through the medium of one of his charities alone he has saved from the grave thousands upon thousands of the tenement children. His dispensaries of Pasteurized milk are catalogued among the most notable features of New York City, and those who have never taken time to inquire into the aim and benefit of these institutions would be astounded by the statement that to cease their operations would result in the extinction of a large percentage of infant life. The wonderfully beneficent effects of this charity of placing pure sterilized milk within the reach of the poor of New York City stimulated the erection of similar plants in various cities of the United States, and lately it has been much discussed in connection with the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities. Nor is the good accomplished confined to this country alone, for recently in the German Reichstag a bill was introduced to provide for the sterilization of milk, and the results attained by Mr. Nathan Straus in New York were quoted in favor of its passage.

Nothing less than the most remarkable condensation and rapid combination would admit of Mr. Straus's operation of so many philanthropies in connection with his personal grasp of the great amount of detail belonging to his diversified enterprises. He has the genius of despatch without rush or hurry, is possessed of extraordinary nerve power and unflagging energy. He never yields to physical fatigue, and brain fag, so common to men of large occupations, is a thing unknown to him.

In politics, Nathan Straus is a steadfast Democrat, and is a power behind the throne in New York. In his quiet, calm way, he wields a potent power; and his influence is much sought after, and always used on the side of right and justice. His appointment by Mayor Grant to the position of Park Commissioner afforded him ample opportunities for establishing many improvements in the park system of New York. He lent his heart and brain to this cause, with the earnestness characteristic of him, and effected many reforms.

In 1894 he was the Democratic nominee for Mayor, an honor that he deeply appreciated, but from which he turned aside. This act of itself sufficiently proclaims the man's devotion to other and higher duties. His keen insight forecasted that he would be called

upon to divide his energies. For that reason his choice fell upon a continuance of his philanthropies and the management of his business interests.

It was never necessary for Nathan Straus to assume control of New York City to convince the people that he was equal to the office. His executive ability is as unassailable as his goodness of heart. While the people of the metropolis feel his strength, it is perhaps for his tenderness, his benevolence and his modesty that he is most beloved by them.

In 1898 he accepted the presidency of the Board of Health of New York, where his standing as a citizen, his activity in intelligent helpfulness to the poor, his energy and his familiarity with the problems to be solved, contributed to make him an ideal man for the position, which he resigned, however, after serving some months, because he was not willing to keep the position when he could not devote to it the time its duties required.

It would be difficult to enumerate the instances of his wholesale charities. They are as big as the brain that conceived them. His closest friends and associates are in ignorance of the universality of his deeds of charity.

His eye is ever alert to the needs of humanity, and whether he is engaged in clothing a shivering newsboy or providing a carriage for a crippled child or forming large plans for the amelioration of distressed conditions, he is equally glad in the giving.

And amid this multitude of duties he still has time to devote to his pet hobby, after sterilized milk, his trotters. In "Cobwebs" the "King of the Speedway," he had the most famous roadster of his day, and it is behind him that Mr. Straus forgets the cares and worries of business. If it were possible to ask every one who has visited the New York Speedway, or heard of it, to name some horse in connection with the great drive, it is long odds that nine out of ten would quickly answer, "Cobwebs." Hundreds would be found who could not remember the name of any other horse, for with them the Speedway and "Cobwebs" are synonymous.

GENERAL J. WATTS DE PEYSTER

John Watts de Peyster, Brevet Major-General, by Special Act of the New York State Legislature for "meritorious services rendered to the National Guard and to the United States, prior to, and during the Rebellion." On his father's side he can trace back his descent under most favorable circumstances for six hundred years in Flanders, especially in Ghent, where his people continually held offices, which, to hold, was peculiarly the right of those of noble or aristocratic lineage. As far back as the thirteenth century they suffered on account of their acceptance of Protestant or Reformed doctrines, and were faithful even to the death for their opinions. They were termed "Huguenots," although the title is generally considered applicable only to Frenchmen; but the de Peysters belonged to districts that are now French territory, constituting the "Nord" and the "Pas de Calais." On his mother's side, Watts, the record is equally striking and honorable. The family residence was a very imposing building 60 feet square and three stories high, together with appropriate outbuildings, originally just outside, but latterly within, the city limits of Edinburgh. The site was remarkable as affording exquisite views to the northwest, west and southwest. This Watts residence was torn down about or less than half a century ago, when the domain became the property of the Caledonian Railroad. John Watt, whose daughter married Sir Walter Riddel, whose Baronetcy dated back to the reign of King David I (twelfth century), was a very remarkable city functionary, and held the office of Dean of the Guilds, or Deacon-Convener, then an important position of authority and influence. When his King, James VI of Scotland, was besieged in the old Tolbooth, and the lives of himself and his court were threatened by a tumultuous mob incited by the Calvinist clergy, John Watt called his Guilds to arms and rescued the King, thereby saving his native city from the punishment of military execution. The brave gentleman was afterwards assassinated in revenge for his loyalty. The crime was instigated by the same Calvinist ministers and party, and his murderer escaped through their influence. His grandson, Robert Watt, emigrated to New York, and for some unknown reason added an "s" to the name, and thus became Watts, and at the same time the family of his wife, Nichols, dropped the "s" and became Nichol.

His maternal and paternal ancestors suffered greatly in body, person and property for their loyalty, "faithful even unto death" to their Kings and religion, in Europe and America; and it was only when the slaveholders' rebellion of 1861-65 occurred that his sons and he had the good fortune to find themselves on the winning side. Religious persecutions drove the de Peysters of Flanders to seek refuge in England and Holland, and from the latter country General de Peyster's great-great-great-great-grandfather emigrated to the New Netherlands, where he immediately exercised influence in city offices, and his great-grandson, whose statue adorns Bowling Green, opposite the new Custom House, on the same spot where he presided as Receiver-General of the Port in 1705, having held, in the course of his long life, every public office, even that of Acting Governor, under the Crown, in his native city.

The subject of this sketch is remarkable for the variety of distinguishing features that have been shown by his successful powers of research and composition in painting, sculpture and architecture, wherein, as professionals admitted, if they had listened to him, success would have rewarded their attention, and failing to do so they came short of success. The latter was displayed in the membership diploma of the Holland Society, the handsomest in

the State, for which he has just received a most flattering Vote of Thanks or Resolution, and this power was also shown in his practical plans of public buildings which he has erected, i. e., his church as a memorial of his two daughters; his Fireman's Hall, in memory of his first and second sons, in the village of Madalin, and his Watts de Peyster Home for Invalid Children in the township of Unionvale.

The first public building in which he was interested was the completion of an Episcopal church at Natchitoches, which was the first Protestant place of worship in that district. When a regiment from Dutchess County, N. Y., occupied that city during the Red River expedition, the men climbed into the belfry and were surprised at finding a bell bearing a dedicatory inscription and the name of the donor, a fellow countryman. During the slaveholders' rebellion the edifice was neglected so that it had to be entirely restored, which was done in 1900 at the expense of General de Peyster, by whom it was originally completed. The General seems to have survived almost all the associates of his boyhood and school days.

General de Peyster has conveyed his home near Tivoli Station, named Rose Hill, after his ancestral home in Scotland, to the Leake and Watts Orphan House at Yonkers, founded and endowed by his maternal grandfather, John Watts, only reserving for himself the use of a portion of the property for life. He has just presented Fort Johnson, a historic family property at Akin, N. Y., to the Montgomery County Historical Society. Among other benefactions of the General are: A Home for Consumptives, at Unionvale, Dutchess County, the first of the kind; St. Paul's Training School for Boys, at Unionvale; the Watts de Peyster Industrial Home and School for Girls, at Madalin, with its buildings and extensive grounds. To the city of Kearney, Neb., General de Peyster presented a bronze bust of his cousin, Major-General Philip Kearny. He erected a chapel at Nebraska City as a memorial of his dead soldier sons; afterwards pulled down and the Watts de Peyster tablets transferred to a church in Kearney. At Altoona, Pa., he completed a church and built a memorial parish school and parsonage in memory of his daughter, Maria Beata. For Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., he erected and equipped a fine library building, furnishing a large number of books and valuable publications, and to the Leake and Watts Orphan House at Yonkers, N. Y., he gave funds for an Annex and added a donation of property valued at $200,000. To the State capitals of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, General de Peyster has presented bronzes and oil paintings of various distinguished relatives. He has given a most valuable and, in some respects, inestimable collection on Napoleon and on other subjects, together with objects of art, bronzes, pictures, etc., to the library of the Smithsonian Institute, to which he is still adding.

In the city of New York are several statues of heroic size in commemoration of historic members of the General's family. In Trinity churchyard stands a bronze statue of the General's grandfather, the Hon. John Watts, Jr., the last Royal Recorder of New York; in the Bowling Green is a bronze statue of his famous ancestor, Col. Abraham de Peyster, a public-spirited citizen of the early period of Manhattan's history. Opposite this statue General de Peyster was himself born, in the old Watts residence at No. 3 Broadway, March 9, 1821. No. 1 Broadway was built by his great-uncle, the Earl of Cassilis.

General de Peyster is a life member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, honorary fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Arts of London, and member of the Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde of Leyden, Holland, and other learned societies. He is of the seventh generation resident in the First Ward, city of New Amsterdam, afterward New York, and the sixth born therein in the course of two centuries and a half, and his family's connection with Dutchess County has extended over seven generations.

The General was sent to Europe in 1851 as Military Agent of the State of New York. One of the results of that commission was the establishment of a paid fire department, with steam fire engines, and the organization of the present municipal police of New York City.

At the beginning of the Civil War, General de Peyster offered his services as Brigadier-General, with three picked regiments, to President Lincoln. Conditions prevented the acceptance of the offer, but two of his sons served with credit throughout the struggle, and all three of his sons were brevetted Colonels for services rendered, before attaining legal manhood. He repeated his offer of troops, but it was again refused. He was reviled by his Northern neighbors for suggesting the use of negroes as soldiers in the Civil War, quite as much as Southerners had upbraided him for defending John Brown; but, in both cases, he maintained his opinions. He saved the Italian soldier, Siro Pesci, a follower of Mazzini, from condemnation to a living death in the salt mines of Sardinia, and smuggled him, acting as his body-servant, from Italy, through France and subsequently to Switzerland.

AUGUST BELMONT

August Belmont was born in the city of New York on the 18th of February, 1853. He is the second son of August Belmont, the famous banker and financier, and has shown the possession of qualities which promise to make him a worthy successor to his distinguished father in the business to which the latter has given a world-wide reputation. His preliminary education was obtained at the Rectory School, Hamden, Connecticut, followed by periods of study at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, and Phillips Exeter Academy, after which he entered Harvard University, where he graduated in 1875. Shortly afterward he entered his father's banking house, to begin there his business career, and quickly showed a power of application and a natural aptitude to financial business which gave him rapidly a grasp of affairs unusual in one of his age, and fitted him to assume the responsibilities of the great business which his father had successfully founded. Mr. Belmont had in him too much of the old stock to fritter away his time in frivolous pursuits, preferring to make himself active in business affairs and useful in the world to any life of mere pleasure. The death of his father, and the devotion of his brothers to legislative pursuits, in time threw the whole care of the great business mainly within his hands, and he has proved himself fully capable of handling it. His father's force of character, directness of purpose, and business tact and judgment have descended to him, and the world of finance recognizes him as a power no less declared than that of the able founder of the house. To-day Mr. Belmont, still a young man, is at the head of the great banking establishment of August Belmont & Co., which, under his directing care, promises to retain the commanding position which it has attained in American finance, and to grow into still greater influence in the metropolitan center of the New World trade. In addition to its American interests, this house possesses vast foreign interests, as the accredited representative of the Rothschilds in America, its European connections extending to every important field of finance in that continent. Mr. Belmont has shown himself fully capable of managing the great interests confided to him, and a self-reliance and keen judgment that have made him a worthy successor to his father in the conception and handling of important enterprises. In addition to his immediate connection with the banking business, he has assumed other business interests, one of the most important of which being the presidency of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, vice-president of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, and a director of the Bank of the State of New York, the National Park Bank, the Equitable Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Trust Company, and various other corporations. Mr. Belmont's most prominent financiering effort in the last few years has been in connection with the New York Subway enterprise, the financing of which great scheme was successfully carried through mainly by his efforts. Politically, he is strongly Democratic in his views, but has shown none of the tendencies toward a political life manifested by his distinguished brothers, his extended business interests fully occupying his attention, and proving more congenial to his turn of mind. His hours of relaxation, on the contrary, are given to quieter pursuits, he being particularly interested in horses and dogs. He is a member of the American Kennel Club, and his earnest efforts as President have given him a commanding position among the organizations of this kind. In the development of thoroughbred horses he has been equally active, and in fact the present prosperity of racing, of turf interest in this State, is largely due to

his individual efforts. He is in addition a member of various clubs, including the Union, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Country, New York Athletic (of which latter he has been president), and various others, particularly yacht clubs. He was flag officer of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

August Belmont is worth as many millions as he has years to his credit, and he has barely passed the half-century mark. He is wiry and active, a bundle of nerves driven by a sleepless brain, a marvelous engine of finance. Only by setting aside a portion of every year for recreation is he enabled to keep his mental and physical forces in such shape as to enable him to attend to the multiform duties and enterprises under his control. He is, perhaps, actively engaged in conducting more business ventures than any other man in New York. He usually arrives at his office downtown at eleven o'clock in the morning, and leaves promptly at four o'clock in the afternoon, unless there is something of extraordinary importance to detain him.

He has a handsome yacht, which becomes his home for a good part of two months every summer, the remaining time being spent either at Newport, Lenox or Saratoga. During this time he gives little or no attention to business. During the metropolitan racing season he manages to be at the track two or three days in the week, and again it is significant that wherever the Belmont colors are seen on a race course it is a guarantee of absolute fairness and honesty.

Mr. Belmont was married in 1881 to Miss Bessie H. Morgan, now deceased, and has a family of three sons, August, Raymond and Morgan. He resides on a handsome estate at Hempstead, Long Island.

LOUIS WINDMULLER

Louis Windmuller has for many years been prominently identified with the city of New York as one of its foremost merchants and public-spirited men. He is a native of Westphalia, in which country he received his education, his higher studies being pursued at a college in the city of Munster, an institution of learning which had the distinguished honor of having been founded by the great warrior-statesman, Charlemagne. He early acquired a knowledge of the institutions of the United States, and resolved to make it his future home. In 1853 he took passage for this country, landing in New York, which city he has made his home up to the present time. With the characteristic energy of his countrymen, he soon embarked in business, inaugurating a career which has been attended throughout with marked success. Aside from his immediate business relations he became in time widely known for his connection with prominent financial institutions, his active labors in the interests of reform and charity, and his connection with many of the municipal and social institutions of the city.

Among the financial enterprises with which he has been prominently identified, and in which he took a large part in founding, are the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the German-American Insurance Company, the Hide and Leather National Bank, and the Bond and Mortgage Company. To the stability and wide influence of these institutions, in some of which he is still a director, Mr. Windmuller was a large contributor.

Notwithstanding his great activity in the business interests of the community, Mr. Windmuller has devoted largely of his time and means to numerous measures of reform, having been one of the founders, and since 1889 the treasurer, of the Reform Club of New York. He was also a member of the German-American Reform Club of New York, and as one of its executive committee took an active part in the municipal campaign which resulted in the election of William L. Strong as the reform Mayor of New York. He has ever been indefatigable in his advocacy of a sound currency and tariff, and civil service reform, his efforts in these directions having been from time to time made known in public addresses and through the columns of the press. His interest in public affairs is further shown by his membership and active work in several other associations for municipal and State improvement. Prominently among these may be mentioned the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, of which he was for a long period chairman. He was also a member of the executive committee for the consideration of the improvement of the State canals, and in that capacity he strongly advocated the amendment of the Constitution, which was finally adopted, authorizing the State Legislature to make the appropriations necessary to the proposed canal improvement. It is not saying too much to assert that the final adoption of the canal improvement scheme was largely due to the energetic efforts of Mr. Windmuller.

While devoting so liberally of his time and means in the promotion of the business interests of the community, Mr. Windmuller has devoted much attention to the charitable institutions of the city. He was auditor of the Business Men's Relief Committee, and also a member of the Legal Aid Society, an organization formed for the purpose of furnishing legal advice gratuitously to destitute persons, without regard to nationality. He was for a long time treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors of this very useful organization. When the German Hospital Fair was inaugurated in 1888 the movement elicited Mr. Windmuller's active sympathy, and he contributed largely of his time and means to its successful promotion. For this purpose he arranged a collection

of paintings, which proved so potent and attractive that over one hundred thousand dollars was cleared for this charitable institution.

Outside his connection with institutions devoted to reform and charity, Mr. Windmuller is a member of numerous other New York organizations, among which may be included the Merchants, German, Lotos, Insurance, Athletic, and various other clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York Historical Society, of which latter he is a life member. As indicating his special interest in the fatherland, it may be stated that he has been active in the creation of a fund for the erection of a monument to Germany's greatest poet, Goethe, and that he is treasurer of the fund. He is also a vice-president of the Heine Monument Society.

His interest in various subjects has called forth many ably written articles, and his contributions have been gladly welcomed to the columns of Harper's Weekly, The Forum, and many other periodicals whose pages are open to the discussion of public affairs. From his multifarious business, public and social duties Mr. Windmuller has found time to make numerous visits to Europe, where he has formed a large and influential acquaintance, particularly in Germany, his native land.

Mr. Windmuller was married in 1859, and his domestic relations have been of the happiest. He has three children, and is the possessor of a beautiful suburban home near the village of Woodside, Long Island. He is active in church matters, having been one of the founders of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Woodside, and a member of its vestry. He takes a warm and intelligent interest in matters connected with art and literature, and his home is adorned with a fine collection of paintings and a valuable library of books, in which the subjects of art and general literature are particularly represented.

COMMANDER BRADLEY ALLEN FISKE

United States Navy

Was born at Lyons, N. Y., June 13, 1854. Appointed to United States Naval Academy, September 21, 1870. Was graduated, second in class, May 30, 1874. Served in U. S. S. Saratoga, Constellation, Pensacola, Plymouth, Powhatan, Minnesota, Brooklyn, Atlanta, Yorktown, Petrel, Monadnock and Massachusetts. In 1877 invented his detaching apparatus for lowering boats in a seaway, which is still in use in many ships. In 1883 wrote "Electricity and Electrical Engineering," which is still (1906) selling, in its tenth edition. In 1884 was member of the First International Congress of Electricians. In 1889 invented the naval telescope sight. It is rare that any invention has received such general condemnation as this received. It was declared not only impracticable, but incorrect in principle. Lieutenant Fiske succeeded, however, in convincing Commander Folger, the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, that it was a great invention, and in having it put on board the U. S. S. Yorktown for trial. But when Lieutenant Fiske was ordered to the ship a year later, he found it had not been unpacked, and that all the officers, especially the captain, deemed it too foolish to waste time on. After the inventor's persistent requests, however, the captain finally permitted him to test it, but he became still more convinced of its worthlessness by the tests, reported against it officially, and refused to allow any more ammunition to be used to test it. The Chief of Bureau of Ordnance then gave orders that its test be continued nevertheless; and in Unalaska, Lieutenant Fiske, in 1892, succeeded in making such an unparalleled record with it, that its value was demonstrated beyond doubt. As no one else seemed disposed to report on it, however, he had to make the official report on it himself, and the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance accepted it, and began to consider seriously the adoption of the system in the navy. In May, 1894, Lieutenant Fiske made a still more extraordinary record with his invention, and proved so conclusively that it abolished the principal error in naval gunnery, that the Department shortly after adopted it for the service. This invention is now in use in all the principal navies of the world. The "Text Book of Ordnance and Gunnery," used at the United States Naval Academy, says: "The naval telescope sight is an improvement of such importance as to be ranked with the change from smooth bore to rifled cannon." In 1892 Lieutenant Fiske invented the stadimeter, a portable little optical instrument, by means of which the distance of a ship can be quickly measured, if the height of her mast be known. This instrument is supplied to all the ships of our navy. In 1894 Lieutenant Fiske was ordered by the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance to investigate the applicability of electricity to turning the turrets of battleships. After trying several plans, he reported that the Ward Leonard System was the most promising. After two years of testing various ways of applying this system, it was finally adapted perfectly to the work, the culminating invention for adapting it being made and patented by Lieutenant Fiske. In spite of the strenuous opposition of the Bureau of Construction, Lieutenant Fiske's recommendation that it be tested in competition with that bureau's steam system on board a ship at sea was finally adopted, and the result of the test was an overwhelming victory for the electric system. This system, with no important change of any kind, has been put into all the battleships and armored cruisers constructed since that time, and marks a distinct advance in the application of science to naval needs. In 1896 Lieutenant Fiske invented the electric warning whistle, by means of which the alarm is given in the various compartments below, when the watertight doors are to be closed. This

invention has been installed in practically all our warships constructed since that time. In 1896 Lieutenant Fiske invented the naval electric semaphore. This was installed in the flagship New York of the North Atlantic Fleet, and the inventor was immediately sent to Asia. The apparatus was shortly afterwards condemned, and put out of the ship. When Lieutenant-Commander Fiske returned in 1900, he had another semaphore apparatus constructed, like the one in the New York, except that it was operated by mechanical means. He preferred the electrical means himself, but had to yield to the prejudice in the navy against electrical things. This apparatus has now been installed in several of the battleships, and it has provided a means of day signalling far better than any used before, but its performance has been altogether eclipsed by the electric semaphore, like the one in the New York, which Commander Fiske put into the Kearsarge in 1904, and by means of which the unparalleled record of forty-five displays per minute has been achieved. In 1901 Lieutenant-Commander Fiske invented the naval telescope and mount, which renders it easy to use powerful telescopes on shipboard. In 1904 Commander Fiske invented the turret range-finder, an optical instrument by means of which an observer can measure the distance of the enemy while himself protected inside the turret.

Although devoting himself largely to the solving of naval problems by means of mechanism, Commander Fiske has been most fortunate in experiences of the military kind. In 1892 he was in Valparaiso in the Yorktown during the critical times following the Baltimore incident, and in 1894 he was in Rio, in Admiral Benham's flagship, when the fleet was cleared for action, and enforced neutral rights. At the battle of Manila Bay he was Navigator of the Petrel. With the permission of the captain he arranged an observing station aloft, and there he stationed himself, above the smoke, with his stadimeter, and kept the captain continually informed of the distance of the enemy, and of all that was going on. His view of the battle was probably the clearest that any one got that day, and it was described by him in the November "Century" that followed. In the afternoon, after it was seen that the Spanish ships had ceased to fire, the Petrel was ordered by Dewey to go close in to the Cavité Arsenal, and Lieutenant Fiske was sent ashore to the arsenal by the captain. He found the arsenal full of thousands of Spanish soldiers and sailors, and he spent a most interesting afternoon there, with half a dozen men of the Petrel, and finally towed off a lot of Spanish tugs and launches. He was reported to the Department by the captain for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle" for his work that day.

Lieutenant Fiske, besides being Navigator of the Petrel at the capture of Manila, was also Navigator of the monitor Monadnock during the first four months of the Filipino insurrection, when the Monadnock's light draught and heavy battery enabled her to support the flank of our army in its operations on the east side of Manila Bay. During this time, besides minor engagements, he took part in the bombardments of Panañaque and Malabon. As executive officer of the Yorktown, he took part in the bombardment of San Fernando.

Commander Fiske was a member of the Naval Wireless Telegraph Board in 1904-5. He received the Elliott Cresson gold medal from the Franklin Institute in 1893, and the gold medal for the prize essay by the United States Naval Institute in 1905. He is the author of many papers on electrical and naval subjects, of which his series of articles in The United Service Magazine, "Recollections of Manila," received the most attention.

CHARLES RANLETT FLINT

Charles Ranlett Flint, New York's foremost shipowner, and one of its leading merchants, was born at Thomaston, Maine, January 24, 1850. He is the son of Benjamin Flint, who was one of the largest shipbuilders and shipowners of his day in that great shipbuilding State. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Thomaston, and at a private school at Topsham, Maine. His father having removed to Brooklyn, he entered as a student at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and was graduated from that institution with honors in 1868, at the same time being elected president of his class and of the alumni. Immediately upon his graduation he entered upon a business career, gaining his first experience as a dock clerk. From the first he displayed qualities of unusual natural ability, united with unflagging energy, and in one year's time he became the confidential clerk of W. R. Grace, and two years later, at the age of twenty-one, entered business on his own account as a member of the firm of Gilchrist, Flint & Company, ship chandlers. One year later he became associated with his old employer, W. R. Grace, in organizing the firm of W. R. Grace & Company, their business being that of a shipping and commission trade with the countries of the Pacific Coast of South America, especially Peru. In 1876 he visited Peru, and organized the firm of Grace, Brothers & Company, of Callao, Peru. On his return to New York at the end of that year he was appointed by the Republic of Chile its consul in this city, which office he held until 1879, being in 1878, during the absence of the chargé d'affaires, placed in charge of the archives and correspondence of the Chilean legation. He resigned this position in April, 1879, upon the declaration of war by Chile against Peru, on account of the relation of his firm to Peru as financial agents of that country. His resignation was cabled to Chile, and the affairs of the consulate placed in charge of a Chilean official, then residing in New York. Mr. Flint's business relations subsequently became much broadened, and in 1880 he was elected president of the United States Electric Lighting Company, and in 1884 visited Brazil, where he established a large rubber business on the Amazon River. Upon his return he was appointed consul for Nicaragua in New York and represented that republic in negotiating with the parties who had received the concession for constructing the Nicaragua Canal. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of Flint & Company, composed of his father, himself, and his brother, Wallace B. Flint, and with the shipping business of this firm united the rubber, lumber and commission business which he had previously developed. He is now the senior member of this firm, which is largely engaged in the importation of wool, hides and skins from the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay and the exportation of American manufactures. In 1878 he organized the Export Lumber Company, which now has yards in New York, Boston, Portland, Montreal, Ottawa, and in Michigan, and has handled over two hundred million feet of lumber in one year. In 1881 he formed a combination of the leading dealers in crude rubber, and, in 1886, organized the New York Commercial Company, the largest dealers in this material in the world. The business of manufacturing rubber shoes and boots was similarly consolidated by him, the result being the organization of the United States Rubber Company of New Jersey, its capital being forty million dollars. He is the treasurer of this company. The producers of mechanical rubber goods were similarly combined by him in an organization known as the Mechanical Rubber Company, with a capital of fifteen million dollars, in which he is a director and chairman of the finance committee. He is connected also with several banks, trust, railroad and steamship companies, and is at present

consul-general of the Costa Rican Government in the United States.

During the winter of 1889-90, Mr. Flint was appointed a member of the International Conference of American Republics, held in the city of Washington. His intimate knowledge of the trade, resources and customs of the South American people enabled him to render valuable services in that conference. It was for the same reason that Secretary Blaine availed himself of the services of Mr. Flint in his negotiations looking to the recognition of the new Republic of Brazil. It was during this period that Mr. Flint suggested the idea of establishing an International American Bank, and also proposed the organization of the existing Bureau of American Republics. As the confidential agent of the Department of State, he negotiated with Brazil the first treaty authorized under the Aldrich amendment. During the Da Gama rebellion in Brazil he became the agent of President Peixoto for the purchase in this country of vessels and supplies for the Brazilian Government. In this service his great powers for organization and equipment were brought into full play, and with the most beneficial results to the Brazilians. So favorable was the impression which he made on the Brazilian Government that he was intrusted a few years later with the important duty of fitting out a fleet of war vessels for that government. In 1896 he established the Pacific Coast Clipper Line, a connecting link between New York and San Francisco. In 1898, during the period of the Spanish-American War, he was the confidential agent of the United States Government for the purchase of war vessels.

During the past year Mr. Flint has paid one or more visits to Russia, and it is confidently believed that he will have much to do with the rehabilitation of the Czar's navy.

Although an active, stirring, hard-working business man, Mr. Flint enters with zest into outdoor recreation, and spends much time in the open air with rod or gun. He is fond of yachting, and was the owner of the Gracie, probably the greatest prize winner of any yacht in the United States. He is a member of several clubs, including the Union, Century, Riding, Metropolitan, New York Yacht and South Side Sportmen.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER

The name of General Horace Porter is largely identified with the military history of the country, but he is equally well known as a statesman and a man of affairs. He was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1837. His ancestors were long identified with the early history of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Andrew Porter, born in Worcester, Pa., September 24, 1743, and the proprietor of a scientific school in Philadelphia, left the arts of peace in 1775 to join the forces of the American Revolution as Captain of Marines, and afterward of Artillery. He served through the entire war, and was promoted from rank to rank until he became Colonel of the Fourth Continental Artillery, and later Brigadier-General. At the close of the Revolutionary War he was commissioned Major-General of Militia, and after service as commissioner for surveying and fixing the boundary lines between Pennsylvania and Virginia, declined the position of Brigadier-General in the regular army and Secretary of War, tendered to him by President Madison. David R. Porter, son of Andrew Porter, was an iron-master, with extensive works located at Huntingdon. He served for a number of years in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and was twice Governor of the State, elected in 1839 and again in 1844.

After receiving an elementary education in the public schools of his native place, young Porter entered the scientific department of Harvard College in 1854, having already manifested a strong tendency toward mechanical pursuits, and also a love for military life. His mechanical genius was early manifested by the invention of a water test, when he was only twelve years of age, which was used in his father's extensive iron works, and by his subsequently devising many mechanical improvements.

Remaining at Harvard only a year, his military inclinations led to his entering at West Point Academy in 1855, and he was graduated from the institution in 1860, third in a class of forty-one. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps, and for three months served as instructor of artillery. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he was placed at once in active service in the field, his first prominent duty being in connection with the expedition against Port Royal, South Carolina. Subsequently he was engaged in the operations for the reduction of Fort Pulaski. For gallant and meritorious conduct in these latter operations he was promoted to the grade of Captain and was presented with a sword taken from the enemy. In July, 1862, he was appointed Chief of Ordnance of the Army of the Potomac, under Major-General McClellan. His services during this period were held in the highest estimation by the authorities at Washington, as well as by the General commanding. He was afterward transferred to the same position in the Army of the Ohio, and subsequently in the Army of the Cumberland, being now assigned to general staff duty in the field. He distinguished himself in the hard-fought battle of Chickamauga, and while serving on the staff of General Thomas at Chattanooga first met General Grant, with whom he was afterward to become so intimately associated. In 1864 he was assigned to duty on the staff of General Grant as aide-de-camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, and took part in the series of battles which followed General Grant's memorable movement on Richmond. He was promoted to the grade of Major in the regular army for gallant conduct in the battle of the Wilderness, and for similar gallantry at Spottsylvania he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel. During the remainder of the war he was in close companionship with General Grant through all the memorable incidents attending the struggle to penetrate Lee's lines at Petersburg,

and in the pursuit of the fleeing Confederate forces until their final surrender at Appomattox. He was one of the small group present on the occasion of the meeting between the great commanders which was destined to become one of the most important epochs in American history.

General Porter had received his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General before the fall of Richmond, and soon after the close of the war he was intrusted with an important mission looking to a report on the condition of the freedmen in the South. He subsequently accompanied General Grant on his tour of inspection through the northwestern States. He continued in the discharge of active military duties during the reconstruction period, and served as Assistant Secretary of War when General Grant was placed in charge of that department. When General Grant was elevated to the Presidency in 1869, General Porter became his private secretary. In 1873 he resigned from the army to accept the position of vice-president of the Pullman Palace Car Company. In 1875 he was made chairman of the extension committee of the Metropolitan Railway, an enterprise in which he was largely interested financially. He subsequently became connected, as a director, with numerous railroad enterprises and with the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Continental Bank. He also occupied the position of president of the West Shore Railroad Company.

In 1897 President McKinley appointed General Porter to the important post of Ambassador of the United States to France, a position which he continued to hold till near the close of 1905. He discharged all of the duties pertaining to the ambassadorship with signal ability, and proved himself on all occasions an able and fitting representative of his Government. It was during his stay in Paris that he became deeply interested in the subject of conveying to this country the remains of Commodore Paul Jones, the founder of the American Navy. These remains had for long years remained in obscurity in the city of Paris, and it was only through the persistent and indefatigable search conducted under the direction and at the personal expense of General Porter that they were finally discovered, fully identified and finally conveyed to this country, to find a final resting place within the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

General Porter is a member of many of the most important and popular clubs, is president of several military societies, of the Union League Club and the Grant Memorial Association.

FRANK TILFORD

Frank Tilford, merchant and banker, is the youngest son of the late John M. Tilford, one of the founders of the widely and favorably known firm of Park & Tilford. He was born in the city of New York on July 22, 1852. He attended the public schools, completing his education at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute. Inheriting his father's aptitude for a mercantile life, he manifested a desire to enter this field in his early youth, and although other avenues were open to him had he desired to pursue them, he followed the natural bent of his mind and selected the field in which his father had gained so conspicuous a place among the great merchants of the country. Accordingly, he became an employee in his father's establishment at the corner of Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, accepting the humblest position among his fellow-workmen. The value of a thorough knowledge of the business, such as his father had acquired by a systematic apprenticeship, was so great that the son of the proprietor was required to begin at the right place, to do his work thoroughly, and to look for advancement only when he had become thoroughly familiar with each successive department. In this practical manner young Tilford employed his time until the new store was opened at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, in October, 1873. His knowledge of the business at this period was so complete that he was placed in complete charge of this store and found himself in a position of responsibility such as was well calculated to try the mettle of a young merchant then only twenty-one years of age. His careful training and painstaking industry had, however, well fitted him for the position he was now filling, and by the closest attention to business he proved himself to be a capable and successful business manager. He became a partner in the concern some time before his father's death, and when that occurred he was selected to fill the positions of vice-president and director of the corporation, which had been for many years filled by his father, the concern having been incorporated in 1890.

In 1874, when he was twenty-two years of age, he made his entry into banking circles by being chosen a director of the Sixth National Bank, and having the distinction of being the youngest bank director in the city. He held this position for ten years, but upon the death of Francis Leland, the president of the bank, he resigned. In 1876 he became a member of the Real Estate Exchange, and was an extensive operator in the purchase and sale of property, both in Harlem and on the West Side above Fifty-ninth Street, displaying in this field a keen business foresight and discriminating judgment, which was rewarded by eminent success. In 1885 he was elected a trustee of the North River Savings Bank, and in 1889, with George G. Haven, he organized the Bank of New Amsterdam, since changed to the New Amsterdam National Bank. He was elected president of this bank in 1896, and the bank's great prosperity has been largely due to his vigorous but conservative management.

In January, 1901, Mr. Tilford sold his interest and severed his connection with the bank and shortly afterward organized and established the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, of which institution he was trustee. He sold his interest in 1902, organizing the very successful Lincoln Trust Company, which occupies a well-appointed office building on Fifth Avenue. Of this institution he is vice-president and also chairman of the executive committee. In addition to the large trade and banking interests, Mr. Tilford is largely interested in lighting companies, being president of the Standard Gas Light Company, The New York and Queens Gas Company, The New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company, in all of which he takes a very active interest. He is also a trustee in the Consolidated Gas Company, a director of the Williamsport Gas Company and the Dallas Gas Company.

Mr. Tilford's versatility and attainments are well evidenced by the multiplicity of his interests, he being also identified with and a director in many other enterprises.

Mr. Tilford has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and in 1900 was one of the Presidential electors. He was largely instrumental in the promotion of the Grant Monument Fund, being a member of the executive committee. His sincere patriotism was recently particularly manifested by a generous gift of a colossal bust of Washington to each of the public schools of the Borough of Manhattan. The presentations with appropriate ceremonies, in January, 1902, commanded wide attention and flattering comment. Mr. Tilford's philanthropic interests are as large and varied as his business affairs, being an active director of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, in which he recently established an ear clinic, the People's Institute, The New York School of Applied Design for Women, The Metropolitan Parks Association, and other associations. He is also a director in The National Art Theatre Society, The Municipal Art Society, and is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, New York Historical Society, Chamber of Commerce. He is an ardent yachtsman and owner of the magnificent steam yacht Norman. He was commodore of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club for many years, is now vice-commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and holds memberships in many clubs, among which are the Union League, Lotos, Riding, Automobile Club of America, Republican, Indian Harbor, Larchmont, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, and New York Yacht clubs.

SPENCER TRASK

Spencer Trask was born in the city of Brooklyn in 1844. Few names command a more exalted position in the financial history of the metropolis than that of Mr. Trask. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools he entered the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and after completing his course there he entered for a full course at Princeton College. From this institution of learning, the Alma Mater of so many distinguished men in all the walks of life, he was graduated with high honors in 1866, at the age of twenty-two.

At this time Mr. Trask had not decided upon what he would enter for his life work, but he was not long in forming a conclusion. He chose the field of finance, and the great success which has followed his many years of effort in that field attest the fact that his choice was wisely made. New York has long been prominent as the financial center of the country, and the chief connecting link between the American, European and South American money markets, and such houses as that established and conducted for over a quarter of a century by Spencer Trask have had much to do with lifting the metropolis to its commanding position in the financial history of the country.

The house of Spencer Trask was established in 1869, and in April of the following year its founder became a member of the Stock Exchange, the firm name at this time being Trask & Stone. Several changes took place in the membership of the firm, it being at one period known as Trask & Francis, but in 1881 it became known as Spencer Trask & Co., under which well-known title it has continued till the present time. Numerous partners have, from time to time, been associated with Mr. Trask, all eminent in the field of finance, until there is now included the names of George Foster Peabody, William Blodgett, Edwin M. Bulkley, Charles J. Peabody and E. P. Merritt, the latter gentleman being the Boston representative of the firm. Mr. Charles J. Peabody shares with Mr. Trask the privileges of membership in the Stock Exchange, this double representation in that powerful financial institution being of great advantage to the firm.

It need scarcely be asserted that the house of Spencer Trask & Co. has had for many years a prosperous career, and that it now occupies a commanding and influential position among the financial institutions of New York. Its beautiful banking rooms are located at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the very heart of the financial district, and its Boston branch is at No. 2 Congress Street. It has also branch offices in the cities of Albany and Providence. These offices are brought into immediate connection by private wires and long-distance telephones, the same facilities being extended to the correspondents of the house in the cities of Philadelphia and Chicago, thus affording the most favorable facilities for the prompt and profitable conduct of business, it being well said that time is money, more especially in the relations of finance than in any other business that can be named.

The special line pursued by the house is the negotiation of railroad, municipal and other desirable issues of bonds, in addition to which it does a large business in banking and general brokerage.

Mr. Trask's energies have been extended beyond the field of banking, and he has been largely employed in the promotion of industrial enterprises. Prominent among these is the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of which he is the president. He is also a stockholder in several railroad corporations and a member of the boards of directors. He is also president of the Broadway Realty Company and of the Morningside Realty Company. He was the organizer of the Brooklyn and New York Illuminating Company, becoming its president.

His executive and administrative abilities are of the highest order, and his services are sought in aid of the

administration of institutions outside the field of finance, but to these he has been able to devote but a limited portion of his valuable time. He is, however, chairman of the board of trustees of the New York Teachers' College, and he devotes a good deal of his attention to the progress of this institution. He is also a trustee of the General Theological Seminary, and trustee in a number of other educational and philanthropic societies.

Mr. Trask's tastes and habits are pre-eminently domestic. His country home is situated at Yeddo, New York, about a mile from the village of Yeddo, and on the avenue leading to Saratoga Lake. In this handsome country seat he takes great pride, and spends a considerable portion of his time there in the enjoyment of its rural comforts and in the entertainment of his friends. The estate embraces about five hundred acres, and the grounds are given a special distinction by their inclosure of a chain of small lakes. In and out among these and through the surrounding woods are beautiful drives, which, with praiseworthy generosity, Mr. Trask has thrown open to the use of the public, and which are made much use of by the residents of Saratoga and the visitors to this delightful fashionable resort.

The original mansion on the estate was destroyed by fire in 1891. It had been extensively remodeled by its new proprietor, and its destruction entailed the loss of much valuable personal effects which could not be replaced. On the site of the destroyed building a more modern and far handsomer edifice has been erected, which is to-day one of the finest country residences in the State. Mr. Trask does not selfishly confine himself to personal enjoyment in this delightful rural home. His benevolent instincts have led him to develop a scheme by which a portion of his wealth has been devoted to a praiseworthy philanthropic object. This is the establishment of a Convalescent Home for Children, which he presented some years ago to the Diocese of Albany. For this purpose he purchased and had appropriately fitted up a place at Saratoga. The children are conveyed there each summer from the various hospitals and elsewhere, and thus about one hundred poor young invalids are treated to an excellent opportunity for recuperation.

Mr. Trask was married in Brooklyn in 1874 to Katrina Nichols, daughter of George L. Nichols. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Reform, City, Lawyers' and National Arts clubs.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE

Joseph H. Choate, one of the leaders of the New York bar, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on January 24, 1832. He is descended from one of the oldest and most highly respected New England families, many of his relatives and ancestors having gained distinction in various fields, but more particularly at the bar. Mr. Choate, after a thorough course in the preparatory schools, entered Harvard College at the age of sixteen, and was graduated with honors in 1852, at the age of twenty. He then decided to adopt the profession in which so many of his family had become distinguished, and he accordingly entered the Dane Law School, from which he was graduated two years later, and was admitted to practice at the Massachusetts Bar. In 1856 Mr. Choate decided to remove to New York, to whose bar he was admitted to practice in that year, and where he has continued in active practice ever since, attaining a high distinction as one of the ablest advocates of the country. His services have been eagerly sought by a large number of prominent litigants.

Among the cases in which Mr. Choate has been engaged are many famous ones, in most of which he has borne a leading part, and gained applause for his forensic ability and deep and thorough knowledge of the law. To describe all the cases in which he has thus been prominent would be far beyond the space at our disposal, and be almost equivalent to writing a legal history of New York for more than a quarter of a century past. Mr. Choate's distinction as one of the leaders of the bar of New York is not his only claim to consideration. He is as popular as he is able, and may be considered as decidedly the leading lawyer of the city in this regard. His popularity is not confined to his clientage and to the people at large, but extends to the profession as well, it being doubtful if any other lawyer in the city has as many professional friends and well-wishers as Joseph H. Choate. This popularity is due, in large measure, to his personal gifts of courtesy and geniality, which are so marked as to win him friends wherever he goes. Among the most celebrated cases in which he has been engaged may be named that of General Fitz-John Porter, whom he served as counsel in his protracted suit for reinstatement to his military rank, and the rights of which he had been deprived by sentence of a court-martial. The origin of this celebrated case must be familiar to all students of the Civil War. General Porter was charged by General Pope with disobedience of orders during the second battle of Bull Run, in a failure to bring his troops into the engagement, although his corps was "within sight and sound of the battle," thus imperiling the army and being the principal cause of the defeat of the Union forces. The court-martial, convened at General Pope's instance, sustained these charges, and General Porter was cashiered and dismissed from the service in January, 1863. He continued under the ban of this decision for many years. In 1870 he appealed without effect to President Grant for a reversal of the decision of the court-martial. The struggle to obtain this reversal continued for years, and brought into play all Mr. Choate's legal powers; it was finally successful, its success being largely due to the ability of the plaintiff's counsel, and in 1886 General Porter was finally restored to the army with all his disabilities removed.

Another almost equally celebrated case in which Mr. Choate acted as premier counsel was the notable Cesnola case, in which also he was successful. These are but the most famous of the many important legal struggles in which he has been engaged. Politically, Mr. Choate is a member of the Republican Party, and a very active one, taking a prominent part alike in national, State and municipal politics, and exerting his powers particularly in the work of reform. He was one of the original Committee of Seventy, that earnest body of reformers which came into being during the political dominance of Tweed and his infamous ring, and which

crushed the disdainful "Boss" and for the time being purified the political atmosphere of New York City. In bringing about this highly desirable result Mr. Choate and his friend and associate, Charles O'Conor, were very largely instrumental. When the convention for the amendment of the Constitution of New York met a few years since, Mr. Choate was one of its leading members and took an active and commanding part in its deliberations.

In 1899, Mr. Choate was chosen by President McKinley as the Ambassador to represent the United States Government at the Court of St. James's, a position which he continued to fill until 1905, when he retired at his own urgent request and against the expressed wishes of President Roosevelt. During his stay in London he conducted the affairs of his important mission with marked ability, and did much to perpetuate and cement the good feeling and kindly relations existing between the two great English-speaking nations.

In social circles Mr. Choate is highly esteemed; he is ready as an after-dinner speaker, rivaling the most eminent in this social art, in which he is noted for his keen though harmless wit, though if necessary he can be caustic and sarcastic. He is a member of the Union League, Harvard and other clubs, and the New England Society, in both of which organizations he has served as president.

REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST

Charles Henry Parkhurst, Presbyterian clergyman, has for a number of years occupied a pre-eminent position among the advocates and workers in the field of political and social reform in New York. His influence in the community in this direction has been strongly felt, and his early training seems to have been such as to peculiarly qualify him for the work to which he has so successfully devoted a very large part of his time and energies in his later years. To-day he is regarded as one of the leading forces in civilization, through the fearless and effective assaults he has made upon the social and political evils of the metropolis.

Passing to a review of his early life, we find that Charles H. Parkhurst was born at Framingham, Massachusetts, April 17, 1842, where his father was engaged in cultivating his small farm during the summer months, and in school teaching during the winter. It may fairly be presumed that the son received from the father the advantages which would naturally follow from so close an association with his teacher, and we find him at the age of sixteen a pupil in the Clinton Grammar School. His surroundings in respect to worldly goods were doubtless of a modest nature, for the record shows that after a short period spent at the academy he sought and obtained employment as a clerk in a dry goods store. At the age of eighteen more favorable circumstances enabled him to enter Lancaster Academy, where he took a full course in preparation for college. In 1862 he was entered at Amherst College, where he was a close and painstaking student, and from which institution he was graduated with honors in 1866. In the following year he became principal of Amherst High School, which position he continued to hold until 1870. Having accumulated sufficient means at this time, he decided to visit Germany, with the purpose of studying philosophy and theology. He accordingly proceeded to that country, but soon after his arrival there was forced to return home on account of the serious illness of a member of his family.

He now became professor of Greek and Latin in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and two years afterward married Miss Bodman, one of his former pupils at Amherst. With his wife he now returned to Europe, where he remained two years engaged in study at Halle, Leipsic, and Bonn, and on his return spent some months at his old home, devoting part of his time to the study of Sanscrit. In the spring of 1874 he received and accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Lenox, in which field of duty he soon gained a reputation as a pulpit orator. His residence in New York City began in 1880, he receiving, on March 8 of that year, a call to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, his present charge. In this new and broader field of duty he began to take an active interest in municipal and national politics, and gave his views to his congregation from the pulpit with a force and eloquence that from the first attracted attention.

Ten years afterward Dr. Parkhurst began to play a more prominent part in city affairs. A sermon on municipal politics, preached by him in 1890, attracted the attention of Dr. Howard Crosby, president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and induced him to invite the active pastor to become a member and director of the society. He accepted the offer, went heartily to work, and on April 30, 1891, after Dr. Crosby's death, was elected president of the society. The new president at once began a thorough study of the situation, fortifying himself with data, and a year afterward, in February, 1892, delivered a sermon on the corruption of the municipal government of New York, which struck fearlessly at men in high places, and the echoes of whose bitter arraignment reverberated throughout the English-speaking world.

The effect in New York was cyclonic. The bold preacher was summoned before the grand jury, which declared that his charges against the police and officials

were without substantial foundation. He, however, was not to be so easily silenced, but sustained his views before the jury, and at once began to gather material for another sermon whose facts should be beyond question. To make sure of this, he employed detectives, and even made personal visits to saloons, policy-shops, gambling-hells, and houses of ill-fame, where he witnessed scenes of the lowest depravity. The results of his inquiry were given to the public in another sermon that rang like the voice of doom in the ears of the upholders of vice. His course was bitterly assailed by some, and as strongly defended by others, but he kept firm. In March, 1892, he was again summoned before the grand jury, and now so convinced them of the correctness of his statements that they made a strong presentment, charging the police authorities with "incompetence or corruption." The matter could not stop here. The reform element of New York was too thoroughly aroused to be lightly put to rest again, and the final result was the appointment of a legislative committee of inquiry, the famous Lexow Committee. The results of this investigation are public property. We need say no more about them here than that they were largely due to the unflinching and persistent attacks of Dr. Parkhurst upon corruption in high and low places alike, his arraignment even reaching the judiciary, while his assault on Tammany Hall was so vigorous as to play a leading part in the overwhelming defeat of that organization at the polls in 1894, and from the effects of which it has never recovered.

The views of Dr. Parkhurst on municipal affairs are always eagerly sought by the members of the press, and the high estimate that is placed upon them is evidenced by the eagerness displayed at every recurring crisis in the city's affairs to obtain interviews with him for publication, as his views are known to have a wide influence in the formation of public opinion.

It is unpleasant to record that the reform measures so auspiciously inaugurated under the administration of Mayor Strong were not wholly successful, and to none were its shortcomings more disappointing than to Dr. Parkhurst. Owing to the seemingly ineradicable corruption existing in the police department, the efforts of both the Mayor and Dr. Parkhurst were often completely frustrated, but the great reform agitator relaxed no effort, and often, through the vigilant and well-disciplined forces of his society, he was enabled to expose and bring to punishment notorious criminals and promoters of vice. He has continued this work to the present time, and the organization which he has so ably conducted has received the commendation of every citizen who has hopes for a permanent improvement in our social conditions. The detraction and criticism which followed the first efforts of Dr. Parkhurst no longer prevail, and to-day no citizen of New York is more highly respected, and his crusade for municipal reform is having its useful effect in every community throughout the land.

Dr. Parkhurst is greatly beloved by the members of his congregation, and they have cordially seconded his efforts in the cause of humanity. His labors are unremitting and severe during a large portion of the year, and he has consequently adopted the policy of taking a period of absolute rest each year, which he passes for the most part in a modest cottage on the shores of Lake Geneva in Switzerland.

JOSEPH PULITZER

Joseph Pulitzer, who occupies a prominent position in the front rank of American journalism, is a native of Hungary, his birthplace being Buda-Pesth, the double capital of that kingdom. He was born on April 10, 1847, and was educated almost wholly through the instructions received from a private tutor. He came to the United States in his eighteenth year, during the progress of the Civil War. He immediately offered his services to his adopted country by enlisting in the cavalry branch of the army, where he served with great zeal and credit until the close of the conflict. Soon after receiving his honorable discharge from the army he turned his steps toward St. Louis, where so many of his countrymen had preceded him, and where he at once entered upon his life struggle, which for a time was fated to meet with many discouraging obstacles. His first efforts were not crowned with very signal success, but he was imbued with the spirit that is not discouraged by adverse experiences, and he in time obtained employment which secured a competent livelihood. At this time he began the study of law, and at the same time applied himself assiduously to the study of the English language, reading extensively in its literature. He soon discovered a distaste for the law and found a more congenial opening in journalism. In 1868 he became a reporter for the Westliche Post, a paper conducted in St. Louis by the German patriot and American soldier, Carl Schurz. In this field of work Mr. Pulitzer found his vocation for life and soon made his mark by the zeal and intelligence which he displayed in the discharge of the duty assigned to him. While employed as a reporter he became a careful student of American politics, and was not long in making himself familiar with the men and measures of the time. He rose successively in his chosen vocation to the positions of city editor, managing editor, and in time became a part owner in the paper. He took an active part in local as well as national politics, and in 1869, when but twenty-two years of age, he was elected to the Missouri State Legislature. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention which nominated Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In 1874 he served as a member of the Missouri constitutional convention, and in 1880 became a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and the Missouri member of its Committee on Platform. He was elected to Congress from the St. Louis district on the Democratic ticket in 1884, but the duties of this position so interfered with his journalistic duties that he resigned after a few months' service.

Six years before his election to Congress, in 1878, he founded the St. Louis Post-Dispatch by purchasing the franchise of the Dispatch and uniting it with the Evening Post. The energy and enterprise which characterized this venture from the start gave it a position in the front rank of the daily press of St. Louis, and soon made it a valuable property. Mr. Pulitzer retains the ownership at the present time.

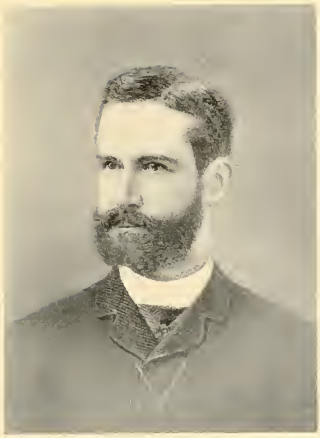
The signal success which had attended Mr. Pulitzer's journalistic efforts in St. Louis in making his paper one of the leading organs of public opinion in Missouri, led him to aspire to a yet higher field, and in 1883 he purchased the New York World, a newspaper which had been twenty-three years in existence under various managements, but at no time attaining a very large circulation, and its prosperity from a commercial standpoint being considered on the wane. In the first issue of the paper under the new ownership the following announcement appeared: "There is room in this great city for a journal that is not only cheap but bright, not only bright but large, not only large but truly Democratic; dedicated to the cause of the people rather than that of purse-potentates; that will expose all fraud and sham, fight all public evils and abuses; that will serve and battle for the people with earnest sincerity." Mr. Pulitzer applied to his new venture the same methods

that had brought such good results to his Western paper, and almost from the first issue under the new management the World began the upward career which has brought it to the position it now occupies, that of being one of the most prosperous and influential journals of the world. The premises on Park Row for so long occupied by the paper were soon found too cramped for the rapidly expanding business, and the erection of the present commodious and commanding structure adjoining the New York terminus of the Brooklyn Bridge was begun. This magnificent building was completed in 1890, and the various departments of the paper were immediately transferred to it. The structure is eighteen stories in height, the first floor and basement being occupied respectively as the business office and the press-room of the paper, while several of the upper floors are occupied by the mechanical and editorial departments. The intermediate floors are rented for office purposes. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid October 10, 1889, by Master Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., then four years of age, Mr. Pulitzer himself being detained in Germany, whither he had gone for treatment for a threatened loss of sight. It was completed by December 10, 1890, when its formal opening took place in the presence of a notable assemblage of Governors, Congressmen and other visitors of public prominence. Mr. Pulitzer's concluding words in the cablegram he sent on this occasion were: "God grant that this structure may be the enduring home of a newspaper forever unsatisfied with merely printing news, forever fighting every form of wrong, forever independent, forever advancing in enlightenment and progress, forever wedded to truly democratic ideas, forever aspiring to be a moral force, forever rising to a higher plane of perfection as a public institution." These words have the true ring in them. They could be well emulated in deeds by the whole newspaper world.

Mr. Pulitzer is a forceful speaker as well as writer, and in the Greeley and Tilden campaigns he was actively employed by the Democratic National Campaign Committee. In the Tilden campaign he made seventy speeches in sixteen States, and he was also a strong advocate for the election of Mr. Cleveland, and as strongly opposed the election of Mr. Bryan on the free silver issue in 1896.

Mr. Pulitzer has acquired great wealth in his newspaper enterprises, and he has in late years dispensed much in the cause of education and in the promotion and support of charitable institutions. In 1889 he established ten annual collegiate scholarships for the poorest, brightest and most deserving boy graduates of New York public schools, giving to winners in open competition two hundred and fifty dollars annually for seven years for preparatory and college course. There have been one hundred and forty-seven scholarships awarded thus far under this generous provision. He has given to Columbia College one hundred thousand dollars to secure free tuition to prize-winners, and the number thus provided for in the different colleges is sixty-four. He has paid to holders of scholarships over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and established three free scholarships in Barnard College. In 1903 he gave one million dollars to Columbia University to establish and maintain a College of Journalism, to rank with similar professional schools of law, medicine, engineering and architecture, and agreed to give one million dollars additional when the school has been in successful operation three years.

Mr. Pulitzer has a fine summer residence at Bar Harbor, Maine, and a winter residence at Jekyl Island, Brunswick, Georgia.



JOHN CLAFLIN

John Claflin, the present head of the great mercantile corporation of the H. B. Claflin Company, was born in Brooklyn, July 24, 1850. Before proceeding to a sketch of the career of the younger Claflin it will be interesting to review in a brief manner the wonderful activity and phenomenal success of the founder of this great house. Horace Brigham Claflin was born in Milford, Massachusetts, December 18, 1811. His father, John Claflin, was a country storekeeper, farmer and Justice of the Peace, an office that at that period in the history of the country carried with it much more of importance and dignity than it does at the present time. Horace was a close and apt student in his boyhood days while in attendance upon the public schools, and in due time he was entered at Milford Academy, where he completed his studies in the higher branches, and from which institution he was graduated in 1829. He immediately entered his father's store as a clerk, and speedily acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1831, with his brother Aaron and his brother-in-law Samuel Daniels, he succeeded to his father's business. In 1832 the concern opened a branch store in Worcester, and in 1833 Aaron purchased the Milford store, leaving to the other partners the Worcester business. The firm of Claflin & Daniels met with a considerable degree of success, but the senior member became imbued with a desire to enlarge the field of his operations, and in 1843 he sold out his interest in the Worcester store and moved to New York City, and soon afterward, forming a business connection with William F. Bulkley, they organized the importing and wholesale dry goods house of Bulkley & Claflin at No. 46 Cedar Street, which was at that time near the center of the wholesale dry goods district. The firm prospered from the start, and in 1850 removed to more extensive quarters in a store which they had constructed at No. 57 Broadway. Mr. Bulkley withdrew from the firm in 1851, and it assumed the name of Claflin, Mellen & Co. The trade of the concern increased rapidly, and it became necessary to seek larger accommodations. To obtain these Mr. Claflin, with others, erected the Trinity Building at No. 111 Broadway, to which place the business was transferred. In 1861 the great warehouse on Worth Street, extending from Church Street to West Broadway, was secured and this gigantic store has been for many years one of the leading points of interest in the metropolis. One of the most trying periods in the history of the great house occurred about the time of its removal to the present site. It was the period of the breaking out of the Civil War, and in consequence of its immense business connections in the South, and the resultant loss in value of a large part of its assets, the firm was compelled to ask from its creditors an extension of time in which to meet its maturing obligations. This was promptly granted, and the renewed obligations were promptly met at maturity. Thereafter the house entered upon a career of unparalleled prosperity. In 1864 the firm assumed the name of H. B. Claflin & Co. The sales of the concern at this period exceeded anything that had been previously known in the history of the trade in the metropolis, reaching in a single year to the enormous sum of seventy millions of dollars. From 1865 to the time of his death this establishment was the largest of its class in the world.

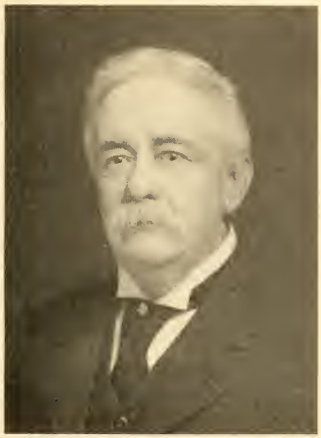
Mr. Claflin's son and future successor in the immense business built up by his energy and ability received a preparatory education in the schools of Brooklyn and New York, and he afterward entered the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1869, carrying off many of the honors of his class. He inherited from his father an excellent aptitude for business, and with a natural inclination to a life of trade he entered the great establishment in 1870 and quickly acquired a knowledge of the details of the business and was not long in comprehending and

mastering its broader and more comprehensive interests. At the expiration of the three years in which he was employed as a clerk he was admitted into the firm as a junior partner. In the later years of the elder Claflin much of the care and responsibility of the business fell upon the shoulders of his son. His management proved all that could be desired, and for the extension and continued prosperity of the house the credit is very largely due him. It was at the period of his being taken into the firm that a great panic in business circles occurred, and the house encountered one of its most serious struggles. It had an abundance of assets, but the banks were unable to meet the overwhelming demand for discounts, and a short extension of the maturing paper of the concern was found necessary. The credit of the house was in no way impaired, and a few months sufficed to end its difficulties. By the valuable assistance the younger Claflin rendered to the firm at this time his reputation for ability became assured in the mercantile world.

On his father's death, in 1885, John Claflin became the responsible head of the concern, and during the past twenty years he has handled it with a skill and enterprise which have disproved the assertions of those who declared that the business would rapidly decline with the passing away of the great merchant to whom its remarkable development was due. For several years the concern has been conducted as a corporation, the stock being largely held by its employees, which they are enabled to obtain by a system of easy payments. The plan has worked satisfactorily to all concerned, and many of the employees are the yearly recipients of considerable sums in the shape of dividends.

Mr. Claflin is an indefatigable worker while engaged in the offices of the great establishment, but he wisely gives two months of each year to recreation. In these holidays he seeks enjoyment in directions not generally attractive to the wealthy pleasure-seeker. He is enthusiastically fond of travel and research, spending his vacations in the Rocky Mountains or other regions of difficult exploration, usually without companions, and often in localities which white men seldom reach. In this way every portion of the United States has been visited by him, while his journeys have extended through Mexico, South America, Europe, and Asia, all of which he has traversed extensively. In the summer of 1877 he performed a remarkable journey, the details of which would make a highly interesting book of travel and adventure. Entering a port of Peru, in company with a single white companion, he traversed the South American continent from side to side at its widest portion, journeying most of the way by mule and canoe, and finally reaching the Atlantic at the mouth of the Amazon. The course he followed has been often traversed in parts, but seldom in its entire length by a white man. Many of his friends sought to dissuade him from this enterprise, on account of its danger, but he was not to be stopped, and finished the journey in six months in safety, and with a rich harvest of experiences.

Mr. Claflin is a trustee of Plymouth Church, though not a member. He is also a trustee of many charitable institutions of Brooklyn, and actively interested in their prosperity. About half the year is spent by him in the fine Brooklyn mansion built by his father, and the remainder of his business year in the family residence of Fordham, in the upper section of New York City. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo and other clubs, and of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.



WILLIAM GILBERT DAVIES

William Gilbert Davies, one of the foremost members of the New York bar, was born in the city of New York, March 21, 1842. He is descended from a Welsh family, some of the members of which settled at Kingston, Herefordshire, England, whence John Davies, the ancestor of the family in this country, moved to Litchfield, Connecticut, in the year 1725. He was an active and devoted member of the Church of England, and it was largely through his efforts that St. Michael's Church, in that town, was founded. That church, in commemoration of his great services in its behalf, erected a tablet to his memory, and the church is still largely sustained by the proceeds of lands donated by him. His grandson, Thomas Davies, a great-grand-uncle of the subject of this sketch, was graduated from Yale College, studied theology in England, was ordained deacon and priest by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the chapel in Lambeth Palace in August, 1761, and returned to this country as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He died prematurely in 1766, but his influence upon his family and their ecclesiastical relations were such that they remained loyal to the English Government throughout the Revolutionary struggle, and in consequence suffered from the obloquy and persecution to which the Tories were subjected. Mr. Davies' grandfather, Thomas John Davies, moved to New York in 1800 and settled at Black Lake, St. Lawrence County, where he served for several terms as Sheriff and County Judge. His son, Henry E. Davies, came to New York City shortly after his admission to the bar, in 1826, where he occupied successively the positions of Corporation Counsel, Justice of the Supreme Court, and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was married to Rebecca Waldo Tappan, a descendant of Abraham Tappon, as the name was then spelled, who came from England to Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1630. On his mother's side Mr. Davies traces his ancestry back to Anneke Jans, to John Hull, Master of the Mint and Treasurer of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, who coined the famous pine-tree shillings, and to Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, who married the treasurer's daughter Hannah. It is a tradition, well authenticated in the family, that her dowry consisted of her own weight in the coins from her father's mint. It must not be inferred from what has been said that Mr. Davies has not pure patriotic Revolutionary blood in his veins, for while some of his ancestors were arrayed on the side of England in that memorable conflict, John Foote and Benjamin Tappan, his great-grandfathers, bore arms in the cause of Independence.

Mr. Davies, after a preparatory course in the schools of New York, entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and was graduated from that institution in 1860. A short time subsequent to his graduation he went abroad, and for several months pursued his studies at the University of Leipsic, Germany. During the greater portion of this period he had applied himself to the study of law, and upon his return to this country he entered the law office of Slosson, Hutchins & Platt, where he completed his studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and after a partnership of a few years' duration with Henry H. Anderson, he entered the service of one of the leading insurance companies, where he was for many years one of its most valued counsel. This position he resigned a number of years ago to again enter upon the active practice of his profession at the bar.

Mr. Davies has gained a wide knowledge in municipal affairs, and his wisdom and judgment have on several occasions been called into service by the authorities in solving some of its most difficult problems. One of these instances was when the city determined to widen and extend the congested thoroughfare of Elm Street; he was chosen a member of the commission which was to carry through this difficult problem. This

involved the examination of an immense number of titles to property and to the subsequent fixing of values in the condemnation proceedings. This required the untiring efforts of the commission, extending over a period of several years, and was concluded in a manner to meet the unqualified approval of the authorities.

Mr. Davies possesses an analytical mind in an eminent degree, and for this reason has been frequently called upon to act as referee for the courts in the settlement of questions requiring the utmost discrimination and a thorough knowledge of the law governing in such cases. His reports have been noted by the clearness and conciseness of their conclusions, and have seldom failed to meet with entire approval.

Mr. Davies is an active member of the State and City Bar Associations, and has always taken a prominent part in the deliberations of these bodies. He is also a member of the Lawyers' Club, and a special lecturer on the Law of Life Insurance in the Law School of the University of the City of New York.

Following the traditions of his ancestors, Mr. Davies is a member of the Anglican Church, and was for many years a vestryman of Christ Church. He took a more than usual interest in the welfare of the church, of which he prepared a historical sketch, which was published in the Magazine of American History some years ago. When the congregation moved to its new edifice on Seventy-first Street he found the distance from his residence so inconvenient that he severed his relations with the official body and connected himself with the more adjacent parish of St. Bartholomew.

Historical studies have always been an interesting subject with him, and he has been for many years an active member of the New York and Virginia Historical Societies, of the New York Geographical and Genealogical Society, and is a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He is also a member of the Union, University, Century, Tuxedo, Grolier, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Liederkranz, and St. Nicholas clubs, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association. When the safety of the Union was in such imminent peril in 1863, caused by the advance of Lee's mighty army into Pennsylvania, Mr. Davies immediately responded to the call of the Government for additional troops, and offered his services as a private soldier, being assigned to duty with the Twenty-second Regiment of New York Volunteers. He remained with the regiment throughout the Gettysburg campaign, thus gaining the privilege, of which he feels justly proud, of wearing the bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Davies married, on December 15, 1870, Lucie Rice, daughter of the Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, Massachusetts, one of the most distinguished citizens of that Commonwealth.

Mr. Davies, while steadily declining to enter public life, though frequently solicited so to do, has, nevertheless, always taken a deep interest in questions of local, State and national politics, and his efforts have always been in the direction of reform in the highest sense of that term.

ELBRIDGE THOMAS GERRY

Elbridge Thomas Gerry, lawyer and philanthropist, was born in the City of New York, December 25, 1837. He is the son of Elbridge Gerry, a leading man in the early history of the country, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was also a member of the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1778 and from 1783 to 1785, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1789 to 1793, Commissioner to France in 1797, Governor of Massachusetts in 1810, and Vice-President in 1813. It was during his Governorship that the Legislature redistricted the State in an arbitrary manner (1811) to procure a majority for the Democrats in the elections for State Senators. It was erroneously thought that the redistricting was done at the instigation of the Governor, whence arose the now familiar term "gerrymander," in allusion to the fancied resemblance between a salamander and a map of the new districts of the State. The father of this distinguished American, Thomas Gerry, the first of the family in this country, came to America in 1730, and was a successful merchant in Marblehead, Massachusetts.

The father of Elbridge T. Gerry was a naval officer, who died when his son was but seven years of age. Under his mother's care the son was carefully educated, taking a full course at Columbia College, from which institution of learning he was graduated with high honors in 1857, delivering the German salutatory oration on that occasion. Within the same year he was elected president of the Philolexian Society of the college. A short time after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of William Curtis Noyes, an eminent lawyer of his time. Under the careful tuition of Mr. Noyes he became thoroughly proficient in the knowledge of the law, and in 1866 he was admitted to the bar, soon afterward being admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Following his admission he formed a legal partnership with Mr. Noyes, his former preceptor, and upon the death of that gentleman he entered into partnership with the Hon. William F. Allen, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and Benjamin V. Abbott, a well-known legal author. Eventually, Judge Allen withdrew from the firm and it was afterward continued under the name of Abbott & Gerry. For many years he was actively occupied with the laborious duties of an extensive practice, being retained in many famous cases, both civil and criminal. One of his most notable cases was the defense of one McFarland, tried for homicide. He also conducted some memorable will cases, and was connected as leading counsel in many other trials of leading importance.

In 1867 Mr. Gerry was selected as a member of the convention elected to revise the Constitution, and was an active member of the committee which formulated the article on the pardoning power, which was subsequently adopted. He was also active in the debates which took place on the floor of the convention on the various amendments, and his great legal ability contributed largely toward the perfection of the instrument which was finally adopted.

It was at about this period in Mr. Gerry's career that he began to take an active interest in philanthropic and humane work. It was his daily observation of the suffering inflicted upon dumb animals that led him to form a connection with the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, after its formation by Mr. Henry Bergh. He co-operated heartily with Mr. Bergh in the work of this society, and it is to his persistent and untiring efforts that most of the legislation pertaining to this subject has been carried through.

On the subsequent formation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mr. Gerry gave the work laid out by it his hearty co-operation. The formation of the society, the agitation for which began in

1874, was, in fact, mainly due to Mr. Gerry's efforts, and since 1879 he has been its president, and through his untiring and eminently successful labors has won for the society a world-wide reputation. During the existence of this society it has investigated the cases of more than three hundred thousand children, and rescued more than fifty thousand from neglect and destitution, or from vicious surroundings, and placed them in moral and comfortable homes. Through the example and encouragement of the New York society nearly two hundred similar associations have been formed in the United States and a large number in foreign countries.

Mr. Gerry's prominence and activity in the cause of humanity has caused his name to be very often seen in the public prints in connection with the efforts so often made by parents to exploit the precociousness of their children on the stage, as dancers or singers, to the detriment of their morals and not infrequently with disastrous results to their physical well-being. In all violations brought to the attention of Mr. Gerry through the agents of his society he has brought to bear the full force of the law provided to meet such cases. His efforts have also been directed with equally beneficial effect in enforcing the law against the employment of child labor in the factories.

In 1886 Mr. Gerry was appointed by the State Senate, in association with the Hon. Matthew Hale and Dr. A. P. Southwick, to consider the most humane and effective method of executing criminals sentenced to death. As a consequence of the report of this commission, the State of New York adopted its present system of electrical execution of criminals in place of the old system of hanging. Since 1885 he has been a governor of the New York Hospital; in 1889 served as chairman of the executive committee of the centennial celebration, and in 1892 was chairman of the commission to consider the best method of caring for the insane of New York City; he is a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary, and from 1885 to 1892 acted as commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

Notwithstanding Mr. Gerry's great activity in the field of philanthropy, he has always been a leading member of the higher social circles, and his name is seldom missing from the list of the more important gatherings of fashionable society. Besides his residence in New York, he is the owner of a handsome villa at Newport, Rhode Island, and he spends much of his time at that famous summer resort. He has traveled much, both in his own country and abroad, having many years since given up the practice of his profession. He was married in 1867 to Louisa M. Livingston, a granddaughter of Morgan Lewis, who occupies a prominent place in the history of New York, having been Governor of the State in 1805, and being known as one of the most eminent jurists of his time. He was also at one time Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity.

In addition to the positions of trust already mentioned as having been held by Mr. Gerry, he is chairman of the New York Commission on Insanity, a director in the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the Newport Trust Company, the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, of Rhode Island. He is a member of the New York Yacht, Turf and Field, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan and numerous other clubs.

SIGOURNEY W. FAY

Sigourney Webster Fay occupies a prominent position among the leading merchants in the woolen trade in New York City. He is a native of Boston, in which city he was born on February 6, 1836. Mr. Fay has in some inscrutable way learned the valuable secret of looking young, for despite the evidence which is so positive to the contrary, he has not the appearance of having passed his fiftieth mile-stone on the highway of life's journey. Mr. Fay spent his boyhood days in his native city, and received his elementary education in the public schools for whose excellence Boston is so famous. He passed successfully through the higher branches embraced in the curriculum, and emerged from these studies thoroughly equipped for the active duties upon which he was destined so soon to enter. His natural inclination was to follow in the footsteps of his father, and become a merchant. And that he inherited the sterling qualities which lead to success in the activities of life may be gathered from a glance at the family history.

The founder of the family in this country was John Fay, who came from England to America in 1640, and settled in Massachusetts. His son, Josiah Fay, the great-grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, and Elisha Forbes, of the same town, great-grandfather on the maternal side, both served as soldiers in the ranks of the Revolutionary Army. Their first service was at Bunker Hill, where they both won distinction for their gallant conduct. They were so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of patriotism that they decided to continue in the service of the Colonies until the close of the struggle, and they accordingly enlisted in the First Connecticut Infantry, where they both distinguished themselves for bravery and soldierly conduct. Nahum Fay, son of the Revolutionary patriot, was a successful merchant, and it was in his father's establishment he first learned the rudiments of a business which was destined later to develop into such vast proportions. To obtain a more thorough training, young Fay determined to visit Boston, where he sought and obtained employment with the large dry goods concern of Lawrence, Stone & Co. Here he rapidly advanced in acquiring a complete knowledge of the business, and after a few years' service decided to enlarge his information by becoming familiar with the workings of the manufacturing department of his business. With this end in view he entered the employ of the Middlesex Woolen Mills of Lowell. It was in this great manufacturing establishment that he developed the qualities and gained the knowledge pertaining to the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods which were to equip him so thoroughly in his future business career. This valuable knowledge and Mr. Fay's superior business qualifications were not long in becoming known outside the great manufacturing concern, and in 1860 he was invited to New York, and, in the commission dry goods firm of Stone, Bliss, Fay & Allen, began a business career which has been attended with uniform success to the present. For ten years, until 1869, this house carried on, it is confidently asserted and believed, the largest local commission trade in woolen goods in the city of New York. They were the selling agents of about fifteen of the large New England woolen factories. In the course of time several changes took place in the composition of the membership of the firm. The first to occur was in 1869, when it became Perry, Wendell, Fay & Co. This formation continued until 1878, when, through the death of Mr. Perry, the senior member of the firm, another change took place, the firm thenceforward being known as Wendell, Fay & Co. During all these years the prosperity of the house has remained undiminished, and it has successfully weathered all the financial storms that have from time to time swept over the country. It follows, as a natural sequence, that the credit of the firm has always been of the highest order,

and it has never been placed in a position where it had to ask the indulgence of the holders of its commercial obligations. It has extended its field of operations, and has many connections outside the city of New York. Its origin may be said to have been in Boston, where its first founder began business, and the house has always maintained close relations with its connections there, through a branch house. It also has a representative in Philadelphia, and in many other large business centers in the South and West.

The goods dealt in by the house comprise the highest grades of cloths, suitings, goods for the manufacture of uniforms, and, in fact, all the best products of the woolen manufacture, and in this connection it may be stated that the firm represents in the goods it handles all the leading woolen mills of the United States. Among these the premier place is held by the old and reliable Middlesex Mills of Lowell, within whose walls Mr. Fay acquired the valuable knowledge which enabled him to attain and maintain the enviable position which he has always held among the leading business men of the metropolis. Other great manufacturing establishments with which the firm has had long and close relations are the Campbell Mills, the Dumbarton Mills, the Swift River Manufacturing Company and a number of other leading concerns. The success which has so uniformly attended the firm in its business enterprises is naturally a matter of pride among its members, and for this success they cheerfully accord the praise to Mr. Fay, who has made it possible through his great ability and business sagacity. Among all his trade associates he is regarded as a model merchant, his great activity being combined with integrity, and with an intelligence and an uprightness that command the admiration and respect of all who know him.

The great popularity which Mr. Fay possesses among the patrons of the house is largely due to his pleasant face and agreeable manners, and the natural sociability of his disposition, he being noted for his constant geniality and courtesy. The large and unremitting demands upon his time consequent upon his large business connections have given him but little time for holiday indulgences. A merchant's time in these days of energetic competition are usually too completely taken up to permit of his indulging to any great extent in affairs of purely pleasurable entertainment. But Mr. Fay has a decided literary taste, and he has been through a great portion of his life an extensive reader and student of contemporary history. He possesses a ready flow of language, a pleasing address, and no mean gifts of oratory. He has, in consequence, received numerous invitations to appear upon the lecture platform, and to these invitations he has complied to an extent that has gained for him considerable reputation in this field of intellectual exercise.

Outside his firm connections Mr. Fay is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Hanover National Bank and of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the Union League, City, Players', Metropolitan and Merchants' clubs, and of the New England Society. By virtue of direct descent he is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1860 he married Delia A., daughter of Emery B. Fay, of Boston.

HENRY CLEWS

Henry Clews, stockbroker, banker and author, is a native of Staffordshire, England, his father being at the time of his birth one of the leading manufacturers of goods especially adapted to the American market. The son received a liberal preliminary education, it being the design of his parents that he should enter the ministry. The temperament of young Clews, however, did not appear suited to the vocation selected for him, and he expressed a desire that he might be permitted to enter upon a field that would be more in accord with his natural inclinations. He desired to engage in a vocation that would call forth his best energies, and which he hoped might eventuate in a successful business career. In this desire he was not opposed by his parents, and at the age of fifteen he was so fortunate as to obtain the permission of his father to accompany him on a business trip to this country. He was fascinated by the busy scenes which he encountered in the metropolis of the New World, and even with his immature mind he was enabled to perceive the great opportunities which were presented to the ambitious young man. Upon his departure from home it was no part of the father's plan that he would return without his son. It did not take the latter long, however, after a survey of the field, to decide that he would endeavor to persuade his father to leave him behind. So urgently did he prefer his request that he finally obtained his parent's consent. This he not only gave, but through his business connections he was enabled to obtain for his son a position as junior clerk in the large wool importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., where he immediately applied himself to the acquirement of the knowledge in all its details of the business of the concern. He soon evinced an aptness and an industry that brought him to the favorable notice of his employers, and he was from time to time advanced to more responsible positions. He served the house faithfully and efficiently for a considerable time, but as he advanced in years he developed an ambition to enter the field of finance. This desire was not immediately to be satisfied, but in 1859 the opportunity came to him when he was enabled to become a member of the newly organized banking firm of Stone, Clews & Mason. The new firm met with varying success, but it had not been organized long when a change took place through the retirement of Mr. Stone, and it was henceforth known as Livermore, Clews & Co. The firm was well established and doing a prosperous business when the great struggle between the North and the South was begun. The financial needs of the Government at this eventful period were very great. Its credit was at a very low ebb, and it was with the utmost difficulty that it was enabled to meet its current obligations. The outgoing Administration had brought discredit upon the Treasury by its failure to float an emergency loan, and this, in connection with the distracted political condition of the country, led to a general feeling of distrust in financial circles that the obligations of the Government might become valueless. Mr. Clews and his house were not of those who took this pessimistic view of affairs. He had the highest confidence in the ability of the Government to suppress the rebellion, was outspoken in his defence of the Union cause, and was in consequence selected by Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, as the agent for the sale of the bonds issued by the Government to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war. These bonds were not very favorably received by the business world, many financiers regarding them as very risky securities; but Mr. Clews, though he knew the Treasury was empty, had the utmost faith in the strength and ability of the Government and the recuperative power of the North, and not only invested every dollar of his own in the bonds, but borrowed largely for the same purpose, bringing himself seriously into debt. The task he had undertaken was one of great magnitude and diffi-

culty, and his exertions in its successful prosecution have become a matter of national history. In 1864 his firm subscribed to the national loan at the rate of from five to ten millions a day. It need scarcely be said that his trust in the Government was well placed, and that his house benefited largely by its faith. Secretary Chase at a later period said, "Had it not been for Jay Cooke and Henry Clews, I could never have succeeded in placing the 5-20 loan."

After the war he made banking his distinctive business, though he retained his valuable commission business in Government bonds. The revival in railroad interests that followed offered one of the most valuable fields for investments, and his house engaged in the negotiation of railroad bonds in Europe, a line of business in which it became extensively engaged. The present firm, that of Henry Clews & Co., was formed in 1877, each member pledging himself never to take a speculative risk. Its business has grown until it is now probably wider and more varied than that of any other banking house in the country. There is no man in America whose opinion in matters of finance is more highly prized than that of the head of this great firm.

Mr. Clews has always taken a deep interest in American politics, but merely to the extent of securing good government, he persistently declining to accept an official position. Twice the portfolio of the Treasury Department has been tendered him, and as often the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York, but business interests have in each case forced him to decline these proffered honors. He also declined the post of Collector of the Port of New York, offered him by President Grant, and subsequently conferred upon General Arthur. Yet he has not hesitated to act when reform became imperative, and to him is due the credit of originating and organizing the famous Committee of Seventy, before whose assault the Boss Tweed Ring went down. His views on public or business affairs are broad and liberal, his opinions on the latter topic being admirably expressed in his book entitled "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street," a work of great literary merit and which has called out highly favorable comment. He served for many years as treasurer of the American Geographical Society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was one of the founders of the Union League Club, has long been a member of the Union Club, and is connected with many other institutions of the city. Throughout his career Mr. Clews has been noteworthy for industry, perseverance, and unyielding integrity, and his career and character form a worthy example to the growing youth of this country.

JOHN C. JUHRING

J. C. Juhring, merchant, was born in New York City, and is the son of John C. and Lena (Stuke) Juhring. His father was a successful real estate operator during the period from 1850 to 1875, and at the time of his death resided in Lincoln Place (Wilson Street), Brooklyn, E. D. John C., the younger, received his preliminary education in the public schools, and after a preparatory course entered Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1869. He entered the employ of Francis H. Leggett & Co., importing and manufacturing grocers, in 1873, and as the result of a close attention to his duties, reliability and rapidly acquiring the knowledge necessary to develop and push business, he was rapidly advanced in positions of trust. He was given an interest in the firm's profits, and in 1892 he was admitted to partnership. In 1902, when the firm was changed to a corporation, he was chosen as its vice-president and secretary. He was one of the charter members of the Merchants' Association of New York, and at its first meeting, in 1897, he was elected its first vice-president and proved to be one of its most active workers. Imbued with an unusual degree of civic pride, he laid plans to secure members, and within a short period after its organization he succeeded in adding to the membership roll one hundred and fifty representative firms.

Mr. Juhring is recognized as a public-spirited citizen, and one who always has in mind the welfare and best interests of the city of his birth. He takes a commendable pride in setting forth the superior advantages possessed by New York City as a great trading center, and as he is so thoroughly identified with the business interests of the metropolis, his views are well worth recording here. He said on a recent occasion: "The reasons for New York's great predominance are numerous. It is the focal point of commerce, manufactures and distribution. There are, of course, other great trade centers, but they cannot become the great focal points upon which the great currents of international trade converge. The commerce of a nation is its interchange of commodities with other nations, and because we can and do furnish vast quantities of food products as well as manufactured goods to other nations, and must in turn buy tea, coffee, spices and innumerable other necessities that foreign countries produce, naturally there must always be great trade currents setting to and from our shores. New York is the main port of entry for the whole country, and therefore the greatest distributing center. Hence the principal steamship lines converge here to a greater extent than in any other port on this continent. It is this concentration that has made New York the great center that it is, and so soon to be the metropolis of the world. It is also significant that more than seventy per cent. of the merchandise that the United States imports for business purposes passes through the port of New York, and it follows as a logical sequence that these goods can be procured here to better advantage than in any other market. These are a few of the reasons for New York's commercial supremacy, and they indicate why the metropolis towers above all other American cities."

On February 15, 1905, the Evening Mail, in a department of that journal called "Men of Affairs," published a picture of Mr. Juhring, and styled it the "Promoter of Gotham's Advantages." In this picture Mr. Juhring is seen welcoming and introducing out-of-town merchants from San Francisco, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Chicago and other cities to Father Knickerbocker. In the background is a faint outline of the front of Francis H. Leggett & Co.'s establishment. On the steps of the building is seen a big rooster in the act of crowing, and from his bill proceeds the legend, "It pays to buy in New York." The explanation as to why the Evening Mail selected Mr. Juhring as the subject of its cartoon is found in the fact that in

1904, through his untiring efforts, more than two thousand out-of-town merchants were induced to visit the metropolis during the season as the guests of Leggett & Co. They were cordially welcomed and royally entertained during their stay in the city. They were invited to partake of a bountiful luncheon, which was served in the King Street manufacturing home of the company, and afterward, from the deck of a large steamer yacht, treated to a revelation of the commercial supremacy of the city, viewing its vast wharves, warehouses and immense skyscraping business structures. Many of the visitors had not been in the city in many years, and so profound was the impression made upon them on this occasion that they were forced to the conclusion that their business interests would be best subserved in the future by making their purchases in this market, which offers more of everything and in greater variety than it is possible to find elsewhere, and on more advantageous terms. Thus the efforts of Mr. Juhring in inducing these merchants to visit the metropolis were productive of splendid results. Many new business connections were established and trade relations of an enduring character formed. To Mr. Juhring's untiring efforts was accorded the praise for inaugurating and carrying through this great movement, and one of the leading journals said of him in this connection: "If all Gothamites had Mr. Juhring's public spirit and energy New York would be the best-advertised city in the world." As showing the substantial benefits flowing from this movement on the part of Mr. Juhring to increase the current of trade flowing in the direction of the metropolis, it is discovered that the influx of buyers this year is largely in excess of any year since 1900, which was a banner year.

Mr. Juhring's eminent executive and business qualifications have led to his selection for many positions of trust. He is a director of the Coal and Iron National Bank of New York City, a trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank, besides being connected in a similar capacity with many other commercial institutions. In politics he is a Republican, but of independent views, and he has given his unqualified support to all movements looking to an improved condition in the administration of the local government. He is a member of the Merchants' Club of New York and of several out-of-town social organizations. He was married on October 19, 1901, at the Majestic Hotel, in New York City, to Miss Frances Bryant Fisher, an interesting feature of the wedding being the presence of Miss Helen M. Gould as one of the bridesmaids.

It has been well said of Mr. Juhring by one who knows him intimately: "He possesses a pleasing personality and a wonderful capacity for details. He combines perseverance with persistency; great tenacity of purpose to accomplish results. His motto is 'Keep on keeping on.' He is self-contained, courteous in manner, somewhat reserved, yet straightforward, and a strict disciplinarian, but well liked for his fair dealings."

GEORGE C. BARRETT

George C. Barrett, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, July 28, 1838. On the side of his father, the Rev. Gilbert Carter Barrett, a minister of the Church of England, he is of English descent, while to the Irish blood of his mother, Jane M. Brown, may be attributed the keen wit and genial humor that have so distinguished him. His father was sent as a missionary to the Oneida Indians in Canada in the spring of 1844, and the future Justice spent many of the years of his boyhood on the banks of the Canadian river Thames. For six years young Barrett pursued his studies with his father, who was eminently qualified by his scholarly attainments to impart to the son the useful knowledge which was to be the foundation of his completer education. The elder Barrett died when his son was in his fourteenth year, and the latter was brought to New York, where he entered the Columbia Grammar School. Subsequently he began a course at Columbia College, but he was obliged to leave the college before graduation in order to earn his own living. When but sixteen he began writing for the newspapers, and he was most successful in his journalistic work. He studied law in the office of Van Cott, Cady & Smales, and was admitted to the bar when only twenty-one. His judicial career began at the early age of twenty-five, when he was elected Justice of the Sixth Judicial District Court. Before the end of his term of service he was elected to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. This position he resigned at the end of two years, and went back to his law office.

Judge Barrett's sympathies and energies were heartily enlisted in the fight against the Tweed ring. He was one of the signers to the call for the mass meeting of September, 1871, at which the Committee of Seventy was appointed. He was made counsel for that committee, and as such he obtained from Justice George Barnard the order enjoining Richard B. Connolly from acting as City Controller. He appeared subsequently before Judge Barnard and argued in support of the injunction, being opposed by William O. Bartlett and Richard O'Gorman. The suit resulted in the resignation of Connolly and the appointment of Andrew H. Green to succeed him. The exposure of the iniquities of the Tweed ring immediately followed, and in this Judge Barrett took an active part. Throughout the memorable anti-Tammany campaign he took a foremost part in the advocacy of municipal and political reform. His public utterances carried weight because of his ability, dignity and sincerity. On October 19, 1871, he was nominated by the Apollo Hall Democrats to succeed Josiah Sullivan as a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the nomination was indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, the Municipal Council of Reform and both wings of the Republican party. The candidate of Tammany Hall was Thomas H. Ledwith, a Police Justice, and he was defeated by Judge Barrett by more than forty thousand majority. When he took his seat on the Supreme Court bench Judge Barrett was but thirty-four years old, but his fitness to occupy so exalted a position was generally conceded.

Judge Barrett's first term as a Supreme Court Justice expired December 31, 1885, and he was elected to succeed himself. His nomination had been practically unanimous. He was named by Richard Croker in the Tammany Hall Nominating Convention, and was successively indorsed by the County Democracy, the Republicans, and by Irving Hall. In the election he received nearly two hundred thousand votes. During his judicial career he has presided over many civil and criminal cases. Among them may be cited the trial of Richard Croker for murder; that of Henry W. Jaehne, and the other "Boodle Aldermen" who were convicted of having received bribes, and of Jacob Sharp, who bribed them; those of the Tammany Election Inspec-

tors who fraudulently miscounted in favor of Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and that of Ferdinand Ward, the so-called "Napoleon of Finance," the first case where a man was ever convicted for a false representation or statement made over a telephone. His opinion in the Sugar Trust was affirmed throughout, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases under the Sherman Act take the same general view of the subject; his charge in the Landraff Bakery conspiracy case has repeatedly been referred to since in this and foreign jurisdictions; he thought out and had passed the Special Jury bill, the first measure of the kind in this country; he assisted in the formation of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, having been consulted by the leaders of the party in power, and he was appointed a member of the Appellate Division of the First Department when the court was formed; he drew and had passed the act giving the Appellate Division the power to regulate the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the amended Constitution of 1895, and under the power thus granted he assisted in preparing the rules for the reorganized court; he wrote the majority opinion affirming the constitutionality of the Rapid Transit act; this was affirmed by the Court of Appeals and guaranteed to New York City the underground railroad recently completed; when the Appellate Division Court House was formally opened, he responded to the speeches of the bar; in 1900, preferring the more interesting work of the civil and criminal courts, at his own request he was relieved of the assignment to the Appellate Division and returned to his Supreme Court duties. His retirement from the bench took place on January 2, 1906, after a service of nearly forty years.

Judge Barrett's love of literature and of art is his diversion and his greatest personal comfort. His warmest friends are among highly cultured people, and both here and in foreign capitals he is on terms of cordial friendship with the masters of art and of literature. His own pen is scarcely ever idle, though in late years his contributions to public prints have not been many. He has written three or four plays, one of which, "An American Marriage," was produced at Wallack's Theatre in 1883. Although its literary and artistic merits were generally recognized, its quality was of too fine a texture to meet with popular success. He is a master of English, and his literary work has so permeated his legal labors that he is famed not only for the force and clearness of his opinions, but also for their grace and diction, on which account they are not infrequently preserved by members of the bar.

Judge Barrett's sensitiveness regarding the dignity of his judicial office was manifested by his withdrawal from the Nineteenth Century Club in 1888. He resigned from that organization because he was not willing to be held indirectly responsible for the denunciations by Courtland Palmer, President, and also by other members of the club, of the sentences of the Chicago anarchists who were held accountable for the Haymarket riots in that city. He married Mrs. Gertrude F. Vingut, daughter of Sumner Lincoln Fairfield, the New England writer and poet. He is a member of the University, Century, Metropolitan, Manhattan and Democratic clubs.

HUGH JOHN GRANT

Hugh J. Grant, twice Mayor of New York and since prominent in its business circles, was born at No. 307 West Twenty-seventh street. He was the only child of parents who from the first gave him the most careful and thorough training, both educational and domestic. The elder Grant was an extensive owner of real estate, and his keen eye and prophetic judgment saw the amazing transformations that were destined to be brought about in real estate on the west side of the city by the building of rapid transit lines and the erection of homes for those with moderate incomes.

Young Hugh was sent at an early age to the public school in Twenty-eighth street, where he developed the qualities of studiousness and perseverance which contributed so largely to his success in his succeeding years. After his public school course he was sent to Manhattan College, where he devoted special attention to the study of modern languages. He took private lessons in German and French, in the former of which he acquired a marked proficiency. He was graduated from Manhattan when he was but sixteen years of age. His parents then took him on a trip to Europe, and he spent nearly a year abroad, the greater portion of the time being passed in Berlin. On his return he entered St. Francis Xavier's College, on West Sixteenth street, where he remained three years. The subsequent two years he spent in the Columbia Law School, from which he received his diploma as a Bachelor of Law. After his graduation he entered the law office of D. M. Porter, a leading lawyer, where he was initiated into the practice of the legal profession. He remained in Mr. Porter's office for about a year, when he established a business connection with ex-Recorder James M. Smith, and maintained an office at No. 25 Chambers street. He subsequently moved uptown, and conducted his law practice in connection with his real estate business at No. 303 West Fifty-fourth street. His father had charge of many estates, and this business engrossed the son's attention to the almost entire exclusion of ordinary law practice.

The first appearance of Mr. Grant in politics was in 1882, when he received the Tammany nomination for Alderman in the Nineteenth District and was elected. In the following year he was re-elected and became a member of the famous "Boodle Board" of 1884. It was for his manly and unimpeachable course during that period that he came prominently before the public. He was largely instrumental in unearthing the coupon frauds in the Comptroller's office, thereby causing one of the sensations of the day. Numerous franchises for ferries and railroads were disposed of by the board of 1884, the most important being that given the Broadway surface railroad, to secure the granting of which more than five hundred thousand dollars was said to have been used as a corruption fund through Jacob Sharp. Every member of the board with the exceptions of Aldermen Grant and O'Connor were charged with having been corrupted. Some confessed their crime, others sought safety in flight to foreign ports, two were sent to Sing Sing, and others escaped punishment by technicalities or death.

Mr. Grant was very active in exposing this infamy, and his course greatly increased his popularity. In the fall of 1884 he received the Tammany Hall nomination for Mayor, but was defeated by W. R. Grace in a close contest, the latter having received the support of many Republicans who were dissatisfied with their own ticket. The following year Mr. Grant received the Tammany nomination for Sheriff, and he was elected by a handsome majority. His administration of this office won high praise from the courts and from the public. He held his deputies to a strict accountability, and as a result he left the office with fewer pending suits than had any of his predecessors. His second run for the Mayoralty, which occurred in 1888, presented one of the most stirring political battles that the

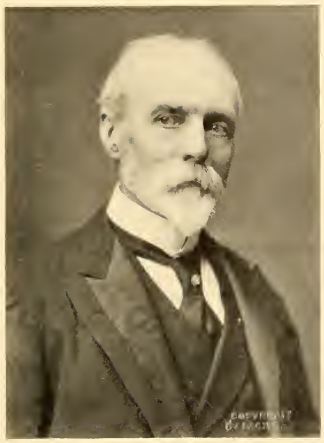
city had witnessed in many years. He won by a decisive vote over Abraham Hewitt and Joel B. Erhardt. His administration of the city's affairs was marked by great vigor in cutting down needless expenses and in a judicious and economical management of the city's business. To him was accorded the credit of inaugurating a better system of street paving and also of placing underground the myriads of overhead electric wires.

Mr. Grant was re-elected Mayor in 1890, defeating Francis M. Scott, the Fusion candidate. The canvass was a very warm one, but the result was decisively in Mr. Grant's favor. His second term was marked by the same clear conception of the city's requirements and a sound and economical application of the money of the people to meet those requirements.

In 1894 Mr. Grant was nominated for a third term, but owing to a revulsion having been brought about in the minds of the people through the disclosures of corruption among the members of the police force, made by a legislative committee, he was unsuccessful and was defeated by William L. Strong, who had been selected to head what was termed the Reform ticket.

Since his retirement to private life Mr. Grant has been a busy man in the management of his large real estate interests, and he has by his clear judgment and business tact added largely to his fortune. Mr. Grant married a daughter of ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Albany, and his domestic life has been an exceedingly happy one. Immediately following his marriage he again visited Europe, making before his return an extended trip through Ireland, where he and his bride were the recipients of much social attention. He has lived for some years in a fine house at No. 261 West Seventy-third street, and also has a fine summer residence in New Jersey, where he maintains a large farm for breeding horses. He has for years been a lover of speeding animals, and has taken a great deal of interest in the turf and in sporting events generally. For a few years, including a part of his Mayoralty term, he managed the racing stud of Nathan Straus. He was one of the principal promoters of the laying out and construction of the Speedway, and he is not infrequently seen on that popular concourse behind one of his fast steppers, he being the owner of more than one that has attained a national reputation.

Mr. Grant's acknowledged business qualifications have led to his selection as receiver in several important instances. He was chosen to wind up the affairs of the St. Nicholas Bank, which were seriously involved, and he discharged the duty in a way that gave satisfaction to all interested. Later he was selected by counsel to be the receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and still later he was selected to straighten out the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Of late years he has not been prominent in the political world, though still taking an active interest in municipal affairs.



WHITELAW REID

Whitelaw Reid, journalist and statesman, was born a little more than sixty-eight years ago in Xenia, Ohio, a town founded by his paternal grandfather, a Scotch Covenanter of the sternest and strictest sort. A maternal uncle, who was also a Covenanter, prepared young Reid for college, and at nineteen he was a graduate with honors from the Miami University. He then became principal of a school at South Charleston, Ohio, teaching many pupils who were older than himself. While in this employment he saved sufficient money to repay his father the expenses of his senior year at college. Returning home before he had reached his majority, he negotiated for and became the proprietor of the Xenia News, and in two years had secured for it a circulation and a business prosperity that it had never previously enjoyed. He was an ardent advocate of the principles of the newly formed Republican party, and being a constant reader of the New York Tribune, then guided by Horace Greeley, he conducted his own columns as much as possible after the model of the great journalist he was destined to succeed. In 1860 Mr. Reid was the first Western editor outside of Illinois to advocate the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. When Mr. Lincoln received the nomination he made his first effort as a public speaker, and proved himself an able and convincing advocate of the Republican cause throughout the campaign. Soon after its close he disposed of his interest in the News and became the legislative correspondent at Columbus of the Cincinnati Times. The vigor and raciness of his letters attracted wide attention, and his services were sought by other prominent journals. At the close of the session of the Legislature he was offered and accepted the city editorship of the Cincinnati Gazette, which position he was filling with great satisfaction at the time of the actual breaking out of hostilities between the North and the South. At his own urgent request, he was sent into the field to represent the Gazette as its war correspondent, and his letters to that journal over the pen name of "Agate" depicted the struggle in a manner that has been equaled by few correspondents on either side of the Atlantic. He went through the first and second campaigns in West Virginia as well as the Tennessee campaign, and was present at the memorable engagements at Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. He left a sick bed to witness the latter battle, and was the only correspondent who actually saw the fight, his graphic account of which filled more than ten columns of the Gazette, and earned for him a national reputation.

In 1862 Mr. Reid was sent to Washington by the managers of the Gazette, and for the three following years he was the representative of that journal at the national capital. It was at this time that he first met Horace Greeley, and the two at once became close friends.

As the result of an extensive trip through the South at the close of the war, Mr. Reid made his first contribution to the field of literature, a book called "After the War; a Southern Tour." This visit to the South also led him to engage in business in that section. In partnership with the late General Francis J. Herron, he engaged in cotton planting, but the venture, owing to an invasion of the army worm, did not prove a success. The following year he made a similar venture in Alabama, and this was more successful. While growing cotton, however, Mr. Reid's pen was not idle, and it was during this period that he wrote his book, "Ohio in the War," two large volumes of more than a thousand pages each, and which has been pronounced a monument of industry and patient regard for detail. After seeing this work through the press, Mr. Reid became editor-in-charge of the Cincinnati Gazette, and the same year reported for it the impeachment trial of President Johnson. His work in this connection led to his selection as the leading editorial writer on the New

York Tribune. John Russell Young was at that time managing editor of the Tribune, but soon gave way to Mr. Reid. When, in 1872, Mr. Greeley accepted the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Reid was made editor-in-chief of the journal. The defeat of Mr. Greeley, followed soon after by his death, gave a serious check to the prosperity of the great journal. It was in serious financial straits, as a result of its course in the campaign, and this fact, in connection with the disappointment of Mr. Greeley's political ambition, is believed to have caused his death. Various schemes were instituted by Mr. Sinclair, the publisher, and others, to replace the Tribune on a sound financial basis and restore it to its position of leadership of the Republican party. Finally, when other plans had failed, Mr. Reid placed the matter before Mr. William Walter Phelps. Upon Mr. Reid's statement of the condition of the Tribune's affairs Mr. Phelps unhesitatingly agreed to put up all the money that was needed to rescue the paper from its financial troubles, and Mr. Reid thus obtained its complete control. He was then only thirty-five years old, and had to face a task that would have baffled a less resolute and able man. What he had to do was to save the property and make the paper again the exponent of the highest ideals of its party. Many believed he would fail, but such were the skill, tact and extraordinary business sagacity displayed by him that within four years he had the Tribune back in its old place as the recognized organ of its party in New York, and had made it again a prosperous business concern. The great prosperity of the journal at this period was shown when Mr. Reid was enabled out of its earnings to erect what was then the finest office building in New York.

When Mr. Reid married the daughter of Mr. D. O. Mills, a California millionaire who had transferred his residence to New York, he was himself already a rich man, with resources sufficient to carry him through life unassisted by any further effort. It was not until he had achieved an independence that he consented to hold a public office. Presidents Hayes and Garfield had in turn offered him the German mission, but on both occasions he declined the honor. It was not until 1889 that he accepted from President Harrison the appointment of Minister to France. He proved an able representative of the Government while in Paris, but returned to the United States in 1892, and received the nomination for the office of Vice-President on the ticket with General Harrison. For several years succeeding the campaign, which resulted in the defeat of the Republican national ticket, Mr. Reid confined his activities to the editorial sanctum of the Tribune, but in 1897 he was again called into the diplomatic service of the Government as special ambassador to Queen Victoria's jubilee, and in 1898 he was a member of the commission which arranged the terms of peace at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War. His next public service was three years ago, when he represented the Government as special ambassador at the coronation of King Edward. When Rufus Choate decided to retire from the position of ambassador at the Court of St. James's Mr. Reid was almost immediately selected by the President as his successor, a position for which he is eminently qualified by his great ability and his previous experience in the delicate duties of the diplomatic service. One of his prime qualifications as a diplomat is his equable temper. He is never known to lose his self-command, but always remains cool, no matter how exciting the conditions around him. He is well fitted in every way, socially and politically, to acceptably represent his Government at this important post.

JUDGE HENRY ALGER GILDERSLEEVE

Henry Alger Gildersleeve, Judge of the Supreme Court of New York City, was born in Dutchess County, New York, August 1, 1840. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and in attendance at the public schools. His father was enthusiastic in his devotion to agricultural pursuits, and much of Judge Gildersleeve's remarkable fortitude and endurance may be traced to his early hardy life on the farm. He was fond of the pursuit of game, and it was during this period of his life that he acquired the familiarity with the use of firearms that was to contribute so much to his fame as a marksman at a later period in life. After attending the district school until he was about fifteen years of age, except during the summer months, when his services were required on the farm, he commenced a systematic course of study which continued until soon after the breaking out of the Civil War, when he left College Hill, Poughkeepsie, and recruited a company for the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was selected to command the company, and, as such, was mustered into the service of the Government on the 11th of October, 1862. The regiment was sent to Baltimore, and entered the service in what was then known as the Middle Department of the Atlantic, under the command of General Wool. He was subsequently transferred with his regiment to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the Gettysburg campaign, and in the subsequent campaigns in Maryland and Virginia. After several months of special duty, Captain Gildersleeve rejoined his regiment at Kenesaw Mountain, where it formed a part of the command of General Sherman, then engaged in fighting his way to Atlanta. He served in Sherman's army through the entire campaign, famous in history as "Sherman's March to the Sea," participating in numerous battles and skirmishes. He was afterward made Provost Marshal of the First Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, on the staff of General Williams of Michigan, the delicate, arduous and responsible duties of which position he discharged in a manner which met the approval of his superiors. He was promoted to the rank of Major in his regiment, and in March, 1865, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of United States Volunteers by President Lincoln "for gallant and meritorious services in the campaigns of Georgia and the Carolinas." At the close of the war he received the additional brevet of Colonel, and accompanying the commission was a highly complimentary letter from Governor Fenton. On the return of the regiment to Poughkeepsie the command, largely depleted by the hard service and casualties of the war, met with a triumphal reception. Colonel Gildersleeve receiving special recognition, and on the 8th of June, 1865, he, with his regiment, was mustered out of the service.

Immediately on his being mustered out, Colonel Gildersleeve began the study of law, entering the Law Department of Columbia College. He was admitted to practice in May, 1866, and from that time until he was elected to his present office, in 1875, he was a hard-working and successful member of the bar. He was particularly successful as a jury lawyer, in both civil and criminal cases, and established a prosperous and lucrative practice. Conspicuous for fairness and impartiality at all times, he was frequently named as referee by litigants, and in that capacity disposed of many important cases.

His military education and instincts led Colonel Gildersleeve, in the spring of 1870, at the unanimous request of the officers of the Twelfth Regiment National Guard, State of New York, to accept a commission in that regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel. His experience and fine soldierly qualities made him a valuable officer to the regiment, and he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire command.

Upon the institution of the National Rifle Association, Colonel Gildersleeve became one of its incorpo-

rators and directors, and also its secretary, in which capacity in the early years of that now famous association he did very hard and efficient work. While instructing the members of his regiment at Creedmoor in rifle practice he developed the qualities which afterward made his name famous as a rifleman. He had a natural bent for outdoor sports, and found rifle practice a most congenial recreation. He first came into prominence as a marksman while a member of the American Rifle Team in its first successful contest with the Irish team at Creedmoor, in 1874. In October of that year he was promoted to the position of Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff in the First Division National Guard of the State of New York, with the rank of Colonel, which position he held for more than twelve years. When the bill providing for a General Inspector of Rifle Practice became a law, General John A. Dix, then Governor of the State, tendered the position to Colonel Gildersleeve, but he declined the honor, preferring to retain the position he then held. When it was decided to send a team of American riflemen to Ireland, in 1875, Colonel Gildersleeve was unanimously chosen to captain the team, was placed in full charge, and conducted the famous match at Dollymount with distinguished credit to himself and honor to his country. The Americans, during their stay in Ireland, were everywhere received with great enthusiasm, and it was in the responses which Colonel Gildersleeve was called upon to make to these ovations that his talents as an orator and public speaker were first brought to notice. Since then, on the lecture platform, he has been most effective, and in after-dinner speeches he has always been happy in his remarks as well as eloquent and impressive.

Judge Gildersleeve's judicial career began with his selection, in 1875, as Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New York, which position he held for fourteen years, disposing of an immense number of criminal cases of every kind and description, with but few reversals from his decisions. He was defeated by a small number of votes when he was a candidate for re-election, in 1889. A little later Governor Hill appointed him to a vacancy on the Superior Court bench, and in November, 1891, he was elected to succeed himself for a fourteen years' term by a majority of over thirty-three thousand votes. During the past few years he has served in all branches of the court, and for a time took part in the General Term decisions in several cases involving novel points of law.

Judge Gildersleeve is still in the active discharge of his judicial duties, though well advanced in life, being blessed with perfect health and an iron constitution. With a past so varied and eventful, he has still many years of usefulness before him. In personal appearance he is tall, strong, and heavily built, of dignified and rather reserved bearing, but with manners of unvarying kindness and courtesy. He still preserves his fondness for outdoor sports, and is frequently seen at athletic games. He has of late years joined the army of golf players, in which game he has become quite an expert, and was recently made president of a club in the Adirondacks.

REV. GEORGE CLARKE HOUGHTON, D.D.

The Rev. George Clarke Houghton, priest of the Episcopal Church, was born in the city of New York on the 17th of December, 1850. His father, Frederick E. Houghton, a banker and broker, who for many years carried on business in Wall Street, was descended from Clarke Houghton, of Deerfield, Massachusetts. This ancestor was an Englishman who married into a Colonial family which won distinction in Colonial times and also for its services to the cause of the patriots during the Revolutionary struggle. On the mother's side Dr. Houghton is descended from the Dawsons, a Scotch family of some distinction, who settled in this country in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Houghton was prepared for college in a private school, under the careful tuition of Edmund Burke, a noted teacher of his time, and afterward matriculated at St. Stephen's College at Annandale. He was graduated from this institution in 1867, at the age of seventeen. It was the original intention of young Houghton, as well as that of his immediate family, that he should begin the study of law, with the view of making that his profession, but from this view he was dissuaded by his uncle, who induced him to turn his attention to the study of theology. He accordingly entered the General Theological Seminary of New York, from which he was graduated in 1870. In the same year he received the degree of Master of Arts and was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Horatio Potter. For three years he was the editor of a church magazine, and at the age of twenty-two was head master of a school, and instructor and lecturer in other schools. His first work in the ministry was when he was made curate in Trinity Church of Trinity Parish, New York, and he was later transferred to Saint Chrysostom's in the same parish. After several years' service in Trinity parish, during which he gained a reputation for great energy and effective work in behalf of the church, he received from, and accepted a call to, Trinity Church, Hoboken, to which parish he was destined to contribute his best efforts for eighteen years, in a greatly diversified field, and with most gratifying results. When Dr. Houghton took charge of the Hoboken church, in January, 1879, the entire city had a population of less than twenty-five hundred inhabitants. The parish of which he became rector had about seventy-five communicants, which he increased during his ministry to six hundred and fifty. He organized many agencies of work among the poor of the city, and was the pioneer of the self-helpful works in Hoboken which help the poor by teaching them how to help themselves. He caused to be formed "house-work" classes, to teach the children how to serve in every department of the household. "Mothers' Societies," sewing schools where graded lessons in sewing were taught, dressmaking classes, millinery classes, cooking classes, etc., were organized, and valuable assistance given to the different members in the homes of the poor. To carry on these great philanthropic and reformatory measures he had the effective co-operation of the church societies which he had caused to be organized. The Chapter of the Brotherhood of Saint Andrew did effective work among the young men of the parish. The Saint Agnes Chapter of the Daughters of the King, composed of fifty young women, did a large amount of mission work among the young women of Hoboken.

In 1885 Dr. Houghton was elected, by the State Board of Education in New Jersey, Superintendent of Instruction, which position he continued to hold for twelve years. In 1887 he organized the New Jersey Industrial Education Association and founded the Manual Training College, of which he was president, and one of the board of directors for ten years. As showing the immense field and diversified labors of Dr. Houghton during his rectorship of Trinity parish, the

following brief summary is given: During ten of the eighteen years of his incumbency he was also rector of Saint John's Church, West Hoboken; Grace Church, Weehawken; Church of the Transfiguration, Pine Hill; Superintendent of Public Instruction for Hudson County, President of the Manual Training College, President of the Industrial Education Association, New Jersey; Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey; Chaplain of Euclid Lodge of Masons, the Royal Arch Chapter and of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; Chaplain of the Widows' Home and the Riverside Yacht Club; President and Warden of Saint Katherine's Home; Director in Christ's Hospital, Jersey City, and trustee in various other civic and eleemosynary institutions. During the first ten years of his service, besides carrying on the immense work indicated above, he managed to cancel almost the entire debt of Trinity Church, which amounted to a very considerable sum when he took charge.

In commemoration of the longest rectorship the parish had previously known, the vestry determined in 1889 to celebrate in some suitable way their ten years' successful work and advancement under Dr. Houghton. The commemoration took the form of a full week of services, festivals and social meetings. A historical and statistical sermon was delivered by the rector on Sunday, January 10, and each day of the week had its own special commemoration and suitable celebration. Among the beautiful memorial and other gifts by which the church was enriched on the occasion were the following: An elaborate gothic pulpit, richly and chastely carved, which was the gift of those who had been confirmed in the church during the rectorate of Dr. Houghton. The five remarkable windows over the altar and one in the nave of the church, were all memorial gifts. A beautiful choir banner was presented by a Sunday-School class. The lecturn, of magnificently carved oak, was another gift. The large Altar of quartered oak, with its canopied tabernacle and richly carved and paneled reredos, was given as a marriage memento from the happy couples whom Dr. Houghton had joined in wedlock. A beautiful stone baptistry was built and presented by Mrs. John Stevens as a memorial of her husband, the late John Stevens, who, at the time of his death, was junior warden of the parish.

During this period the church had been rebuilt, the new structure being very much larger than the original building. A large extension to the rectory was also built and a large schoolhouse and parish building erected.

In 1897, Dr. Houghton was called as vicar to the Church of the Transfiguration, in New York. This church had already become widely known as the "Little Church Around the Corner." This name it derived from a peculiar and pathetic incident connected with its history. A neighboring church had been applied to by Mr. Joseph Jefferson for its services in performing the last rites for a brother actor, George Holland. The request was denied, and the distinguished applicant was referred to the "little church around the corner." The then rector, Dr. Houghton, uncle of the present incumbent, responded in the true Christian spirit, and the desired service was rendered. This incident appealed strongly to the hearts of the theatrical profession, as well as to the liberal minded of all classes, and the church has ever since been largely attended by the members of that fraternity. On the death of the rector Dr. Houghton was selected to succeed him. Under his direction the church has been greatly beautified and many memorials added; one of the latest is a most unique Lady Chapel, in memory of Mary C. Houghton. He has a staff of three curates, and the clergy are constantly at work among the poor of the city, having met with marked success in finding work for the unemployed.

Dr. Houghton married, in 1871, Mary C. Pirsson, daughter of Talbot Pirsson, of New York. Among his publications are: "Sermons of the Festivals," "Manual of Devotions," "History of the Church of the Transfiguration," and "The Life of the First Rector and Founder of the Church of the Transfiguration." He is a member of the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the National Geographical Society, the Church Choral Society, the Municipal Art Society, Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the Colonial Wars, and the Calumet, Catholic and Arts clubs.

WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER

William B. Hornblower, jurist, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, May 13, 1851. His great-grandfather was a member of the Continental Congress; his grandfather was Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, of New Jersey, and his father was the Rev. William Henry Hornblower, a graduate of Princeton in the class of '38, and for twenty-seven years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, New Jersey, and subsequently Professor of Sacred Rhetoric at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. The son, the subject of this sketch, pursued his preparatory studies in a collegiate school of New York, under the late George P. Quackenbos. Entering Princeton College in the class of '73, he took high rank as a scholar, winning the class prize of '59 in English literature and becoming belles lettres orator of his class at graduation. After he had acquired the degree of A.B., he entered the law school of Columbia College, and in 1875 he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. Before this he had taken the degree of A.M. at Princeton, and had entered the law office of Carter & Eaton, bankruptcy lawyers. Within two years he became a partner in the concern. The senior partners of the firm were averse to court practice, and Mr. Hornblower was required, at the beginning of his career, to attend to a large part of the litigated business of the firm. This brought him into contact with the bench and bar and paved the way to the popularity which he eventually achieved. His professional successes, which were begun in handling bankruptcy cases, led to a wider range of practice, until among his clients were embraced the names of some of the largest corporations and consolidated interests in New York City. Perhaps no lawyer at the New York bar at the time that Mr. Hornblower was in active practice had among his clients so many important interests. At different times he acted as counsel for the New York Central Railroad Company, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, and the New York Security and Trust Company. He also acted as counsel for the New York and New England Company during the Parsons management. Throughout the Grant and Ward litigation he was counsel for the receiver, and succeeded in maintaining the right of the firm to a large amount of property, the illegal transfer of which would have defrauded the firm's creditors. He also had an extensive practice as counsel for other lawyers in the trial of cases and in the argument of appeals, both before the Court of Appeals of the State and the United States Supreme Court, and he acted as referee in cases involving important questions of insurance, railroad and corporation law.

Mr. Hornblower comes of Republican ancestry, his father having been one of the Electors for Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860, and a stalwart anti-slavery man. While still in college, however, the son became deeply interested in the subject of constitutional law, his attention having been drawn to the subject by the stormy discussions then raging over the impeachment of President Johnson and the various measures passed by Congress during the reconstruction period. As a result of these studies he became a Democrat, and coming of age during the Liberal Republican movements, in 1872, he joined the Democratic party, and has been affiliated with that party ever since. But while a Democrat in his political faith, he is in no respect a man of extreme views, inheriting from his father and grandfather the conservative tendencies of a natural lawyer. His father, although a clergyman, had a legal bent of mind and was opposed to the extremists in all ecclesiastical legislation. He vigorously opposed in the General Assembly of 1863 the passage of the extreme and violent resolutions denouncing rebellion as a crime, and declaring that any one participating therein thereby forfeited his right to church membership. Dr. Hornblower, notwithstanding his intense unionism, protested against these resolutions as assuming ecclesiastical authority over the consciences of individuals in

political matters. His wisdom has been vindicated by time. Mr. Hornblower has inherited from his father strong convictions and independence of judgment, combined with moderate and conservative views, going to make up the strong judicial mind.

Mr. Hornblower's writings and public addresses have met with the highest commendation. Among them are his "Conflict Between Federal and State Decisions," in the American Law Review for March, 1880; an address before the American Social Science Association in 1888, entitled, "Is Codification of the Law Expedient?" In August, 1891, he delivered an impressive address before the American Bar Association on "The Legal Status of the Indian," and the same year he delivered a lecture before the Columbia College Law School on "The Appellate Courts."

In 1890 Mr. Hornblower was appointed by the Governor on the commission created to propose amendments to the Judiciary Article of the State Constitution. In 1893, upon the death of Judge Blatchford, of the United States Supreme Bench, President Cleveland sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Hornblower to fill the vacancy. The Senators from New York, however, opposed the nomination, and solely on political grounds succeeded in defeating his nomination. The incident brought Mr. Hornblower's name into unusual prominence through the press, and by a leading journal it was said of him: "There is probably no lawyer in New York of whom it can be more truly said that he has risen to prominence without incurring enemies than of Mr. Hornblower. A strong and courageous advocate and counsel at all times, intensely loyal to the interests that he is representing, and habitually determined to succeed in undertakings for his clients, he has so comported himself as to win and retain the esteem and admiration both of the bench and the bar. His professional associates are exceedingly proud that he has been recognized as especially well fitted among the lawyers of the city for the high station to which the President has nominated him. They are proud of him because of the prominence to which his talents have raised him at an early age. * * * His readiness as a speaker and his brilliancy as an advocate in trial cases were at no time exhibited at the expense of the soundness of legal views or in defiance of principles of good law. The eminent fairness which he displayed in the trial of cases made it a pleasure for Judges to listen to him in the presentation of whatever he had to offer and commanded the attention and respect alike of those associated with him and those arrayed in opposition to him in the disposition of cases. His reputation years ago was laid on this firm foundation: that he regarded the law as a means of securing absolute justice and that his mind was not naturally inclined to take a perverted view of any case." Other journals of high standing, regardless of party affiliations, spoke in equally strong commendatory terms of Mr. Hornblower's fitness for the eminent position for which he had been selected.

Mr. Hornblower's position in social circles has always been one of prominence, and he is a member of various societies and clubs in New York, including the Reform, the Metropolitan, the Manhattan, the Century and the University.

FRANCIS L. WELLMAN

Francis L. Wellman, son of William A. Wellman, a prominent Massachusetts banker, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, July 29, 1854. His father was one of the leading financiers of Boston and represented the great English banking firm of Baring Brothers for a quarter of a century. Young Wellman received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, upon the completion of which he entered Harvard College and was graduated in the class of 1876. He was graduated from the Boston Law School in 1878, and was the valedictorian of his class. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar immediately upon his graduation, and was simultaneously appointed instructor at the Boston Law School, and later lecturer both at the Boston Law School and at the Harvard Law School. During this period he was for a term associated with ex-United States Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh. It was the custom of many young lawyers of Boston at that time to engage Mr. Wadleigh to assist them in court with important cases. It was in the preparation of one of these cases that Mr. Wadleigh discovered in young Wellman the qualities that were destined to make him a powerful jury lawyer, and he predicted for him a brilliant future. He continued for some time to fill the positions of instructor and lecturer with great satisfaction, but Mr. Wellman's restless energy and desire to participate in the stirring scenes of court practice made his life as an instructor rather irksome, and in 1883 he transferred the scene of his activities to New York City, where he accepted the position of assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office. He was given full charge of all the trials by jury in which the city of New York was defendant, and during the seven years that he retained the position he defended the interests of the city with such skill and ability that the recoveries against the city are said to have averaged less than one-half of one per cent. of the amounts claimed by the litigants. He held this position for eight years, and at the end of that time was appointed First Assistant District Attorney, and for four years conducted the prosecution of all the principal criminal trials of New York County, including the prosecution and conviction of such noted criminals as Dr. Carlyle W. Harris, Dr. Robert Buchanan and many others of almost equal celebrity.

In 1894 Mr. Wellman was appointed General Counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and he has since that time had direct supervision over and has personally conducted all the more important litigation of that company in the courts. At the same time he has had a very extensive and lucrative clientage in the courts in his private practice, in partnership with the well-known corporation lawyer, William W. Gooch, under the firm name of Wellman & Gooch, at No. 15 Wall street. During twenty-five years of active practice Mr. Wellman has examined and cross-examined upwards of fifteen thousand witnesses, and it is the result of this wide and varied experience that he has embodied in his recent book on cross-examination, published by the Macmillan Company, a work which has not only been widely distributed and sought for among the legal fraternity throughout the country, but has received for its literary qualities the highest commendation from the press.

It has been truly said that the great lawyers who during the last quarter of a century have maintained their places as leaders of the bar of New York and added lustre to its national and international fame are slowly passing away, and it will not be long before their great achievements will be merely heroic memories to guide lawyers for all time in the path which leads to an honored and successful career. When the names of Evarts, Choate, Carter, Coudert, Ingersoll, Daly, Depew and others who have given stability and prominence to the New York bar shall be placed upon the memorial roll with the Kents, Livingstones,

O'Conors and Bradys of other days, their places must be filled from the ranks of the rising lawyers of to-day, and among those who are qualified by training, experience and mental attributes to step into the front rank with the legal giants of the day no one is more conspicuous than Francis Lewis Wellman. He is active, energetic and enthusiastic and there are few members of the legal profession who are better grounded in the principles of civil and criminal law. A possessor of all the elements of the fine judicial mind, which gives him a comprehensive grasp of complex questions of law so readily that it seems to come from intuition rather than from the slow process of reasoning, Mr. Wellman is essentially a court lawyer. A large proportion of his time is devoted to practice in the civil courts, where he has attained most marked success. Many of his clients are members of his own profession, who pay him the high compliment, incidentally accompanied by corresponding fees, of conducting their cases in the courts. He has a wonderfully effective faculty for creating an agreeable impression of his personality on the minds of a jury, which has enabled him in many instances where the scale was evenly balanced to turn the verdict in favor of his client. His great ability as a criminal lawyer has already been referred to. Probably his most prominent service in criminal prosecutions was his origination of the whole elaborate system of trying poisoning cases in this country, which resulted in the conviction of Carlyle W. Harris and Dr. Robert Buchanan. Among the other sensational trials conducted by him and which resulted in convictions, some of them in the face of a strong public sentiment in favor of the prisoner, were those of Ben Ali, alias "Frenchy"; Fanshawe, Stroud, Stephanie, Gardner and Frank Ellison. To Mr. Wellman are accredited more verdicts of murder in the first degree than have been obtained by any other criminal lawyer of New York, with perhaps one exception.

Since the enactment of the stringent election laws Mr. Wellman has frequently been called upon to prosecute the cases arising thereunder, and this duty he discharged with such vigor and with such a thorough disregard of the political affiliations of the accused as to call from the public and the press the highest encomiums. By his efforts were reaped the first fruits of the ballot reform movement, by securing the condign punishment of these violators of the citizen's sacred rights.

Mr. Wellman is a Democrat in politics, but has never been an active partisan. From his well-known forensic power his services as a public speaker have been sought in many campaigns, but, like many others of great ability in his profession, he has chosen not to appear upon the stump. He is a member of the University Club, the Harvard Alumni Association, the Ardsley Club and several other similar societies. He was married in 1894 to Emma Juch, whose celebrity as an opera singer is well known throughout the musical world. The great rewards which have come to Mr. Wellman in the line of his profession have brought to him an affluence that has enabled him to somewhat relax his legal work, and his name is in consequence less often brought before the public.

LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD

United States Army

Lieutenant-General John McAllister Schofield, late Commander of the United States Army, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, September 29, 1831. He received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and chose the profession of the law. Before entering actively upon his studies, however, he received an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, and entered that institution in 1849. He was graduated in 1853, and was assigned to duty with the First Artillery. He served with this regiment for two years in Florida, at various stations, and in 1856 was detached and assigned to duty at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Philosophy. He remained on this duty until 1860, when he obtained a leave of absence and accepted the appointment of Professor of Physics at the Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, retaining the position until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. His first active duty at the expiration of his leave of absence was as mustering officer for the State of Missouri. As with other graduates of the Military Academy, the thorough military training and knowledge gained there rendered his services of incalculable value in the organization of the military forces at the beginning of the great struggle, and his promotion was in consequence very rapid. He was appointed Major of the First Missouri Infantry on April 26, 1861, but was detached a month later and transferred to the artillery branch of the service, being placed in command of a battery and taking part in the engagement that took place at Frederickstown, Missouri, on October 21, 1861. He was in command of the District of St. Louis from November 27, 1861, to February 15, 1862, and of the Department of Missouri from the latter date until September of the same year. During this period he contributed largely by his great energy and superior military knowledge in organizing and equipping the large volunteer force that was placed in the field by the State of Missouri, having been raised to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers November 26, 1861, and one year later, November 29, 1862, promoted to the grade of Major-General of Volunteers. He was a member of the Army and Navy Board to examine the condition and fitness of the Mississippi gun and mortar boat flotilla in December, 1861.

From September, 1862, to April, 1863, he organized and commanded the Army of the Frontier, as it was known in military circles, for operation in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas. By these operations the Confederates were forced south of the Arkansas River. During this period General Schofield earned distinction for the judgment and skill with which he carried forward his movements, and on April 20, 1863, he was placed in command of the Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. In October, 1864, having been placed in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, he joined General Thomas at Nashville, Tennessee, and was immediately engaged in opposing the forces under General Hood, resulting in the decisive battle of Franklin on November 30. In this engagement the Union forces gained a decided advantage, and the victory was largely due to the splendid achievement of the troops under General Schofield's command. The Twenty-third Army Corps was engaged in the pursuit of the army under General Hood until January, 1865, at which time the corps was transferred, by way of Washington and the seaboard, to North Carolina, reaching its destination on the 8th of February. General Schofield was placed in command of the Department of North Carolina and of the Army of the Ohio on the same date. He formed a junction with General Sherman at Goldsborough on March 22, and was present with his command at the engagement at Durham Station, resulting in the capitulation of Johnston's army, the terms of which were intrusted to him.

General Schofield was appointed a Brigadier-General in the regular army November 30, 1864, brevetted Major-General March 13, 1865, and advanced to the full grade of Major-General United States Army March 4, 1869, by President Grant on the day of his first inauguration. He was selected by General Grant, in 1865, to conduct such operations as might prove to be necessary to terminate the French occupation of Mexico, and at the request of Secretary Seward he went to France in November of that year, to accomplish, if possible, the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico by peaceful means. The fortunate termination of this mission and official negotiations rendered unnecessary any military operations by the United States in Mexico. After returning from Europe, General Schofield commanded the First Military District, the State of Virginia constituting the "First Military District," under the Congressional reconstruction laws.

Recognizing the great executive and administrative ability possessed by General Schofield, President Johnson placed him in charge of the War Department, and President Grant continued him in that position until March, 1869, when a civilian was appointed and General Schofield was restored to his military duties in the field. He has commanded in succession the several military departments and divisions of the country, including the Military Academy, and was assigned to the command of the United States Army in 1888. He was made Lieutenant-General of the Army by special act of Congress on February 5, 1895. When entering upon the duties of commanding general of the army, General Schofield assumed in effect the position of chief of staff of the army instead of commanding general, explaining to President Cleveland, in a carefully prepared paper, that under the Constitution of the United States, the President being commander-in-chief, there could be no other, and that the true position of the military head of the army was that of chief of staff to the commander-in-chief, in accordance with the almost universal custom of the great military powers of the world. This was the foundation of the measure which was finally adopted by Congress and put into operation organizing a general staff of the army with a chief of staff at its head.

After his retirement from active service in 1895, General Schofield wrote a sketch of his official career under the title of "Forty-six Years in the Army." The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Chicago in 1884. He was commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion from 1900 to 1904. He is now president of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy. General Schofield is fond of travel, is thoroughly familiar with all the important and interesting points in his own country, and has made frequent and protracted visits to foreign lands.

SETH LOW

Seth Low, merchant, educator, philanthropist, was born in Brooklyn January 8, 1850. He belongs to a family which had attained and still holds a prominent place in that city's financial and social life. He passed through his early studies at the Juvenile High School and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and then entered Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1870 at the head of his class, though he was not yet twenty years of age. Following his graduation, he made an extended trip abroad, after which he became a clerk in the well-known mercantile house of his father and uncles, A. A. Low & Brothers, himself becoming a partner as early as 1875. Subsequently, on the retirement of the older members of the firm, he was placed at its head. During his early business career he was elected a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and was appointed to serve on several of its important committees. He was made the first President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and was officially or otherwise associated with other philanthropic institutions or reform movements in his city. At the same time he was active and influential in church and Sunday school work. His habits of systematic study and his love of books and learning did not end with his collegiate course. He was ever a hard student, and during those busy years the youthful clerk or merchant, while manifesting a reasonable regard for the claims of society, in which he was always a jovial and coveted presence, chose rather to spend his leisure hours in reviewing his favorite classics, in reading the standard authors and the fresher literature, and in mastering many a great practical problem relating to commerce, finance, civil government and service, municipal elections, and particularly the political, educational and charitable organizations and affairs of Brooklyn. In pursuing this course he was laying deep and strong the foundations of his future usefulness. When he began to come more prominently before the public as a speaker at meetings called in the interest of such matters as have been referred to, his hearers were astonished at the extent of his knowledge in regard to every subject he treated, the remarkable ease and familiarity with which he handled it, and none the less at his mature and lucid thought, and his calm, wise, convincing and very winning way of carrying his points. His style of oratory, which has not varied in his later years, was simple, natural and manly, and of a very rare and effective kind. He at once establishes pleasant relations between himself and his auditors, and before he has finished his address he is sure to make friends and quite as sure to make no enemies.

Mr. Low early took an active interest in local and national politics, and has always been an advocate of the principles and tenets of the Republican party. For several years his activities in local politics were felt in the old Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn, where he led the movement which took so many young men into politics. He was one of the organizers of the Young Republican organization. It was not an office-seeking brigade, and one of its rules was that the moment a member accepted a political nomination or appointment his name was dropped from the rolls. Its ideal was disinterested work for the principles of the party, and its strength in the campaign of 1880 amazed the politicians. Mr. Low was its president. In 1881 the Republican party was divided between what was practically the old-fashioned spoils idea and the idea represented by this club. Two nominations for the Mayoralty had resulted. The division meant disaster to the party, but this was averted by the withdrawal of both nominees and the substitution of Mr. Low, who upon his acceptance of the nomination resigned from the club. The result was favorable to his candidacy, and on the 1st of January, 1882, he took the office of Mayor under the new charter, which gave to the incumbent the independent appointment of all the heads of the

departments. Mayor Low's administration met the approval of the people and he was elected for a second term. The chief results were reform of the tax collection system, the extension and improvement of the schools, the development of the bridge facilities, the improvement of the public works, and especially the establishment of the merit system in the subordinate grades of the city service. Mr. Low, after laying aside his official cares, again went abroad and was everywhere honored with marked civilities for his great personal merits and accomplishments, but especially for his signal service in the cause of home rule and sound government.

Two years after the expiration of Mr. Low's second term as Mayor the firm of which he was the leading member retired from business, but a new outlet for his activity was soon provided when his fellow trustees of Columbia College unanimously offered him the presidency of that institution. It was a remarkable honor to pay to a man so young that it was less than twenty years since he had been one of the college's graduates. Under his administration the institution continued its prosperous career, and from a college comparatively unknown it was turned into a university and its influence and reputation greatly widened. In two years after he had taken hold of the institution Mr. Low revealed how, in spite of prodigious administrative duties and of finance, he had come to a thorough understanding of the later tendencies of higher education. He spent many weeks in careful study of the college and its possible future. He saw a chance to develop the Columbia of 1890 into a magnificent university, taking its place with the greatest institutions of learning in the world. He early agitated the removal of the college from the site which it had occupied near the railway yards, and it was mainly through his efforts that it was finally located on that noble and commanding plateau bounded by Morningside Park and Riverside Drive. The new structure required an enormous outlay of money for its construction, and to this fund Mr. Low was a contributor in the generous sum of one million dollars. During the ten years that he directed the affairs of the college he gave unremitting attention to its duties, and was rewarded by seeing his Alma Mater enter upon a career of prosperity that has continued to the present time.

In 1897 he was selected by the leaders of the reform movement to head the municipal ticket for Mayor, but owing to the placing of a ticket in the field by the Republicans the Reform ticket was defeated by the Tammany organization. In 1899 he was selected by President McKinley as one of the representatives of the United States Government at The Hague Peace Conference. In the deliberations of this body he took a prominent part, and his services were acknowledged and highly commended by the President. In 1889 he again headed the Reform ticket for Mayor of New York and was elected by a handsome majority. His administration of the affairs of the city was marked by a wise economy and the introduction of many needed reforms. He has retired from an active participation in political affairs, but has not lost his interest therein, and has recently taken a prominent part in an effort to secure legislation looking to a reform in the system of elections.

Mr. Low has been President of the Geographical Society of New York and of the New York Academy of Political Sciences, and also Vice-President of the New York Academy of Science. He is also a director in several financial institutions.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY

Jefferson M. Levy, a prominent lawyer and statesman, was born in the city of New York. His ancestors settled in New York and Virginia early in the seventeenth century, and were among the oldest owners of real estate in the first named colony, their patent, according to the records in Albany, dating back to 1665. The remains of Mr. Levy's great-grandfather lie in the old cemetery in the "New Bowery," in New York City, and those of his great-grandfather at Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, and which historic mansion has descended to his grandson. Mr. Levy is the owner of much other property, but he takes the greatest pride in being the possessor of the estate once owned and occupied by the writer of the Declaration of Independence.

Representatives of the Levy family have made its name historic through their services in several of the wars in which the country has been involved. Mr. Levy's uncle, Uriah P. Levy, was the ranking officer in the United States Navy at the time of his death in 1862. He was an ardent patriot and distinguished officer, and his career furnishes an example which all young men may well emulate, with honor to themselves and profit to their country. At the breaking out of the war between the United States and Great Britain in 1812 Mr. Levy volunteered his services and became inseparable from the brave and patriotic officers and men who in the Argus, an American man-of-war, defied the enemy in the English channel. He was captured in one of his engagements and languished in Dartmouth prison until the close of the war. For his meritorious services he received substantial recognition and promotion. He was an intrepid seaman, and in 1822, in Dunbardeen Inlet, at the risk of his own life, he saved the lives of a number of men and women imperiled by a furious gale. In 1827 he interposed his own body to receive the blows aimed by Brazilian soldiers at a brother officer, and saved the latter's life. This manly act and the skill he showed in naval matters brought him to the attention of the Emperor Dom Pedro, who offered him the command of a frigate in the Brazilian Navy if he would resign from the American service. To this generous offer Lieutenant Levy replied: "I would rather serve as a cabin boy in the American Navy than as a captain in any other service in the world." He was an ardent admirer of Thomas Jefferson, a statue of whom, by David d'Anjiers, he caused to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. He also presented a copy of this splendid work to the city of New York, and it now ornaments the Governor's room in the City Hall. In recognition of this patriotic act, the freedom of the city was extended to Commodore Levy by the Mayor and commonalty.

After the death of President Jefferson the Commodore, at the request of President Jackson, purchased Monticello, and it has come by regular descent to the present owner.

The father of Jefferson M. Levy, the subject of this sketch, was, like his father, an officer in the United States Navy. He was born in Philadelphia in 1807, and entered the service at an early age. He obtained rapid promotion, and at the time of the Mexican war was in command of the war sloop America. When Vera Cruz surrendered to General Scott, Captain Levy was made the commanding naval officer of that port. Jefferson M. Levy, his eldest son, received his preliminary education under private tutors, entering the University of New York at an early age and being graduated with honors. Soon after finishing his collegiate course he began the study of law in the office of Clarkson N. Potter, one of the most distinguished members of the American bar. His acquirement of legal knowledge was rapid under the direction of his eminent tutor, and he was admitted to practice in the prescribed time. He was successful from the start. One of the first cases placed in his hands was that of the widow of

James B. Taylor. The interests involved were of great magnitude, and the young advocate had arrayed against him some of the greatest legal minds of the New York bar, such as Francis Kiernan, Roscoe Conkling, Henry L. Clinton and Edward W. Staighton. He conducted the case with such marked ability that it caused great surprise among the opposing counsel, and, despite their united efforts, he secured a decision favorable to his client. This event brought him into prominence and his success was thenceforth assured. He made a close study of the laws governing the administration of estates in the Surrogate's office, exposing their defects and bringing them to public notice. The result was that the laws were so amended by the Legislature as to put an effective check upon the system of extravagance and wasteful allowances which up to that time had been a scandal and a disgrace.

While inheriting wealth, Mr. Levy may justly lay claim to being a self-made man, the prominence he has obtained in his profession and in the business and political world being due entirely to his own efforts. He early made a close study of the subject of real estate, and increased his knowledge in this line to such an extent that he has come to be recognized as one of the most thoroughly equipped real estate experts in the city of New York, and his advice is freely sought on this subject by capitalists and banking and insurance companies.

Mr. Levy has always been noted for his interest in public affairs. His ambitions and studies have been in the direction of public life, and his acquaintance with public men is very great, particularly in the Democratic party, with which he is affiliated, and with many of the leaders of which he is on terms of the closest intimacy. He is a familiar figure in political, social and club circles in the metropolis, and takes a justifiable pride in his magnificent country home in Virginia, Monticello, already alluded to, which it is his privilege and pleasure to preserve in the same condition as when it was in the possession of its former illustrious owner. He is a man of genial nature, elegant manners and charitable impulses, and is widely popular in all circles of society. The possession of an ample fortune gives him that freedom which enables him to devote a goodly time to study and education in the great problems of statecraft, for which he has a natural inclination and upon which his views are frequently solicited and his advice acted upon by men prominent in public life. He was a Vice-President of the Young Men's Democratic Club in 1891, and in that year declined a nomination for Congress, to represent the Tenth New York District, although, by reason of his great popularity, the nomination was considered equivalent to an election. His activity in political matters, however, kept him prominently before the public, and in 1898 he was nominated and elected to represent the Thirteenth New York Congressional District. At the expiration of his term, in 1901, he declined a renomination, and has since steadfastly refused political preferment. He is a member of numerous clubs and social organizations.

MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES

United States Army

Daniel E. Sickles, lawyer, politician, diplomat, army officer, was born in New York City October 20, 1823. His early education was obtained in the public schools of New York, after leaving which he entered the University of the City of New York, of which institution of learning he is a graduate. Although his father was at that time and in subsequent years a wealthy man, the son preferred to strike out for himself, and with a view of self-support he learned the printer's trade. When temporary reverses overtook his father, the high-spirited lad became of real service to the family, as he was able to contribute materially in weathering the storm. He continued for some time to follow his trade, and in his capacity as a journeyman printer he visited other cities. He finally returned to New York and entered the law office of Benjamin F. Butler, who was then Attorney-General in President Van Buren's Cabinet. In his studies he was greatly aided by Kent, Butler and Clerk, all eminent men in the legal profession. It was at this period that he formed the political principles to which he has energetically adhered. Butler was a leading Democrat, and his student became imbued with an enthusiastic devotion to that party. Sickles was a successful lawyer from the start. His fine legal mind and effective oratory gained for him eager clients and large fees. Without neglecting his practice he took an active part in politics, and in 1852 was a member of the Baltimore convention which nominated Franklin Pierce for the Presidency. He was for several years a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, and even at this early period had come to be regarded as a Democratic leader in the State. He was appointed Corporation Attorney in 1853, and in the fall of that year he was commissioned Secretary of Legation in London, James Buchanan having been appointed Minister to England.

After spending two years abroad, Mr. Sickles returned to New York, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate, after a bitter and exciting campaign. Although associated with a minority, he made a brilliant record in the Senate. His speech on the Trinity Church bill, establishing the rights of that corporation, was a noted event. So complete and effective was his review of the question at issue that the vestry of Trinity caused many thousands of copies of the speech to be printed for distribution. While receiving the most grateful acknowledgments from Dr. Berrian, Bishop Horatio Potter, General Dix and other prominent Episcopalians, Senator Sickles' most cherished reward was the consciousness that his elaborate and successful argument was a response to his mother's request to defend what she regarded as the rights of the church of which she was a member. In 1857 he received the complimentary vote of his party in the Senate for United States Senator. Before his term in the Senate had expired he was elected to Congress, and served two terms. He took a high rank in that body and held a leading position on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and his influence in Congressional debates was of a positive character. Retiring from Congress in 1861, Mr. Sickles was one of the first to anticipate the need of his country for soldiers. At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized the Excelsior Brigade and was commissioned Colonel of one of the five regiments.

On September 3, 1861, the President nominated him Brigadier-General. He commanded a brigade under General Joseph Hooker, and gained distinction at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill. His brigade saw very severe service in the Seven Days' fight before Richmond and in the Maryland campaign, and bore a conspicuous part at Antietam. He succeeded General Hooker in the command of the division, and was engaged at Fredericksburg. On the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac he was assigned to the com-

mand of the Third Army Corps, and was appointed Major-General March 7, 1863, his commission dating from November 29, 1862. At Chancellorsville he displayed gallantry and energy, gaining the first success of the day by cutting off an ammunition train of the enemy, arresting a general panic by rallying the retreating artillery, and withstanding the force of Stonewall Jackson's attack with determination after the line was formed. At Gettysburg his corps was posted between Cemetery Hill and Little Round Top. He advanced to an elevation which he thought desirable to hold, and in this position was assailed by General James Longstreet's column, while General John B. Hood endeavored to gain the unoccupied slope of Little Round Top. In the desperate struggle that followed the Third Corps effectively aided in preserving that important position from the enemy, but was scattered by the onset of overwhelming numbers. After the line was broken General Ambrose P. Hill followed the Confederate advantage with an attack on Sickles' right, during which General Sickles lost a leg. All authorities accord to General Sickles a very important part in this the greatest battle of the war, many contending that his was the master stroke that saved the day to the Union arms. After convalescing from his wound he returned to the command of his corps, and remained in active service until the close of hostilities. In March, 1865, he received the brevet of Major-General in the regular army for bravery and meritorious service at Gettysburg.

In 1865 he was sent on a confidential mission to Colombia and other South American States, and he succeeded in negotiating an important treaty regarding the rights of transit over the Isthmus of Panama. Immediately upon his return to this country he was selected to play an important part in the task of reconstruction. He was placed in military command of the Department of the Carolinas, and he performed his duties in a manner that elicited the cordial approval of Secretary Stanton and General Grant, but the views of President Johnson were not in accord with those of these two distinguished men, and the President relieved him of his command after first offering him the mission to the Netherlands, which he declined. He was mustered out of the service January 1, 1868, and was placed on the retired list, with the full rank of Major-General, April 14, 1869.

In the spring of 1869, President Grant having tendered to General Sickles the mission to Mexico, which was declined, he appointed him Minister to Spain, a post which he retained until March 20, 1874. After relinquishing that office he continued to reside abroad, chiefly in France, until 1880. He formed many close friendships during that period with persons distinguished in statecraft, literature and professional life. Since the General's return to the United States he has represented New York for two terms in Congress. He drew and secured the passage of the act making the Gettysburg battlefield a national park.

In recent years General Sickles' mode of life has been exceedingly quiet, from which he occasionally emerges to take a hand in the stirring political events of the day. He headed a committee of war veterans in the national campaign of 1896 which was organized to oppose the election of Mr. Bryan, and also took an active part in opposition to the same candidate in 1900. He was elected Sheriff of New York in 1890, and has recently served a term as member of the Board of Aldermen, a position which he consented to accept from purely patriotic motives, and that he might devote his energies to the protection of the interests of the tax-payers.

WILLIAM C. CHURCH

William Conant Church, journalist, was born in Rochester, N. Y., August 11, 1836. In his ancestry is embraced a long list of distinguished persons. Among the prisoners released in New York by the British at the close of the Revolution was Willard Church, a native of Mansfield, Conn., and a kinsman, some degrees removed, of Colonel Benjamin Church, the famous Indian fighter. Willard, who had starved with Washington at Valley Forge, fought with Anthony Wayne at Stony Point, and witnessed the execution of Major André at Tappan, N. Y., settled in New York after the Revolution, and his family, of New England origin, have been associated with that State and its fortunes for over a century. One of Willard Church's sons, Pharcellus, died in 1886 at the age of eighty-five. He was a clergyman, an author of reputation, and an editor of large experience. Three of his grandsons, the sons of Pharcellus, are men of literary reputation—William Conant, Frank Pharcellus, and John Adams Church; the youngest of the three, John, having a still further reputation as a man of science, a "Ph.D.," he being widely known in his profession of mining engineering as a professor at Columbia College, in the State University of Ohio, and in Ann Arbor University; also by his work in connection with the Comstock Mines, while employed on the Government Survey, and by his introduction of American methods of mining into China, where for four years he served on the staff of the famous viceroy, Li Hung Chang.

The eldest son, Colonel William Conant Church, derives his name from Roger Conant, the founder of Cape Ann Colony and Salem, Massachusetts, of whom he is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation on his mother's side.

Born in a family largely devoted to literary pursuits, young Church was at the age of nineteen proprietor of a weekly publication in New York City. At twenty-four he held the responsible position of publisher of the New York Sun, which even at that early date, 1860, had a circulation of over sixty thousand. He withdrew from this position in 1861, and was traveling in Europe at the outbreak of the Civil War. Returning in July, 1861, he participated in the joint military and naval expedition under Admiral Dupont and General Sherman, and was present at the capture of Port Royal, and returning North in the steamer Bienville, he gave the first news of the victory through the columns of the New York Evening Post. He subsequently joined the Army of the Potomac as a volunteer aide on the staff of General Casey, and continued with him during the siege of Yorktown, and through that general's subsequent career on the peninsula, participating in the battle of Williamsburg, and also that of Fair Oaks, being wounded in the latter engagement. For his gallant conduct and efficiency he was made inspecting and mustering officer of the provisional brigades, with the rank of Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. He subsequently received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.

A sketch of Colonel Church would be incomplete without a history of the journal he founded, and of which he has been the proprietor and editor for over a third of a century. This is one of those rare instances in the newspaper world in which the journalist has been so long and so closely identified with his journal that the life of one is the life of the other. Under his able direction The Army and Navy Journal has long since come to be regarded as an authority on all military and naval matters, and it is generally acknowledged that ever since it was established it has had much to do with the formation of whatever public opinion has influenced the policy in accordance with which the Federal Government has endeavored to improve each arm of the service. In this connection a narrative of the events that led up to the establishment of the journal that has given its editor a national reputation will be of interest·

In February, 1863, there was established in New York City an organization having for its declared object "the distribution of journals and documents of unquestionable loyalty throughout the United States, and particularly in the armies now engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, thus to diffuse knowledge and stimulate a broad, national patriotism." Among those active in this society were Professor Francis Lieber, Levi P. Morton, Charles Astor Bristed, Le Grand B. Cannon, George Gibbs, William T. Blodgett, George P. Putnam, James Lenox, James A. Roosevelt, William C. Bryant, A. T. Stewart, William H. Webb, Robert Lenox Kennedy, George Opdyke, Henry E. Pierrepont, John Jay, and the Hon. Charles King, LL.D., who was the first president of the society, and many others well known in business and professional circles. In concert with this body there was established the New England Publishing Society, and in Brooklyn there was still a third society, having the same objects and like membership. These three, with the Board of Publication of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, through mutual interchanges, constituted what was practically one organization, having a strong membership, widely extended ramifications, and a powerful influence upon public sentiment. In April of the same year a plan was submitted to aid in the establishment of an army and navy journal, under certain guarantees on the part of the editor as to the general character of the journal and its retention in loyal hands, and under the auspices of this society, aided by the Loyal Publication Society of New England and the Union League Club of Philadelphia, it was soon established.

This was the origin of the oldest of our service periodicals, and backed by such powerful influence, and with Colonel Church as its guiding genius, its success was assured from the start, a success which has continued, without interruption, to the present time.

Colonel Church has taken an active part in public affairs in New York City, and is a member and trustee of the Century Club and the Authors' Club, and a member of the Players' and City clubs. He is a member of the Grand Army, George Washington Post, and was one of the earliest members of the Loyal Legion, his insignia numbering 130. He was a charter member of the New York Commandery, over which he, for two years, presided, in the absence of General Schofield, as its Junior, and then as its Senior Vice-Commander.

In his social and domestic life Colonel Church is a genial and hospitable gentleman, with an ever-widening circle of friends who have been won to his side by his agreeable manners, and whose friendship he has retained by his sterling personal qualities, his unselfish devotion to the highest interests of the service, and his pure and exalted patriotism.

DR. JOHN CONNER BARRON

John C. Barron, physician and capitalist, was born in Woodbridge, in the county of Middlesex, New Jersey, November 2, 1837. His ancestors have been distinguished in the commercial world for many generations. His grandfather, Joseph Barron, was a farmer, merchant, tanner and capitalist, and was for many years president of the famous old turnpike road which extended from Woodbridge to Philadelphia, a position in those pioneer days which would be equivalent to a similar one in connection with some great railway enterprise of these later times. It was in the period when all travel took place on horseback, or by stage coach and carriage, and the care of the public highways was a matter of great concern, requiring a most vigilant administration. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Barron was Colonel Richard Conner, of Staten Island. He also was engaged in mercantile pursuits and represented his county in the State Legislature for several sessions at a time when the journey from New York to Albany occupied nearly a week. An uncle, Thomas Barron, was a director of the Louisiana branch of the United States Bank, and a great-uncle, Ellis Barron, served as a captain in the First Middlesex Regiment of New Jersey troops in the War of the American Revolution. John Barron, the father of Dr. Barron, was a man of fine character and large influence. He was possessed of large means and held a prominent position in the business community of the metropolis in his day.

Young Barron received a liberal education. He entered Yale after a preparatory course at the Burlington College, and was graduated in the class of 1858. Choosing medicine for his profession, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and was graduated in 1861. The Civil War had already broken out when he received his diploma, and he at once entered the Union Army as a volunteer assistant surgeon. His first duty was in his own State with the Mechanics' Rifles, but later, at his own request, he was transferred to the famous Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, which was already in the field. Dr. Barron's entry into the Union Army was inspired by purely patriotic motives. One of the first to volunteer his services, he was enthusiastic and untiring in the discharge of his duties. He spared no pains in watching over the health of the Union soldiers, going so far in one instance as to contribute one thousand dollars from his own means with which to furnish medical supplies to the hospital department. He was with his regiment when it participated in the first conflict of the war, the battle of Bull Run. That he was on the fighting line is attested by the fact that in that memorable engagement the Sixty-ninth lost more than two hundred men in killed and wounded. For his valuable services on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of surgeon. When the time for which the regiment had enlisted had expired, Dr. Barron returned with it to New York and entered upon the practice of his profession. He became a member of the famous Seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers, and was commissioned a surgeon on its staff. He served in this position for some time, and was eventually appointed Surgeon-General of the First Division of the National Guard of New York, with the rank of Colonel. Although Dr. Barron's services in the field did not extend beyond the period of his first enlistment with the Sixty-ninth Regiment, he relaxed none of his zeal for the Union cause, and was active in all the movements on the part of the citizens looking to the care and comfort of the soldiers at the front, in the promotion of which he not only gave much of his time, but also contributed liberally of his means.

At about the time of the conclusion of the civil struggle Dr. Barron put into effect a long contemplated plan, and sought recreation in extended foreign travel. He made protracted stays in Great Britain and the important countries of Europe, and then, with an en-

ergy characteristic of the man, made an adventurous trip of seven hundred miles up the river Nile. This was at a period when such a trip was no holiday affair, and the journey was filled with many thrilling incidents.

Dr. Barron inherited large wealth, and upon his return from his foreign travels the care of his property and the necessity of looking after safe investments necessitated the abandonment of the practice of medicine. Business pursuits thenceforth claimed his undivided attention, and in this field he proved an enterprising and successful man. He has made large investments and is in personal control of nearly all his properties, being president of the Carpenter Steel Works of Reading, Pa., the Kentucky Coal, Iron and Development Company, the Lyons and Campbell Ranch and Cattle Company and the Gila Farm Company, and a director in the Brooklyn City Rapid Transit Company, the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company. He is also a director in several banking institutions. While these large and varied interests have drawn heavily upon his time, he has found frequent occasion for other pursuits. He is a liberal patron of literature and art and the possessor of a handsome and well-furnished private library. He has long been a trustee and treasurer of the celebrated Barron Library in Woodbridge, N. J., founded by his uncle, Thomas Barron, in 1876, and he is a life member of the New York Historical Society and life Fellow of the New York Geographical Society.

A man of refinement and possessing a social disposition, it is not surprising that his name should be found among the membership of many of the popular clubs He was one of the original members of the Union League Club, having joined in 1863. He is also an active member of the Downtown, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Jekyl Island and Currituck and Narrows Island Shooting clubs, and has been Vice-Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Rear-Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and the New York Yacht clubs, and Vice-Commodore of the Hudson River Yacht Club. From the number of yacht clubs of which Dr. Barron is a member it will readily be inferred that he is a great lover of aquatic sports. This is, indeed, one of his chief recreations, and he is an enthusiastic patron of all yachting events. He was the owner of the yacht Wave, one of the American boats which for the honor of the country raced with the Scotch cutter Madge a number of years ago.

CAPTAIN BRADLEY SILLICK OSBON.

Bradley Sillick Osbon, naval officer, journalist, artist, author and lecturer, was born in Rye, Westchester County, New York, August 16, 1827. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Abiathar Mann Osbon. He attended the public schools of his native town, and afterward the Normal School at Middletown, Connecticut, and Berkshire Academy, Sheffield, Massachusetts. From the earliest period of his manhood he manifested a desire to follow the sea for a calling, and began his active life by finding employment on a New York pilot boat, those vessels that were so famous for their perilous ventures before the days of steam tugs. He subsequently entered the United States Navy as an ordinary seaman, and served as such on board the Supply, the North Carolina and the Onkahye. After leaving the navy he shipped at New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the whaleship Junior, and in that vessel circumnavigated the globe, visiting nearly all of the groups of the Pacific islands, and spending a summer in the Antarctic and a winter in the Arctic oceans. His familiarity with these waters led to his selection as supercargo and ice pilot on board the brig Swallow, cruising in northern waters. The vessel became nipped in the ice, and the officers and crew were compelled to winter at St. Lawrence Bay. Upon the conclusion of this voyage he went to China and entered the naval service. He served as boat commander, and was engaged in the destruction of the piratical junks that infested the waters near Hong Kong. After a service in China of five years and eight months, he went to Argentina, South America, and served in the navy of that country in command of a vessel under Commodore Coe, participating in many naval engagements. Resigning from this service, he was employed by the California Steamship Line, and served as fourth, third, second and chief officer in the steamers of that line. He was second officer of the Panama Railroad Company's steamer Guatemala, the first steamer to make the passage from New York to Panama without stopping for coal. He served on the Pacific coast for several years, and in April, 1861, acted as aide to Captain John Faunce on the United States steamship Harriet Lane, one of the fleet sent to the relief of Fort Sumter, and witnessed the surrender of that fortification. He was a volunteer aide to Flag Officer DuPont on the flagship Wabash at the capture of Port Royal, South Carolina, and served as fleet signal officer to Admiral Farragut on board the flagship Hartford at the capture of the forts below New Orleans, which eventuated in the fall of the city. He was specially commended by Admiral Farragut for gallant conduct on this occasion. He was aide to Commander John L. Worden, commanding the ironclad Montauk, in the engagements on the Ogeechee River, South Carolina, and in the destruction of the Confederate privateer Nashville. He was slightly wounded by splinters during his service on board the Hartford and was severely injured by flying bolts while in the pilot-house of the Montauk.

At the close of the Civil War, Captain Osbon was recommended by Admiral Farragut to Major-General José M. Carvajal for senior officer of the Mexican Navy, with the rank of Admiral. This position he accepted, and performed active and important duty for the Mexican Republic. After a service of several years he resigned his position and returned to the United States. He subsequently served as Superintendent of the Guanoco and La Brea Railroad in Venezuela and Superintendent of the New York and Bermudez Company's asphalt mines, Venezuela. He made a survey of the Chaguaramu's sulphur mines at Carupano, Venezuela, and also of the harbor and bay of Carupano, the chart of which was published by the United States Hydrographic Office at Washington. He served as an acting volunteer naval scout during the Spanish-American War, and was the first to discover the location of the fleet of Admiral Cervera off the island of Curaçao

and report it to the Navy Department. For this service he received the special commendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

Captain Osbon served in the various offices of Captain, Commodore and Rear-Admiral (in the last position for two terms) of the National Association of Naval Veterans. He was the founder and organizer of the United States Veteran Navy, and was its first Commodore. He was Commander of Naval Post No. 516, Grand Army of the Republic, for two terms and chairman of the Associated Commanders and Quartermasters of the Grand Army of the Republic Posts of the City and County of New York. On the occasion of the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal he was the senior officer in command of the marine parade. He was decorated by the Government of Venezuela with the order of the "Bust of the Liberator" for distinguished services rendered to that government. He is a member of "The Survivors of Farragut's Fleet" and the "Arctic Club."

The later years of Captain Osbon's life have been spent in more quiet fashion. He has devoted much of his time to literary pursuits and in compiling the reminiscences of his eventful life. Many of these have appeared in magazine articles, and many have been embodied in lectures. Captain Osbon is a brilliant speaker and tells his stories with a charm and cleverness that at once command the most profound attention, while the magnetism of his personality is remarkable. Taken as a whole, his entertainments on the platform are most charming. His literary talent is not a development of recent date, as during the Civil War he was a valued correspondent of the New York Herald on naval matters. He is also an artist of no mean merit, and furnished to Harper's Weekly many valuable sketches of scenes of the civil conflict. He is the author of "Osbon's Handbook of the Navy," a publication that is highly valued by the service. He is also the compiler of "The Register of the United States Veteran Navy." He was the founder, and for many years the able editor, of The Nautical Gazette, the first journal of its class to be published in the United States. He has always been a voluminous and valued contributor to the press on maritime subjects. The reminiscences already referred to have for some time been appearing in serial form in Pearson's Magazine, and have been received with great favor. A distinguished critic has said of them: "We make no hesitancy in declaring that from the combined standpoints of literary merit, human interest, dramatic excitement, subtle humor and historic value this reminiscent series of papers is the best thing that has ever come to Pearson's."

CORNELIUS N. BLISS

Cornelius Newton Bliss, one of the most eminent merchants that the metropolis ever produced, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, in 1833. A man of sturdy physique, clear mind and unquestioned force and probity of character, he has, from a modest beginning, made his way to the front in the business life of the community by honorable business methods. It may be truly said of him that he is the architect of his own fortune. He began almost with his youth to fight the battle which was to end with success inscribed on its banner. Disaster, failure and obscurity were never written on the horoscope of his life. Talent, energy and probity have guided him to a goal where he can look back with no regret for his years of application. His ancestors were English, and, imbued with a spirit of adventure, and believing in freedom of worship, they came to make their home in the colonies of America. They landed in this country in 1630, and settled in New England, where they endured all the hardships which fell to the lot of the pioneers, but which were crowned with prosperity. In the War for Independence they were patriotic and helped to drive the British and the Hessians out of the country. These ancestors settled first in Weymouth, Massachusetts, but later removed to Rehoboth. The father of the subject of this sketch moved to Fall River, and died there at the early age of twenty-six, when Cornelius was but an infant. The mother remarried and moved to New Orleans, but the boy remained in Fall River, in charge of relatives, until he had been graduated from the common schools and from Fiske's Academy. He then joined his mother in New Orleans, and after an additional course in the schools in that city he took his first step in his business career. At this point it is interesting to note one or two of his prominent characteristics as a boy of fifteen. He possessed an independent spirit, and always had a large amount of pluck, backed by strong muscles, when the occasion required, though by no means of an aggressive or combative disposition. Boy as he was, he could not bear to see the weak oppressed, and his sympathy was not always the only aid he extended. He had no wild oats to sow and was anxious to begin his business life. His stepfather, Edward S. Keep, was engaged in the dry goods business on a large scale, and his counting room offered attractions to the young graduate. He was ambitious, and for one year he worked hard, with the determination to master as speedily as possible the details of the business. He became convinced that he could succeed in the mercantile line, but he believed that New Orleans was not at that time expansive enough, and his eyes turned toward the large Northern cities. One day in 1848 he resolved to try his fortune in Boston, and accordingly bade adieu to the Crescent City, notwithstanding its many attractions. The largest dry goods house in the United States at that time was that of James M. Beebe & Co., of Boston. He obtained employment with this firm, which proved to be the beginning of a remarkably successful career. His ability, his energy and his thorough mastery of the business did not fail to attract the attention of the great merchants, and in due time he was given an interest in the concern. The business continued to prosper to a wonderful degree, and through all the vicissitudes of trade it weathered every storm and was unscathed by any financial panic. In 1866, by mutual agreement, some of its members desiring to retire from active business life, the firm was dissolved, each member retiring with a substantial bank account. Mr. Bliss, not desiring to lead an inactive life, soon after became a member of the firm of John and Eben Wright & Co., large dry goods merchants of Boston. Having decided to open a branch house in New York, Mr. Bliss was placed in charge of it. The firm name was changed to Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, and afterward to Bliss, Fabyan & Co. From the start the firm succeeded in New York. It was the field just suited to

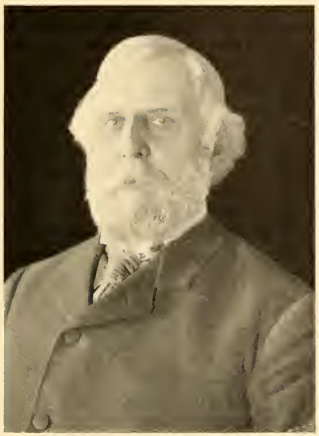
Mr. Bliss and his partners, and in a few years it became one of the largest houses in its own field of industry in the metropolis and its business connections became world-wide. An important branch of the concern was also established in Philadelphia. The firm occupies a magnificent building at No. 117 Duane street, in the heart of the dry goods district.

Since his removal to New York Mr. Bliss has entered heartily into every movement which would promote the growth and welfare of the city. Few public-spirited projects fail to receive his contribution of time or money and in all the numerous admirable schemes which have emanated from among his colleagues of the Union League Club he has taken a cordial interest. Mr. Bliss's strong character, high social standing and financial strength have caused him to be much sought after as a trustee in financial institutions, the character of whose directorate is the important element in securing the public confidence. He is a Director and Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank (having for a time served as its President), the Central Trust Company, the American Surety Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Home Insurance Society and other important financial institutions, and is Governor and Treasurer of the Society of the New York Hospital.

Always an active Republican in politics, Mr. Bliss has, nevertheless, never sought or occupied an official position, the exceptions in this regard being when he consented to act as a member of the International Conference in Washington City in 1889, and in one other instance, referred to further along. President Arthur tendered him a position in his Cabinet, but he declined that honor, as well as the suggestion of a nomination by the leaders of his party on various occasions, for an elective office.

While too preoccupied by his business interests to serve his country in public station, he has always labored with energy to promote the practical work of his party. In 1884 he was chairman of the Committee of One Hundred appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of New York to attend the Chicago Convention and urge the nomination of President Arthur to succeed himself. When the convention decided to nominate Mr. Blaine, Mr. Bliss became his loyal supporter, and rendered effective service in that remarkable campaign. He has served as a member of the Republican County Committee of New York and was chairman of the New York Republican State Committee in 1887 and 1889, and also treasurer of the Republican National Committee in 1892. He has long been a Director and was for a time President of the Protective Tariff League, whose energies are directed in favor of the American system of protection to home industry. In 1897, against his own inclinations, he was urged by President McKinley to accept a position in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior. He discharged the important duties of the office with marked ability, but resigned before the end of the term.

The social standing of Mr. Bliss is attested by his membership in the Union, Century, Union League, Riding, Metropolitan, Merchants', Players' and other popular clubs and in a number of the public-spirited societies.



LYMAN J. GAGE

Lyman Judson Gage, financier and ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, was born in DeRuyter, New York, June 28, 1836. His parents, Eli A. and Mary (Judson) Gage, were natives of New York, but the ancestors of each were from New England, where both families were settlers in the early history of the country, having emigrated from England. Lyman Gage entered the academy at Rome, New York, when he was but ten years of age, but after only four years of schooling he was obliged to suspend his studies that he might begin the battle of life by earning his own support. His first occupation was found as an employee in the Rome Post Office, where his compensation was five dollars per month. He assumed his duties with an alacrity and intelligence that in time brought him to the favorable notice of his superiors, and in one year, at the age of fifteen, he was placed in the more responsible position of mail agent on the Rome and Watertown Railroad. Here he displayed wonderful ability for one so young, and he exhibited the energy and faithfulness to duty which won him such great distinction in his after life. He aspired to a higher field, however, for the exercise of his energies than the mail service offered, and in 1854 he sought and obtained employment in the Oneida Central Bank. There, as a clerk, he served at the exceedingly modest salary of one hundred dollars per year, which he sought to have increased at the expiration of eighteen months. The management refused his request, and this action on their part was perhaps the indirect cause of producing one of the great bankers of the world. Young Gage was somewhat disappointed, and very likely disgusted, at the economical views of the bank officials, and he resolved to at once seek a position where he could at least have a reasonable hope for more liberal treatment. Soon after, in furtherance of this determination, he went to Chicago, he being then nineteen years of age. A career of conquest did not immediately open before him. Indeed he had only stepped upon the threshold of a path that led to success afar off, and through numberless vicissitudes. His ascendency was not easy or swift. The banks and other institutions in which he sought employment in the line of his experience had no vacancies that he cou'd fill, but there were other lines of industry in which he thought he could make a living, and he found a chance to work hard for small pay in a lumber yard and planing mill, where bookkeeping formed a part of his duties. This was not the position to which he aspired, but he went at his duties with alacrity, and for three years followed them industriously and without complaint. Poor as it was, there was worse to follow, for in the financial depression of 1858, when thousands of business firms were forced to suspend, the concern in whose employ he was was one of those that were compelled to succumb. Young Gage thus suddenly found himself thrown out of employment. Although the firm was compelled to relinquish his services in his former capacity, they needed the services of a watchman to guard their property, and he accepted the duties of that position rather than eat the bread of idleness. It was an exhibition of his pluck and industry similar to many others in his career, but perhaps more striking. However, these disagreeable duties had to be performed but for a short time. In August, 1858, he obtained a position in a bank, the employment to which he aspired, and the first of the kind which he had had since his arrival in Chicago. The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company, wanting a bookkeeper, set him to work on a salary of five hundred dollars a year. He regarded himself as fairly started now upon the road in life that was to lead upward. Events proved that his hopes were well founded. He took hold of his new labor with a will and worked with that effectiveness that usually results in an occupation for which a man has natural abilities. In less than six months he was promoted to the position of paying teller, at a

salary of twelve hundred dollars a year, and at the expiration of a year was further advanced to be assistant cashier, at a salary of two thousand dollars. At the end of the second year he was given the post of cashier, which position he held until 1868, when, having served the institution a complete decade, he severed his connection with it to assume a more advantageous connection with the First National Bank of Chicago. He went into this great financial institution on the most alluring terms as its cashier, his great abilities having been readily recognized some years before by its management. He soon gave unmistakable evidence of the possession of a high character of banking genius. His service did much toward extending the popularity of the bank, and in 1882, when a new charter was procured and a reorganization effected, Mr. Gage was elected vice-president and manager. He filled these positions for nine years to the entire satisfaction of the directors and stockholders, and after discharging the active duties of the executive for several years he was elected president of the bank in 1891.

Long before this Mr. Gage's solid abilities had gained a general recognition from the financiers of the country, and as far back as 1882 he had been elected president of the American Bankers' Association, and was twice re-elected unanimously to that honorable office. Notwithstanding Mr. Gage's prominence as a banker, he is probably equally well known among men through his various works in a public or semi-public capacity. He was one of the giants who wrought that mighty accomplishment, the World's Columbian Exposition, which did so much to establish the character of Chicago for growth and commercial achievement. He served as a pioneer in this work, and was chairman of the committee sent to Washington in behalf of Chicago when that city first became a competitor for the exposition. He was one of the three gentlemen who pledged ten million dollars on behalf of the city, and when the exposition company was organized he was made its first president. It was his influence, first and foremost, which carried the great enterprise safely through the many trials that early beset it, and though he resigned the presidency he retained a position in the directory throughout the whole period of the herculean work that gave the world its greatest exposition. He was president of the bankers' section of the World's Congress, and one of the chief promoters of the Art Institute, and later of the Field Columbian Museum.

Mr. Gage's humanitarian interests have led him to the study of economics, especially the relations of capital to labor, and he has taken a prominent part in the discussions growing out of those relations, seeking to advance plans for their mutual benefit. Every great problem of labor or reform—for the moral and material well-being of his fellowmen—has had in him an earnest student and strong worker. He was in the forefront in the battle waged by the Civic Federation, of which he was president, for the purification of Chicago, and was a frequent speaker and wielded a large influence in the monster meetings which were held by that body to purge the city of gambling houses and many other forms of evil.

Mr. Gage's great financial abilities were brought to the service of the Government when he accepted the portfolio of the Treasury, under President McKinley, in 1897. His training had qualified him well to take hold of the management of the finances of the country. His liberal business training and his keen intelligence enabled him to grasp quickly the significance of the business in those bureaus which were obliged to refer to him for his judgment and approval a vast number of questions. His administration of the affairs of the Treasury Department, extending over a period of five years, was marked by great wisdom, and was such as to inspire confidence among the financial interests throughout the country. His treatment of his subordinates was characteristic. He has a keen sense of justice and an unmitigated contempt for a shirk and a fraud. A believer in the merit system, he insisted upon an observance of the letter and the spirit of the civil service law to such a strict degree as to provoke the condemnation of many of the eager and reactionary partisans of the party with which he was affiliated. In April, 1902, Mr. Gage resigned from the Treasury and became the president of the United States Trust Company of New York. Mr. Gage is a man of social tastes, and is a member of many social organizations. The quiet life, too, claims much of his sympathy, for he is a student of literature in all of its leading forms and branches, and adds the culture of books to the knowledge he has received from contact with the best characters of the world's busy and crowded life.

WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME

William Travers Jerome, lawyer and jurist, was born in the city of New York, April 18, 1859. He is the son of Lawrence K. Jerome, popularly known as "Larry," a noted wit, whose fame was by no means confined to Manhattan Island. Lawrence Jerome and his brother, Leonard, as is familiar to every old New Yorker, married sisters, and one of the four daughters of the latter union was the famous Lady Randolph Churchill, who later married Lieutenant G. F. M. Cornwallis West.

Until 1877 young Jerome was under the instruction of private tutors. He then began a course of study at the Williston Preparatory School, at East Hampton, Massachusetts. In the autumn of 1878 he entered Amherst College, by the advice of his last tutor, who was a clergyman. This gentleman was radical in his religious views, which were largely instilled into the mind of his young pupil, and to this day these impressions have remained. Lawrence Jerome, although of exactly opposite temperament and views of things theological, approved of this religious tendency, and was very proud of his boy. A friend says young Jerome developed into a man of a strong religious nature, positive in his opinions and belief—absolutely honest and conscientious. Because of this he sowed no wild oats, and always sought the counsel and society of good men. In 1881 he left Amherst with the highest honors, though in ill-health from overwork in his studies. He stood highest in mathematics, but took a deep interest in metaphysics, the sciences and languages, particularly in Greek and Latin. So great was his knowledge of chemistry that he was made an assistant instructor to Professor Harris in that department.

In 1881 Mr. Jerome entered the law department of Columbia College, and after taking the usual two years' course decided to remain another year, and was graduated with the class of 1884, receiving the degree of LL.D. After serving the required time with the law firm of Stanley, Clark & Smith, he was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, after passing a brilliant examination. Of his own merits he was never sanguine. After his examination he said he had not felt confident that he would pass, as he had answered only half of the questions. But the answers in writing were so comprehensive, and they so completely covered every point of law, that he passed triumphantly. He opened his first office in Temple Court, with Mr. Daniel Nason, his college chum, who had graduated and passed with him, as his partner. This relation continued unchanged for some time. The new firm prospered, and later the office was removed to No. 55 Nassau street.

In 1888 District Attorney John R. Fellows appointed Mr. Jerome one of his assistants. In the fall of 1899 the latter supported Mr. Goff for the District Attorneyship against De Lancy Nicoll, and upon the election of Mr. Nicoll he retired from the office and returned to private practice. While in the District Attorney's office he managed a number of important cases, among others that against James Barker, then the Tammany Hall leader in the Thirteenth Assembly District, who was convicted of a charge of assault; also the case of Emerson, the keeper of a policy shop, in which Bedell, a clerk, had lost a vast sum of his employer's money. On one occasion, during the trial of certain police officers, he took the witness stand himself to testify that a certain detective officer could not be believed under oath. After leaving the District Attorney's office Mr. Jerome appeared as counsel in the celebrated Carlyle W. Harris case, and in connection with Mr. Goff in the equally celebrated Gardner case.

Mr. Jerome's career really began when he joined the reform movement which inspired the appointment by the Legislature of an investigation committee, which was headed by State Senator Clarence Lexow. John W. Goff, counsel for the committee, selected him as one

of his assistants in that historic investigation, at the close of which the great political campaign for reform in the city's affairs began, with Mr. Jerome as counsel for the famous Committee of Seventy and manager of the campaign against Tammany, which resulted in the election of William L. Strong as Mayor and John W. Goff as Recorder. In the following year Mayor Strong appointed Mr. Jerome Judge of the Court of Special Sessions, ranking him second only to Judge Kinsdale, and giving him the eight-year term.

In politics Mr. Jerome may be called a Jeffersonian Democrat. He has fixed views, is unswervable in his ideas of right and wrong, deliberate in forming his conclusions, and will make no concessions when he has once decided upon a course. His arraignment of the system of political crime and corruption in New York, in an address before the League for Political Education in 1896, was a graphic and powerful effort in the interest of reform. On this occasion he used the following forcible language: "My own opinion is that crime may be stamped out by rational means, just as smallpox and fever, which were considered necessary evils a few years ago, are now practically unknown in civilized countries. The power that is going to stamp it out is education and occupation. It is not by shielding a boy from temptation and bolstering him along that you are going to make a good man of him. It is by filling his mind so full of good, pure thoughts that he has no time or inclination to be bad. * * * The vast system of blackmail in this city is known by everyone but the District Attorneys, who have never done anything to root it out. When you have in that position a man who is aggressively honest, and who does not sit and wait for crime to rub against him, you may look for revelations and reforms where you little think it now."

One of the strongest elements in Mr. Jerome's character is the fearlessness with which he expresses his opinions regarding the conduct of those holding official positions. In April, 1899, he openly charged that the Police Magistrates' clerks drew defective complaints to enable liquor dealers to evade the excise law. His arraignment of the methods of the District Attorney's office was made in an equally bold and fearless manner.

It was a natural result of Mr. Jerome's prominence and great influence in the effort to correct the evil practices in the municipal government that he should be chosen in 1901 as the candidate on the reform ticket for the office of District Attorney. It was his first experience as a campaign orator, and it is not going too far to ascribe to his masterly and convincing speeches the largest part in the success of the ticket. His administration of the office for four years was in strict conformity to the lines he had laid down in his speeches and in his former criticisms, and great reforms in his office were instituted and carried through. Many noted criminals were convicted, and the calendar was reduced to a smaller number of pending cases than had been known for a number of years. His prosecution of gamblers and policy dealers was of an aggressive character, such as had never been known in the history of the office. He was elected to succeed himself in November, 1905, in one of the most hotly contested campaigns ever held in New York. He ran independent of all party affiliation, declaring his platform to be a simple indorsement of his administration, or, as he tersely put it, a response from the people as to whether he had "made good" his former pledges. His unique position in the campaign attracted wide attention, and the contributions to his campaign fund came from almost every State in the Union.

Mr. Jerome is a member of the Bar Association of New York, and of many social clubs. He has a country residence at Lakewood, Connecticut, where his hours of relaxation are spent.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS

John Daniel Crimmins, conspicuous as a contractor, public man and philanthropist, and without the mention of whose name a history of the material development and growth of Manhattan Island would be incomplete, was born in New York City, May 18, 1844, of Irish parentage, his father, Thomas Crimmins, being also a well-known contractor of his day. The elder Crimmins was a man of sound sense and great enterprise, who, having settled in New York in 1837, engaged in contract work in 1849, and retired from business in 1873, the possessor of a large fortune. The son gained his education in the public schools and St. Francis Xavier College. Upon his graduation from the latter institution, at the age of eighteen, he found occupation as a clerk in his father's office. The vocation suited the enterprising nature he had inherited from his father, and he entered upon the mastery of all the necessary details with ardor and intelligence. At the age of eighteen he had made such progress in acquiring a knowledge of the business that he was made superintendent of the work then in progress, and at the age of twenty he was made a partner, the firm name being Thomas Crimmins & Son.

The contracts executed by the firm previous to this date were confined mainly to excavations, water front improvements, heavy foundations, and similar work. The influence of the junior partner was now seen in an extension of the operations of the concern, and the field was so broadened as to embrace the construction of private and public buildings under the provisions of contracts. Even at this early stage in his business career young Crimmins was fully qualified to direct and plan intricate work requiring great skill, and he received the highest commendation from many distinguished engineers for carrying out construction work devised by himself.

The first work performed by the firm in the construction of buildings was executed in 1866, since which time many hundreds of public and private buildings have been erected under its direction. Progressiveness has always been one of Mr. Crimmins's chief characteristics, and he has been quick and alert in the employment of mechanical appliances to facilitate his work. He was one of the first to make use of the steam drill in the making of excavations, and many other appliances of equal value were adopted by him. Under such influences the business of the firm grew at a rapid pace, and in 1872 Mr. Crimmins assumed entire charge of the work, his father retiring from active life. For several years thereafter he conducted the business independently, but afterward formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas E. Crimmins. He has, however, always maintained separate business connections outside the firm, involving many transactions of importance. His connection with the construction business naturally led to his acquiring a vast amount of useful knowledge regarding real estate values. This knowledge led to judicious investments, and he has gradually become one of the largest real estate operators in the city.

To a greater or less extent Mr. Crimmins has for the past forty years been identified with a large percentage of the large construction work projected in New York, especially with operations requiring the highest degree of ability in the contractor. He accepts very few contracts from the city, his work being almost wholly performed for corporations, estates and individuals. He laid the foundations for the Manhattan Railway, constructed the electrical subway and has laid many miles of gas and water mains, built the tank foundations for various gas companies, and constructed the Broadway line and the street railways on Lexington, Lenox and Columbus avenues. His work is always thorough and satisfactory, and contracts are not infrequently awarded to him without competition. He is one of the largest employers of labor in the city,

seldom carrying fewer than two thousand names on his payroll, and often as many as six to eight thousand. He has gone through every financial storm unscathed, and has not defaulted a pay day or disappointed a creditor. His influence with his workmen is remarkable. Patient, an attentive and sympathetic listener, just in his conclusions, while at the same time ready to defend with reasonable argument his position against unwarranted demands, he has never failed to reach a friendly settlement of every dispute with his own men. He has frequently been called to serve as an arbitrator in cases of strikes, and in most instances has been successful in bringing about an adjustment of the differences to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Crimmins has been for some years largely associated with traction enterprises in New York and is a large stockholder in several of the companies. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a director in the Fifth Avenue Bank, the National Union Bank and the Title Insurance Company of New York, president of the Essex and Hudson Land and Improvement Company and trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. He is also a member of several boards of trustees of charitable institutions connected with the Catholic Church and of the building committees of a number of them. He has superintended the building of various convents, schools, asylums and churches and the house of the Catholic Club.

Mr. Crimmins is a Democrat and has played some part in politics, though too busy a man to enter upon a political career. He was Park Commissioner from 1883 to 1888, and has served at various periods as either president or treasurer of that board. He has also been a valued member of all the special committees of citizens formed during the past twelve or fifteen years to represent the people of the city in public commemorations and the achievement of non-partisan objects in which prominent people are accustomed to cooperate. He has served as one of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy and also as a Presidential Elector. His familiarity with and success in the handling of large numbers of employees led to his selection as one of the advisers in the settlement of the great trolley strike in Brooklyn a number of years ago.

Although one of the busiest men in the city of New York, with large and varied interests requiring his constant care, he is not engrossed to the exclusion of the more refining influences of life. A charming man socially, of an artistic temperament, a scholar and a bibliophile, he rejoices in the possession of a collection of rare and valuable books and manuscripts. In manners he unites courtesy and refinement with the thoroughness of discussion and quickness of decision of an experienced business man. Several of the best known business and social clubs of the city have elected him to membership, including the Manhattan, Lawyers', Democratic, Catholic, Players', Suburban, Stamford Yacht and Building Trades. He is also a large contributor to the support of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History.

JOHN H. STARIN

John Henry Starin, merchant and steamboat owner, was born in Sammonsville, Montgomery (now Fulton) County, New York, August 27, 1825. Nicholas Starin (or Stern, as he spelled his name), who founded the family in America, an emigrant from Germany in 1720, settled in the Mohawk Valley upon the German Flats. Ten of his lineal descendants fought in the American Revolution under Washington. Myndert Starin, father of John H. Starin, the subject of this sketch, was born in Glen, Montgomery County, in 1786. He was an enterprising man, and built the factories which formed the nucleus of the village of Sammonsville, and later laid out and established Fultonville, now one of the most charming places of residence in the State. His wife Rachel, whom he married in 1810, was a daughter of Major Thomas Sammons, of Johnstown, New York. The Sammons family supplied many soldiers for the War of Independence.

John H. Starin inherited in large measure the business qualities of his father, and these were manifested at an early period in his life. He received his education at the Esperance Academy in Schoharie County. After leaving this institution he began the study of medicine under Dr. C. C. Yates, of Albany, but his tastes tended in a different direction, and he finally accepted a clerkship in the drug store of his brother, Delancy Starin, at Fultonville. He sought and obtained the position of Postmaster of the village, the duties of which position he discharged in connection with his clerical duties. In 1856, having accumulated some means, he removed to New York and began the manufacture of medicines and toilet articles. In a short time he succeeded so well in his business that several highly advantageous partnerships were offered him, which he declined to accept. The transportation of the goods he sold brought him into contact with the railroad and steamboat men, and, seeing the trouble and worry over it, the idea of establishing a general freight agency in the city representing the leading trunk lines occurred to him. This was the beginning of his fortune. The railroad officials saw at once the advantages of a general agency, and he obtained the clientage of a leading road. The new business increased so rapidly under Mr. Starin's energetic and excellent management that he soon gave up his manufacturing of medicines and devoted his entire time to his new venture.

Soon after this the Civil War broke out, and Mr. Starin proved himself a valued friend of the Union by his zeal and energy in facilitating the transportation of troops, munitions of war and army supplies for the Government. Many hungry troops were indebted for relief to his indefatigable activity and courage in carrying them food and other necessities. It is impossible to estimate the immense amount of good he did for the Union cause. It is sufficient to say that his contracts with the Government were carried out with such celerity and success that he became noted as a transportation agent, and when the war ended he had no trouble in extending his steamboat and railroad connections. His business has increased to enormous proportions, and by far the largest proportion of all the lighterage and handling of freight of the great railroads is practically in his hands. The ramifications of his immense business cannot be enumerated in detail. His steamboat lines, his large establishments on the river front for receiving and dispatching freight, and his many enterprises help to comprise the growth and prosperity of the city. No one can carry out a gigantic contract, requiring condensed energy and vast resources at command, quicker and better than he. This was eminently exemplified on the occasion of the centennial celebration in New York, when the merchant marine display on the North and East Rivers was intrusted entirely to him. As an evidence of his public spirit it may be mentioned that when New York was struggling to have the city selected for the site of the World's Fair, Mr.

Starin pledged the sum of five hundred thousand dollars on behalf of the owners of steam transportation in the harbor.

It is impossible to speak of all the enterprises in which Mr. Starin is engaged. Besides his large fleet of vessels, tugs, propellers, floating elevators and dry docks, he owns a large amount of real estate in New York City and in other portions of the State. His famous stock farm near Fultonville possesses the finest stock in any racing or trotting stud in this country, and hundreds are given employment among the rural population in the neighborhood. It came to his attention frequently, after he had become the owner of a number of excursion boats, that the excursionists were often troubled in the selection of a resort, and that Coney Island did not always satisfy them in this regard. This fact led him to the purchase of the barren islands in the Sound opposite New Rochelle and their transformation into a public pleasure ground. This resort is now one of the most popular and well conducted in the vicinity. If Mr. Starin has any special hobby it is this Glen Island pleasance. The grounds are beautifully laid out and policed, and supplied with numerous attractions for the children, as well as persons of an older growth, among them being a large and well supplied zoological garden. The strictest order is maintained, objectionable characters being rigidly excluded, and thus the patronage, which is enormous, comes from the better element in society. It was the object of Mr. Starin to provide a resort where parents could take their children without coming in contact with the contaminating influences of those of a less discriminating character, and his effort has been crowned with a wonderful degree of success. A large fleet of commodious and well-appointed steamers is maintained for the exclusive use of the patrons of this resort.

Mr. Starin is a stanch Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the campaigns of his party. In 1876 he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Hamilton, Saratoga, Schenectady, Fulton and Montgomery. His services in Congress were highly appreciated by his constituents, and he was renominated in 1878 and re-elected by a large plurality, receiving nearly seven thousand more votes than his Democratic opponent and over ten thousand more than the Greenback Labor candidate. His wise course and consistency caused his constituency to urge him to accept a third term, but this honor he declined. In 1882 he was prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for the office of Governor, and received forty-two votes in the convention, which finally, after a protracted struggle, nominated Alonzo B. Cornell. He has been a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce since 1874, and in 1880, upon the death of Horace Seymour, he was elected President of the Saratoga Monument Association to provide a fitting memorial of the battle that practically decided the Civil War. In that patriotic enterprise he worked energetically and secured for it an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars from Congress, added a liberal donation of his own, and by his personal effort induced many others to subscribe.

Mr. Starin's habits of life are simple and unaffected. He has many clerks and hundreds of other employees, and he is a hero to all of these, with whom he is daily brought into the most frank and intimate intercourse and relations. Mr. Starin has since its organization been a member of the Rapid Transit Commission and has rendered invaluable services in the deliberations and conclusions of that important body.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN

Edmund C. Stedman, known for many years as "the banker poet," is of New England ancestry. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 8, 1833. He is the second son of Colonel Edmund Burke and Elizabeth Clementine (Dodge) Stedman. The Rev. Aaron Cleveland, the New England poet, was his great-grandfather. Edmund was at an early age placed under the care of his great-uncle, James Stedman, of Norwich, to be educated. His father died while he was quite young, and a few years later his mother, who was a woman of culture and poetic gifts, married William B. Kinney. In after years, when Edmund C. Stedman published his collected poems, the volume was "affectionately and reverently dedicated to my mother, in gratitude for whatever portion I inherit of her own sweet gift of song."

At the age of sixteen years Edmund entered Yale College. He was an apt scholar, though impetuous. He was particularly proficient in Greek and Latin composition, and an original poem, entitled "Westminster Abbey," contributed by him to the Yale Literary Magazine, took the first prize. In his third year at Yale young Stedman, in consequence of his impetuous nature and his disinclination to brook restraint, was suspended by the faculty. He left the college, and did not return, upon the termination of his suspension, to complete his course. Several years afterward, however, the Yale authorities, proud of his literary fame, restored him to the class of 1853, and conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, which degree he also received from Dartmouth College in 1873.

From college Mr. Stedman went into a newspaper office, the Norwich (Connecticut) Tribune, and within a few months became the editor of that journal. He was but twenty years old when he married Laura Hyde Woodworth, on November 2, 1853. Soon after his marriage he became the editor of the Herald, at Winsted, Connecticut, and he remained with this journal for three years. In 1856 he decided to remove to New York. His first years in the metropolis were not attended with a great degree of success, and his contributions to Vanity Fair, Putnam's Monthly, Harper's Magazine and the New York World and Tribune yielded but a precarious income. He struggled on, however, determined not to abate his efforts to secure better results, and they were finally rewarded by his employment on the staff of the Tribune as a regular contributor. Here his literary ability was recognized and his work proved highly satisfactory. He was not, however, brought into any very great prominence until, in 1859, appeared in the columns of the Tribune a poem entitled, "The Diamond Wedding." A wedding had occurred in New York, at which there was a brilliant display of costly raiment and jewelry. The bridegroom was a wealthy Cuban, and the wedding was the absorbing topic among the society people of the city for several days. On the inspiration of the moment Mr. Stedman wrote the satirical poem, which brought him into immediate public notice on account of its aptness and real poetic merit. It established his reputation as a writer and brought to him many remunerative offers from magazines and newspapers. The wedding poem was soon followed by "How Old John Brown Took Harper's Ferry." This poem so impressed Ralph Waldo Emerson that he included it in his "Parnassus." Another satirical production that brought him much fame was "The Ballad of Lager Beer." While continuing in regular newspaper work he wrote many other poems and in 1861 he published a volume entitled "Poems, Lyrical and Idyllic," which was well received.

In 1861, upon the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Stedman assumed the important position of Washington correspondent for the New York World, a portion of his time being spent in the field at the headquarters of Generals McDowell and McClellan. His letters were polished, graphic and valuable for their

reliable and interesting detail. Failing health compelled him to abandon the arduous duties of a correspondent and he accepted a position in the office of Attorney-General Bates. This he filled for two years, resigning in 1864 and returning to New York. He published this year a narrative poem, "Alice of Monmouth, an Idyl of the Great War," which was widely read and greatly admired. It tells the story of the marriage of a young man of social rank to a girl in a lower grade of society, of the young man's disinheritance, his death in the war after a reconciliation, and the happiness brought to the home of the father by the presence and ministrations of the young widow.

After the war Mr. Stedman became dissatisfied with journalism, and, having accumulated some means, he purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange and became a broker. He made up his mind that he would thenceforth pursue his literary work as a diversion, and not as a means of support. He was successful in business from the start, and with the increase of his material prosperity came also a broader and more far-reaching influence in the literary world. Some of his best work in the literary field was done at his home in the evenings, after the toil and anxiety of his work in Wall Street. In this way he wrote "The Victorian Poets." His home became a centre for the literary people of New York and for a number of years the most distinguished men and women in the world of letters and art were to be met at the Stedman weekly receptions. In a large square room at the top of his home in West Fifty-fourth street was the library—workshop and study in one. Here all the paraphernalia of his toil were about him. The evidences of the range and the extent of his reading and scholarship were to be found in taking down some of the volumes on the shelves. Here were the Greek classics in the original, with loose sheets among the pages wherein are translations of Theocritus or Bion, done into finished English verse. His whole collection of the French poets is bound in exquisite vellum or morocco. Among these volumes Mr. Stedman's own works appear in several rare and beautiful editions. There is one volume here which one holds with truly reverent delight; it is Mrs. Browning's own copy of "Casa Guida Windows," with her interlineation and corrections. It was the gift of the poetess to Mrs. Kinney, Mr. Stedman's mother, which, to the son, gives it a greatly added value.

Mr. Stedman possessed for a number of years a comfortable and picturesque summer home in Newcastle Islands, at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, in New Hampshire. In 1883 the poet-banker met with financial reverses which necessitated his living for a few years in a more economical manner than he had been accustomed to, but his business was not broken up and he gradually retrieved his fortunes. Of late years Mr. Stedman has owned and occupied a fine old mansion in Lawrence Park, Bronxville. He has read on public occasions several striking poems of his own composition. He read, in 1871, his poem, "Gettysburg," at the annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac, and in 1878 he read before the Century Club a poem on the death of Bryant. In 1898 he published a volume of dainty verses entitled, "Poems Now First Collected," being occasional verses written by him in recent years. He has enjoyed the personal friendship of nearly every writer of distinction of his period. One of his closest friends was Eugene Field, who, in acknowledgment of a personal service, sent to Mr. Stedman a copy of his poems illustrated with pen and ink sketches by himself, with a friendly dedication.

HENRY WHITE CANNON

Henry White Cannon, banker and ex-Controller of the Currency, was born in Delhi, Delaware County, New York, September 27, 1850. His direct ancestor on the mother's side was the first-born of Puritan Americans, Peregrine White, who was born in the Mayflower, November 20, 1620, while that famous vessel lay in Cape Cod Harbor. His grandfather on the same side was a Revolutionary soldier of distinction, who was taken prisoner by the British and died in the old "Sugar House" prison of New York. Benjamin Cannon, his paternal grandfather, in whose honor Cannonsville, New York, received its name, was a man who stood high in the business world, and the same may be said of his son, George B. Cannon, who was for several years Postmaster at Delhi under President Grant.

Henry W. Cannon was educated in the private schools of Delhi, and afterward studied at the Delaware Literary Institute. He inherited a strong business proclivity, and having decided to pursue the business of banking he obtained a position in the First National Bank of Delhi, where he was made teller before he became twenty years of age. He left immediately afterward, being offered in 1870 what seemed to him a better position in the Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota.

In 1871 he removed to Stillwater, Minnesota, and, though only twenty-one years old, he organized there the Lumberman's National Bank, of which he became cashier and active manager, and continued so for thirteen years. Two years after this institution came into existence the panic of 1873 began, and banks everywhere suspended currency payment, but so skilful and judicious was the management of the youthful cashier that his bank was carried through the storm without once refusing payment.

During his stay in Stillwater Mr. Cannon became secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and secretary-treasurer and general manager of the water and gas companies, which institutions prospered greatly under his careful and able direction.

When the public debt was refunded he became active in purchasing and exchanging Government bonds for Minnesota banks. He also negotiated loans for the city of St. Paul. His operations in these various directions, which frequently brought him to the East, and into contact with prominent officials and financiers, gave him such a reputation as an able banker that in 1884, at the solicitation of the Minnesota Congressmen and numerous bankers, he was appointed by President Arthur Controller of the Currency, to succeed Hon. John J. Knox, and in this highly responsible position Mr. Cannon quickly demonstrated his ability. Young as he was, his experience had been varied, and he had diligently studied the principles of banking and commercial law. He found himself at once in a position of difficulty, the financial crisis of 1884 causing great trouble in the banking community, during which many banks were saved from going into the hands of receivers by the skill and judgment of the new Controller. He also wisely dissuaded the Senate from ordering an inquiry into the condition of the banks of New York, which might have precipitated disaster. During his term of office the charters of numerous national banks expired, and new charters were granted only after the Controller had satisfied himself of the soundness of the institutions; this was a task demanding great labor and vigilance on the part of Mr. Cannon; it was very judiciously performed.

On the election of President Cleveland, Mr. Cannon was asked to continue in office, but he resigned early in 1886 and removed to New York, where he became vice-president of the National Bank of the Republic. In November of the same year he became president of the Chase National Bank, the position which he still holds, and in which the bank has greatly prospered under his

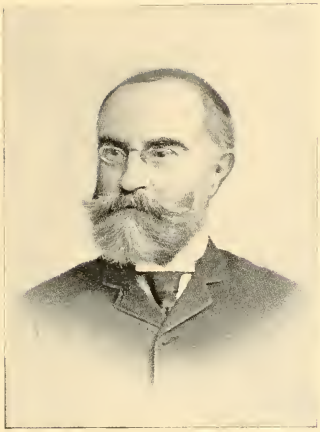
care. This bank was organized in 1887 by John Thompson and his son, Samuel C. Thompson. The name given to the bank by its founders was in honor of Chief Justice and ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase, who was the founder of the national banking system. The business of the bank has always been conducted in a most conservative manner, and the reputation of the institution from the day it opened for business to the present time has been in every particular unquestioned. The Chase National was one of the original designated depositories and fiscal agents of the United States Treasury and still acts in that capacity. The bank has lost none of its prestige with the Government or in the community at large since it came under the direction of Mr. Cannon.

Mr. Cannon has, ever since he took up his residence in the metropolis, taken an active interest in municipal affairs, and in 1887, upon the election of Hugh J. Grant to the Mayoralty he was, on account of his well-established business qualifications, requested by the Mayor to accept the important position of Aqueduct Commissioner. Although the holding of a public position did not accord with Mr. Cannon's inclinations, he finally, at considerable personal sacrifice, consented to accept the office. His administration of this department was conducted with great vigor, with a due regard to economy, and was universally commended.

Soon after the election of President Harrison he selected Mr. Cannon as a member of the Assay Commission, a position requiring the most thorough and intimate knowledge of the subject to be treated. He served the Government for two years in this commission, and in 1892 President Harrison evinced his further confidence in Mr. Cannon's abilities by selecting him as one of the United States Commissioners to the International Monetary Conference of that year. In this conference he took an active part, and sustained his reputation for wisdom and acumen regarding monetary problems.

Mr. Cannon has contributed not infrequently to the columns of the public press on financial matters, and is a clear and forcible writer. In banking circles his counsels are held in the highest estimation, and his name is associated with all important financial movements. He is a director in several large railroad companies, among them being the Great Northern, the Lake Erie and Western, the New York, Ontario and Western, and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. He is president of the Pacific Coast Company, and is also a director of the Manhattan Trust Company and of the United States Guarantee Company.

Mr. Cannon's social standing is of the very highest, and he is connected with some of the leading clubs of the metropolis.



HORACE SEE

Horace See, engineer and naval architect, was born in the city of Philadelphia on July 16, 1835. His father was R. Calhoun See, the well-known silk importer of that city. After receiving a classical and mathematical education at the Episcopal Academy and the private school of H. D. Gregory, he entered the employ of Messrs. I. P. Morris & Company, of Philadelphia, passing through their shops and office. In the year of 1879, after passing through subordinate positions with Messrs. Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, the National Iron Armor and Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, New Jersey, with George W. Snyder, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, he became superintending engineer of the latter concern, and was very successful in the methods introduced by him to raise the standard of work in this establishment, whereby the ships not only made records for speed, but at the same time were found to demand only a minimum amount to maintain. These characteristics were exemplified in the performance and reliability of the steamships Alameda and Mariposa, on the Pacific. The steamer Monmouth is another example, this vessel having since her arrival in New York harbor in 1888 maintained her position as a pacemaker, notwithstanding she is now in her eighteenth year and many improvements have since then been introduced in vessels of her character to bring about better results.

In 1886 he induced his firm to modify the Government designs for machinery of the gunboat Yorktown and cruiser Newark by substituting the triple expansion for the double compound engine. This led to considerable opposition, but he made it so clear to Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, who was favorable toward introducing that which would improve the character of the vessels, and succeeded so well in convincing him that it would be a mistake to neglect the opportunity of doing so, that his plans were adopted. The wisdom of this decision has been evidenced in the superior performance of these vessels and that of the Philadelphia, although the engines were of the horizontal type with its supposed limitations The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, delivered to the United States Government in 1889, is an additional example. The engines of this vessel were of the four-crank vertical triple expansion variety, the first of this kind in the navy of the United States, if not that of any country. The performance was highly satisfactory, a speed of nearly twenty-two knots being attained in a vessel of over eight hundred tons displacement at this early date. It attracted considerable attention both here and abroad. The vessels and machinery designed by him contain many improvements of his invention not only in the design but also in the methods of construction which have enabled the vessels to be successful from the very beginning of their life. The cylindrical mandrel by securing a perfectly true bearing and journal exploded the erroneous idea that it was necessary for an engine to begin with hot bearings and that time was necessary to remove such a condition. The value of this invention has been notably exemplified not only in the performance of the steamship Alameda and steamer Monmouth, before noted, but also in all the vessels where it has been employed. The radial valve gear invented by F. C. Marshall and afterward abandoned by the inventor on account of excessive wear, has been improved and employed by Mr. See with much success by F. C. Marshall and afterward abandoned by the Stephenson link motion. The water-tube boiler has received improvements at his hands by which its safety, as well as economy and durability, have been increased. Other improvements of his include the grease extractor, evaporator, piston, and, last but not least, the ash ejector by the use of which the ashes are forced by a jet of water through a pipe from the fire room floor upward and outside the vessel above the water line, thereby

reducing the labor, avoiding noise and securing cleanliness. This invention has been further improved by the introduction of an air vessel near the jet. The success attending this new feature led him to extend the application of an air vessel to a fire hydrant, where the air surrounds the pipe leading to the nozzle to form protection against freezing, act as a cushion to prevent water-hammer and to secure a steadier flow of water. Many improvements have also been introduced by him in the construction of the hull of a vessel, that of the patented folding hatch cover being one that has not only expedited the handling of large covers, but made the operation safer and the hatch tighter. He was also the first in this country to employ the lap-butts in the outside plating, the bilge-keel, the water-tight air port in the pilot-house, etc.

Mr. See came to New York in 1889, where his field of operations was enlarged, acting as consulting engineer of the Newport News Steamship and Dry Dock Company, superintending engineer of the Southern Pacific Company, superintendent of the Cromwell Steamship Company, and superintending engineer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as well as consulting engineer for different parties. There have been built or altered from his design and under his superintendence since his location in New York very nearly thirty vessels in the construction of which he has introduced many improvements both in the hull and machinery, improvements the use of which is not confined to this country, but has also extended to others. His designs have not been of the sensational order or made to cater to a fashion, but simple and direct in order to obtain the best results. He has just completed designs for a steel barge and tug for the New York State Canal Commission to ascertain whether two boats loaded to ten feet draft could be built to carry 1000 tons of wheat each and of such dimensions that two could be readily passed through the locks at one time. He has also been called upon by the Panama Railroad Company to design vessels for this company. He is a member of the British Institute of Naval Architects, American Society Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, North-East Coast Institute Engineers and Shipbuilders, England; associate member American Society of Naval Engineers, United States Naval Institute; past president American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science, member American Geographical Society, Chamber of Commerce of New York, New York Yacht Club, Century Association, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania Society of New York City, of which he is one of the founders, etc., etc. He has been a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, holding the position of adjutant in the Twentieth Regiment during the July riots of 1877 and later that of captain of the First Regiment.

The See family is of French extraction, in common with the Naudains, Bayards and others who settled in Delaware after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Sees located in St. George's Hundred, Delaware. Mr. See's mother was Margaret Eber, daughter of Hilyard Eber, who built Fort Jay and the original fort in the Pea Patch in the Delaware River. At the latter point he sank the first artesian well in this country. Hilyard Eber's ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, who came from England with William Penn in 1682, and was one of that eminent pioneer's most valued friends and advisers.

ALEXANDER E. ORR

Alexander E. Orr, retired merchant, is a native of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born March 2, 1831. He is a descendant of the clan McGregor, so famous in the history of Old Scotia. His parental ancestors left Scotland in the seventeenth century, and the son was originally intended for service in the British East India Company, but fortune destined that he should become a business man of eminence in the metropolis of the Western World. A place had been secured for him at the age of thirteen in the college of the company at Addiscombe, England, but a severe accident, which made him a cripple for years, prevented his accepting the appointment. He was instead sent to a private tutor at Killaloo Glebe, where he was educated, fully recovered from the effects of his injury, and threw away the crutches which he had been compelled to use for several years.

In 1850 Mr. Orr made a voyage from Cardiff, Wales, to Wilmington, North Carolina, the trip occupying, in that day of slow sailing vessels, from two to three months. While waiting for the vessel to discharge its cargo and receive another for the return voyage, he visited Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, but the limited time allowed him before returning to his vessel did not permit of his extending his trip to New York. He had, however, seen enough of the United States to fill his mind with an intense desire to make this country his future home. Soon after his return home he completed his arrangements for carrying this desire into execution, and the following year arrived in Philadelphia. After a brief stay in that city he removed to New York, where he soon found employment with William Ralph Post, a prominent shipping and commission merchant. Later he served in the same capacity with the firm of Wallace & Wickes. In 1858, after an active experience of about six years, during which time he had gained great knowledge and had received substantial promotions, he became connected with the house of David Dows & Co., one of the largest shipping concerns of its day. It was at about this period in his career that he was happily married to a daughter of Ammi Dows, one of the partners in the concern. The firm of David Dows & Co. was founded in 1825, and from the beginning had been a prosperous and ever-growing business house. It was reorganized in 1861, Mr. Orr becoming one of the partners, the others being two of Mr. Dows's nephews. With the enormous trade in cereals and other products at their command, the house had a wonderful career of prosperity. For considerably more than a quarter of a century, under the intelligent guidance of Mr. Orr and the other members of the firm, it became one of the largest commission houses in flour, grain and provisions in the entire country. Its aim was to conduct a strictly commission business, principally in home products, and it effected much in advancing the importance of the port of New York. It erected in Brooklyn one of the largest grain elevators in the world, which, with the adjoining warehouse, has a capacity of over three and a half million bushels of grain. The building and machinery represent an investment of over a million dollars. By the improved appliances in the elevator, the largest vessel can be loaded in from seven to nine hours, which it would have taken almost as many days by the old methods. The firm of David Dows & Co. was always the synonym for the highest commercial credit, and none in New York has ever stood higher in the estimation of business men. Mr. Orr, during his active connection with the firm, managed a large share of its business.

In 1859 Mr. Orr became a member of the Produce Exchange, and he was especially active in promoting the movement which led to the erection of the fine building it now occupies. As secretary of the building committee of the Exchange he had much to do with the construction of the plans and the supervision

of the structure, which cost over three million dollars. The mammoth building, with its square Italian tower, fronting on Whitehall street and Bowling Green, is one of the many conspicuous edifices in downtown New York. At the laying of the cornerstone, on June 6, 1882, Mr. Orr made the principal address of the occasion, in which he said the building would be consecrated to the God of seed-time and harvest; and when the building was completed and opened, on May 6, 1884, although he was absent on business in the West, he wrote that the work had been accomplished by "courage, perseverance, and faith," which had been the watchwords of the committee. Mr. Orr has been connected with the Arbitration Commission and the Benefit Assurance Society of the Exchange, and with Franklin Edson, H. O. Armour and others organized the Produce Exchange Gratuity System, whereby each member pays three dollars into a fund at the death of a fellow-member, and which controls over one million dollars.

In public affairs Mr. Orr has always taken a lively interest, and has freely given of his time for the public good. He was associated with John Bigelow, Daniel Magone and John D. Van Buren in the Canal Commission appointed by Governor Tilden in 1875, and worked for eight months in exposing the Canal Ring frauds, which led to placing the canals of the State under the care of the Superintendent of Public Works. He was an intimate friend of Governor Tilden and was one of the Tilden Presidential Electors in 1876. Although a Democrat in national affairs, Mr. Orr has long believed in the divorce of municipal affairs from partisan politics. He aided in organizing the citizens' movement which led to the selection of Seth Low for Mayor in 1881, and has taken a similar course in different municipal contests since that period. He opposed the financial heresies of Mr. Bryan and acted with the Sound Money Democrats in supporting Mr. McKinley, and he also gave his support to Mr. Roosevelt in the more recent National campaign.

Mr. Orr has always been an advocate for the adoption of business principles in the conduct of municipal affairs, and he was, for several years, a member of the Civil Service Commission of Brooklyn, during which time he was very active in bettering the condition in the police and other departments of that city.

Mr. Orr retired from active business a number of years ago, and since his retirement he has devoted much of his valuable time to the advancement of important measures in connection with Greater New York. He was appointed a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, and aided largely in pushing forward the plan which has resulted in the present splendid subway system. When the legislative investigations into the methods of conducting the life insurance companies resulted in the resignation of the president of the New York Life, Mr. Orr was induced to assume the important duty of reorganizing the company, and he is now engaged in that work, with the declared intention of resigning as soon as a suitable man is chosen to fill the position. He is a Director of numerous banks, insurance and railroad companies, etc., and a member of the Downtown, City, Hamilton, Atlantic Yacht, and other clubs.

RALPH EARL PRIME

Ralph Earl Prime, distinguished as a lawyer, an author, a soldier and an active member and literary exponent of the Presbyterian Church, was born at Matteawan, N. Y., on the 29th of March, 1840, the son of Alanson J. Prime, M.D., and Ruth Havens (Higbie) Prime. Of the descendants of James Prime, the original member of the family in America, a monograph has been published by this his latest descendant.

Mr. Prime was educated in private schools, in the Academy at White Plains, N. Y., and by private tutors. He subsequently gave some time to the study of medicine, his father's profession, but was led from this by a stronger predilection for the law, in which he took a full course of study, and was admitted to practice before the bar of New York in 1861.

The outbreak of the Civil War, however, immediately followed his admission, and the fervent, patriotic spirit of the young lawyer called him to offer his services in the cause of his country, and he at once enlisted as a private in the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, his enlistment dating from April 20, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers.

During the following two years the youthful soldier saw a great deal of active service in the field, and took part, with much credit to himself, in a number of severe engagements. The first battle in which he fought was that of Big Bethel, near Fortress Monroe, on June 10, 1861, and during the autumn of that year he was actively engaged in campaign movements on the Eastern Shore peninsula of Maryland and Virginia. When McClellan led his army to the James River peninsula in the spring of 1862 the Fifth New York was with it, and Private Prime saw an abundance of service in this campaign, first in the siege of Yorktown, April 15 to May 4, then in the sharp fight at Williamsburg on May 5, and later in the month at Hanover Court House. In the Seven Days' battles before Richmond his regiment was actively engaged, taking part in the series of hard battles from Gaines' Mill to Malvern Cliffs. In the first of these engagements, that at Gaines' Mill, the young patriot distinguished himself highly by his gallant and daring conduct. He received a severe wound in the fight, but the excellent record he made brought him a double promotion, and from that time forward his progress upward from the ranks was exceptionally rapid.

In the Maryland campaign of September and October, 1862, his regiment again formed part of the troops under General McClellan and did splendid service in the battles in Western Maryland, especially at South Mountain and the sanguinary struggle at Antietam, in which young Prime played an active part and added to his record for gallant service. He also fought in the subsequent engagements at Shepardstown Ford and Blackford's Ford. The value of his services in these several battles was recognized by four regimental promotions, and on March 4, 1863, President Lincoln nominated him to be Brigadier-General. As may be seen, his progress from his position as private, less than two years before, had been exceptional.

His military career ended with the period of hard fighting above mentioned, and on his return to private life he engaged in the practice of law at Yonkers, N. Y., where he has since remained, his period of practice in the courts extending over forty years. As a lawyer his business before the courts has been large and profitable, and he occupies an advanced position in the profession, having been City Attorney for the city of Yonkers and Deputy Attorney-General for the State of New York.

Mr. Prime's professional studies and his interest in church matters have brought him the theological degree of D.C.R. and the legal one of LL.D., and his military services and those of his ancestors have led to membership in a number of military and patriotic associations, including the New York Society of the Military

Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the War of 1812, the Empire State Society of Sons of the American Revolution, the New York Society of Colonial Wars and the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, of which he is one of the past governors-general. He is also President of the American Flag Association.

He has been an extensive traveler in the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, and for much of his life has been earnestly interested in the progress and development of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for more than twenty years and has taken an active part in its councils. In 1884 he was a delegate from the Presbyterian Church in the United States to the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Belfast, and has since attended many such councils: in 1886 that of London, in 1896 that of Glasgow, in 1899 that of Washington, and in 1904 that of Liverpool. In 1894 he served as Moderator of the Presbytery of Westchester, and in 1896 Moderator of the Synod of New York.

His deep interest in church subjects and in the duties and relations of the elders is shown in his various monographs on church subjects, including "Duties of Presbyterian Elders," "The Elder in His Ecclesiastical Relations," "The Elder and Ecclesiastic," "Representation in the Church Courts," "Christian Giving," "The Power of God's Word" and "The Elder Moderator and the Ruling Elders." His writings on secular subjects include "The Revolutionary, Ante-Revolutionary and Post-Revolutionary Services of George Clinton," "Inaccurate Quotations by Authors," "The Descendants of James Prime," "Under the Elms" and "Wanderings from the Elms."

ELIHU ROOT

Secretary of State; born Clinton, N. Y., February 15, 1845; in 1864 was graduated from Hamilton College, where his father was professor of mathematics. After graduation from the University Law School in the city of New York in 1867 he was admitted to the Bar and engaged in active practice of his profession in New York City; in a few years he became prominent both as a lawyer and as a leader of the reform element of the Republican Party; he has held the office of president of the New England Association, president of the Union League Club and president of the Republican Club of the City of New York; devoting himself closely to his chosen work, he rapidly acquired an extensive practice, particularly in corporation cases, being the counsel in many of the most famous in the annals of New York City; few lawyers of to-day have so remarkable a record of success in cases entrusted to their care; he was leading counsel in the celebrated contest growing out of the will of the late A. T. Stewart, through the schemes of alleged Irish heirs; he was counsel in the Broadway surface railroad litigation, the Sugar Trust contest, the Aqueduct litigation, and, in one of the most sensational cases of modern times, he successfully defended Robert Ray Hamilton in the suit brought about through the machinations of the notorious Emma Mann; while serving as a United States district-attorney he convicted Joseph D. Fish, president of the Marine Bank, of criminal complicity in connection with the celebrated Grant-Ward frauds; participated with much distinction as chairman of the Judiciary Committee and leader on the floor of the Republican majority during the Constitutional Convention of New York in 1894; his practice as a lawyer was characterized by constant work in the preparation of cases, and the wonderful power of concentration which enabled him to penetrate quickly to the marrow of the subject under investigation; his arguments seldom failed to carry a comprehensive understanding and clear conviction to those whom he has from time to time been called upon to address; so forceful was his analysis and exposure of municipal corruption in the famous address delivered at Cooper Union during the Presidential campaign in 1892 that, at the time, the boldness of his assault astonished his hearers, but in the light of the Lexow exposures, following the Parkhurst agitation, his arraignment of evil-doers was completely justified; subsequent to the close of the Spanish-American War, the condition of affairs demanded that the office of Secretary of War should be filled by a lawyer of great administrative ability and one in the full possession of his mental and physical powers; the duties of the office were most intricate and complicated, and called for physical self-sacrifice that few men are able to give to the work; no Secretary of War since the day of Edwin M. Stanton has had anything like the difficulties to adjust, the opposition to overcome and the new systems to inaugurate; called suddenly from his legal profession in the city of New York, Mr. Root found himself confronted with the task of placing an army of 70,000 men in the Philippine Islands to put down an insurrection attended with almost universal sympathy, if not the active support of the inhabitants of those islands; communication was difficult and treachery, suspicion and assassination confronted the troops at every step; while called upon to conduct affairs with great firmness, the Secretary of War constantly held in view the necessity for carrying conviction to the minds of the inhabitants of all those islands that the American Army was not there for the purpose of exploitation, and that having received the territory from the Spanish government, the great duty devolved upon the United States of providing a proper government which would convey to the Philippine people some idea of the benefits to be derived from living under our flag; in the midst of this great work the Secretary was, early in his official career, compelled to take

up the great burden of sending the Chinese Expedition to rescue our minister and his household; this expedition was conducted under instructions prepared by the Secretary of War; many of the most important questions arising during that trying period were left to his decision; that American interests were well protected and that our country emerged from the very complicated situation with every cause for self-satisfaction is a matter of history; to the untiring and painstaking efforts of Mr. Root is greatly due the establishment of civil government in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and the success of stable government far beyond just expectation in the island of Cuba; the solution by Mr. Root of thousands of intricate legal questions, involving to a great extent our National honor, in the adjustment of civil and military affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands stands without parallel; in the midst of this vast work he was called upon to reorganize the Army, to change our staff system and to build up a system of education and training for the Army which will long stand as a monument to his masterly ability; resigned from the Cabinet of President Roosevelt in 1904, and resumed the practice of his profession; LL.D., Hamilton, 1894; Yale, 1900; was member of Alaska Boundary Tribunal which sat in London in September and October, 1903, and settled the disputed boundary between Alaska and Canada. In 1905 was appointed Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt. Has been prominently named for position on the Supreme Bench.

BRIG.-GEN. ALBERT LEOPOLD MILLS

United States Army

A Brigadier-General in the United States Army since 1904, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and a soldier of long and arduous service, Albert Leopold Mills is a native of New York City, where he was born at Washington Heights on May 7, 1854. He is the son of Abiel Burkman Mills and Anne Warford Mills, both descendants of good old Colonial families. His father, who was born in Old Hadley, Mass., traced his ancestry to the earliest colonists of New England, while his mother descended from Long Island colonists of ancient date, her immediate ancestors moving to Hunterdon County, New Jersey, before the Revolution.

Mr. Mills's early school life was spent in the city schools of New York, he entering the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet on July 1, 1874, and passing through the ordinary course of instruction in that institution. On his graduation, in 1879, he was assigned to the cavalry arm of the service and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Cavalry.

His preliminary duty in the United States service was in the Department of Tactics at the Military Academy, but he was soon sent with his regiment to the West, at that time the only field in which a young American soldier could gain experience in the art of war. The Indians of the plains were still, in many cases, full of their ancient intractable and savage spirit, and for years the army was kept busy in seeking to bring under control and keep at peace upon their reservation these unruly wards of the Government. The young cavalryman served in active campaigning with his regiment on the Indian frontier in the various States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Wyoming and Arizona, his service being one that required almost incessant activity and faithfulness. During this time he took part in the campaign against the unruly Crow Indians in 1887, in the Sioux campaign of 1890, and in various other disturbances among the Indians of the plains and mountains, in which he gained a thorough training in the exciting art of frontier warfare. It was an active and dangerous service, unlike the military service of any other nation, and with much hardship and often small results; but there could have been no better experience to produce hardy and capable men, inured to service under the severest conditions and fitted for duty under the most extreme exigencies of warfare.

Ten years of this arduous service passed before Lieutenant Mills gained a step of promotion, he not reaching the grade of First Lieutenant in his regiment until January 23, 1889. In October, 1890, he was made Adjutant, holding this office until October, 1894. Subsequently his regimental service on the frontier was broken by a tour of duty as an instructor in the details of the profession, first as professor of military science and tactics at the South Carolina Military Institute, at Charleston, and afterward as instructor in the departments of strategy, cavalry and tactics in the United States Infantry and Cavalry Officers' School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was engaged at this work in the last-named school in 1898 when the war with Spain broke out, and an opportunity for active service again arose.

His services were at once called upon in connection with this war, he being immediately appointed Captain and Assistant Adjutant of United States Volunteers, and kept busy in organizing the regiments of recruits as they were forwarded to the camps in the South. On June 10, 1898, he was assigned as Adjutant-General to the Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, Fifth Army Corps. As such he accompanied the expedition to Cuba and took part in the Santiago campaign, in which he won high credit for gallantry in its two fields of

battle. He was present at the first engagement on Cuban soil, that at Las Guasimas, and played his part well in the jungle fight at this locality and the daring rush against the Spanish blockhouses. He gave equally distinguished service at the subsequent battle before Santiago, where the Spanish defenses were captured by an irresistible charge of the American troops. In this sharp struggle Captain Mills was among the most active and ardent, and fell with a severe and dangerous wound.

His brilliant service in these engagements brought him high honor and rapid promotion, he being advanced to the rank of Captain in the Sixth United States Cavalry on October 24, 1898, and awarded a Congressional medal of honor for his most distinguished gallantry in action near Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898. He was subsequently nominated by President McKinley for the brevet ranks of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry in the battles of Las Guasimas and Santiago de Cuba, and on May 7, 1904, was promoted Brigadier-General in the United States service. He took no part in the Philippines campaign, having been appointed Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy on August 22, 1898, which position he has since held.

General Mills married in 1883, his bride being Alada Thurston Paddock, of Brooklyn, N. Y., eldest daughter of Rt. Rev. John Adams Paddock, D.D. He has two children, Gertrude Warford Mills, born 1884, and Chester Paddock Mills, born 1887.

JAMES M. BECK

James M. Beck, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, July 9, 1861, of New England and Swiss-German ancestry. He was educated at the Lincoln Grammar School, the Protestant Episcopal Academy, and the Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pa., graduating in 1880, and delivering the salutatory oration for his class. In 1892 he received the degree of LL.D. from Muhlenberg College. After about a year's service as clerk in the office of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, he began the study of the law under Albert A. Outerbridge, and was admitted to practice before the Philadelphia Bar in 1884. His marked ability as an advocate was soon evident, and in 1885 he was invited to form a legal association with the Hon. William F. Harrity, which partnership continued until the year 1898, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. In 1888 Mr. Beck was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which position he held nearly four years, resigning it in 1892 in order to devote his entire attention to his rapidly increasing private practice. In 1896 he accepted an appointment as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which had been offered to him by President Cleveland, and held this position for four years, resigning July 11, 1900. During his term of office a large number of important cases—civil and criminal—were tried by him, in a very large proportion of which the Government, through his skilful handling of the cases, was successful. Very early in his term of office Mr. Beck found himself called upon to enforce the neutrality laws regarding Cuba, which was then in a state of rebellion against the Spanish government. In prosecuting this case he had to contend against the strong public sentiment then existing in favor of Cuban independence, and the natural bias of an American jury, but after a week's trial, in which he was opposed by clever and eminent counsel, he secured a conviction. The case was appealed, and on its argument before the Appellate Court Senator Gray, of Delaware, appeared for the appellants. The Court of Appeals, however, rendered its decision in favor of the Government. Other important cases conducted by Mr. Beck were the naturalization cases, growing out of the extensive frauds perpetrated by a deputy clerk of the United States Court and a clerk employed by the Court of Common Pleas, together with a large number of "runners," who had been issuing bogus naturalization papers to ignorant foreigners seeking citizenship who, in most cases, were ignorant of the fraud that was being practiced. A great many convictions were had as a result of these prosecutions, among which were those of the court clerks. The Chestnut Street Bank case and the case against the Redheffers were other cases successfully carried through by him. In the Chestnut Street Bank case he secured the conviction of a bank official, despite the strongly sympathetic attitude of the jury toward the defendant; and in the case of the Redheffers, who were a family of father and son who had carried on a remarkably successful career as swindlers, after a bitterly fought legal battle he also obtained convictions. Probably the most important case conducted by Mr. Beck was the prosecution of his predecessor, Elery P. Ingham, together with Mr. Ingham's official assistant, Harvey K. Newitt, for attempting to bribe a United States Secret Service agent. Two tobacco manufacturers, named Kendig and Jacobs, who were doing a large business in Lancaster, Pa., had employed two young engravers in Philadelphia to make plates for counterfeiting currency notes of different denominations, and tobacco stamps, which they used in their business. An idea of the size of the tobacco business Kendig and Jacobs were doing may be gained from the claim of the Government for $200,000 for stamps illegally used by the firm during two years of its operation. These were in addition to the genuine stamps

they, of course, had to use in order to escape detection. Ingham and Newitt, who had been acting as attorneys for Kendig and Jacobs, were proved to be criminally concerned in the affair. A stubborn fight was made for the defendants at the trial, which lasted nearly a week, but the jury, after deliberating two days, brought in a verdict of conviction. This prosecution attracted widespread attention and resulted in sending ten men to jail. At the trial Mr. Beck was opposed by A. S. L. Shields, the leader of the Philadelphia criminal bar. Shortly after his resignation of the office of United States District Attorney, in 1900, President McKinley, in recognition of his official services, appointed him First Assistant Attorney-General. In April, 1902, while acting as Master, appointed by the United States Court, he sold the Philadelphia Record for $3,000,000, the highest price ever obtained for an American newspaper at public sale. While Assistant Attorney-General he argued a large number of cases for the Government in the Supreme Court of the United States, this being his principal duty, among which was the Neely case, in which the right of the Government to prosecute the defendant for misappropriating postal funds in the island of Cuba was in question, and which also involved the constitutional status of the island during the American occupation. The case was especially assigned to Mr. Beck by the Attorney-General, and was the first of the well-known insular cases. He was opposed by Mr. Delancey Nicoll, of New York. The decision of the court sustained the contention of the Government. In 1903 Mr. Beck resigned this office. In accepting his resignation President Roosevelt took the occasion to write Mr. Beck, strongly praising the ability with which he had performed his duties. After his resignation he removed to New York City and entered the law firm of Shearman & Stirling, of 44 Wall Street. He is also senior member of the law firm of Beck, Robinson & Kane, of Philadelphia. His progress in his profession has been partly due to his marked powers as an orator, which have been displayed on many public and private occasions. In 1892 he delivered the Fourth of July oration in Independence Square, Philadelphia, and in 1893 the oration at the celebration of Pennsylvania Day at the Chicago Exposition. Among other noted speeches delivered by him are the Fourth of July oration at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, in Omaha, Neb.; the speeches at the unveiling of the statues of Stephen Girard, erected in front of the City Hall, Philadelphia, and of Benjamin Franklin, also in Philadelphia; probably his most noted speech was that in response to the toast, "The American Bar," at the dinner in London given by the Bench and Bar of England to the Bench and Bar of the United States, in the summer of 1900, which speech attracted widespread attention and met with a most favorable reception. In 1890 Mr. Beck married Miss Mitchell, daughter of James Mitchell, of Philadelphia, and has seven children. He is a member of the Browning Club, the Contemporary Club, and the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; also the Lotos Club of New York. He is president of the New England Society, and is connected with various other associations.

WILLIAM BARNES

Lawyer; born at Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., May 26, 1824; son of Orson Barnes, superintendent of schools, Onondaga County; educated at public and private schools and Manlius Academy; taught school; studied law, 1840-46; married Emily P. K. Weed, daughter of Thurlow Weed, July 10, 1849, who died on February 10, 1889. Five children. June, 1891, married Lizzie Balmer Williams, widow of Samuel Williams, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin. For several years member of law firm of Hammond, King & Barnes, Albany; special counsel of banking department; in 1855 appointed special commissioner to examine condition of several insurance companies in New York City, reports of which resulted in the passage of act to organize insurance department in 1859; appointed as superintendent in 1860, and held office for ten years; compiler of elaborate insurance statistics; his ten annual reports and six volumes of condensed insurance reports are established authorities in this country and Europe; he contributed largely to development of fire and life insurance during term of office.

John K. Porter, Judge of the Court of Appeals, in a sketch of Mr. Barnes in the Insurance Monitor, in the year 1868, refers as follows to his insurance career:

"It is hardly necessary for us to give in detail his career as Superintendent of the Insurance Department; that history is familiar to all who read this sketch; and the thorough and elaborate reports of our department are recognized throughout the United States, as well as in Europe, as the best publications of their kind that have ever appeared in any country; and they are so chiefly for the reason that they bear the impress throughout of Mr. Barnes himself; being marked by a thoroughness and conscientiousness which constitute the real value of any statistical productions.

"Mr. Barnes is eminently a laborious man. His results have been reached, not by flights of genius and the use of other men's inventions, but by painstaking, persevering efforts. It was a common thing, during the earlier years of the department, for Mr. Barnes to remain with his clerks late into the night, in the preparation of those statistics which, though now so familiar, were then new, and prepared at a great outlay of time and labor.

"The herculean work of purifying the insurance atmosphere of this State was undertaken by Mr. Barnes at a time when great rottenness prevailed among the companies. It is no reflection upon the few sound companies, who have ever maintained the honor of our State, to say that the morals and practices of the insurance companies, in this and in other States, were scandalously loose twelve, fifteen and eighteen years ago. Mr. Barnes encountered great pressure, and unusual temptations, from the variety of interests likely to be damaged by his conscientious and determined efforts to discharge the onerous duties of the position he consented to assume. But, regardless of everything but the work before him, he pressed forward in the perfecting of a department that is now an honor to him, and a subject of congratulation and pride to those who sustained him, as well as those who then opposed him.

"Of Mr. Barnes's characteristics there is none more prominent than that of firmness, which, when his convictions are thoroughly settled, rises to absolute inflexibility. This has made him an uncomfortable foe of heterodoxy and a terror to evil-doers generally, but has, at the same time, led him into extremes of unbending rigor, from which the protests of friends could not drive him. It has, nevertheless, preserved his record pure, and no man can say that Mr. Barnes, in his official capacity, has ever done the thing that he did not believe to be right.

"When Mr. Barnes was appointed as the head of the Insurance Department, he was a leading member of the Albany Bar, rising rapidly to the head of a profes-

sion of which the highest honors and emoluments were within easy reach. He had already made arguments in the Court of Appeals, which won the confidence of the Bench and the admiration of the Bar; and if he had not yielded to a sense of duty in entering the public service, he would have commanded, long ere this, a leading place among American jurists. But he belonged to an order of men whom Providence seems to have ordained for a better purpose than seeking their own advancement; though, in the highest sense, they leave a deeper impress on their time than those who roll up riches, or those who reap the honors of forensic and public life.

"It is no undue commendation to say that he has reformed the insurance system of the civilized world. He has achieved an American and a European reputation in this department, such as no one had previously attained on either side of the Atlantic. He has performed a work as distinctive and enduring as Horace Mann in the cause of education, as that of John Stuart Mill in the science of political economy, or that of John Bright in the interest of popular suffrage. In a utilitarian age he has accomplished ends which none before had compassed, and which will be of value in all after-time. He has elevated our State in the estimation of the commercial world."

After 1870 he acted as consulting counsel and actuary for several life insurance companies; in 1873 and subsequent years, special counsel for City of New York; acted as counsel for several hundred life insurance policyholders; appointed by President Grant, in 1872, official delegate to represent the United States at International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, Russia; designated by Statistical Congress as member of commission to collaborate insurance statistics for all countries; specially honored by Czar Alexander II. through Russian Minister at Washington with a souvenir diamond gold ring with Imperial monogram; Honorable Fellow of Royal Statistical Society, London, since 1872; one of the founders of Ft. Orange Club, Albany; member of Albany Institute; member of National Geographical Society and of Law Institute of New York; one of the founders and first president of Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York; member of New York State Bar Association from its organization, and introduced a resolution in 1896 approving action of Russia in calling the Peace Congress at The Hague and asking the President to appoint delegates. Superintended compilation and publication of valuable insurance statistics and condensed insurance reports by the State; edited the New York State Insurance Department Life Valuation Tables, 1870, a large edition of which was sold at $250 per volume. Member of Liberty Party in 1844; in 1848 supported Martin Van Buren for Presidency; 1854, leading organizer of first Republican State Convention, Saratoga Springs; organized New York State Kansas Aid Society, and two National Kansas conventions at Buffalo and Cleveland, Abraham Lincoln, Gerrit Smith and Eli Thayer being fellow organizers. In 1843 and 1844 organized and managed, at Baldwinsville and Syracuse, the first teachers' institutes ever held in the State; in 1888-92 spent several months in Arizona and expended large sums of money in aid of irrigation in Gila Valley and in introducing the beautiful Arizona onyx near Prescott to the attention of architects, artists and builders. In September, 1904, Mr. Barnes was one of the most active organizers of the successful Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Republican Party, which was one of the most notable and important features of the campaign of 1904 and which contributed largely to Republican success and enthusiasm in the State of New York. Was a member of the International Peace Congress held at Boston, October, 1904, and introduced the resolutions, which were passed, recommending the compilation by the United States of a volume of War Statistics for a hundred years. Mr. Barnes was also a member of the Shaker Peace Congress at Mt. Lebanon, N. Y., in 1905, and presented the Peace Platform, with the Shakers, to President Roosevelt in December, 1905. Mr. Barnes is the seventh generation in descent from Thomas Barnes, who settled near Hartford, Conn., about 1630, who was a soldier in the Pequot War; the name of Barnes or Barneis can be traced back in England for over seven hundred years to the time of King John, 1203; supposed to be of Norman Scandinavian origin; several of the family were knighted; and two were Lord Mayors of London and one Bishop of Durham; the name William Barnes was repeated during almost every generation; family connected with the Phelps, Willard Rice, and other old Puritan families.

Although Mr. Barnes is nearly eighty-two years of age, he is in full possession of his mental and physical faculties, enjoys keenly a long walk on the Nantucket moors, or a good swim in the Nantucket Sound in front of his residence built by the late eminent lawyer, Charles O'Conor, of New York City. He believes in no liquor, no tobacco, moderation in everything, a century or more as the normal life of man. Last year he made two strong and successful arguments before the Senate Codes and Insurance committees against the repeal of Section 50 of the New York Insurance Code, and an address, also, before the Shaker Peace Congress at Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.

CHARLES W. DAYTON

Charles Willoughby Dayton was born in Brooklyn, October 3, 1846, being descended from an old New England family. His grandfather was one of New York's leading merchants, and his father, Abraham C. Dayton, was a man of literary tastes, a frequent contributor to the periodicals of his day and author of "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York." On his mother's side he is descended from Andrew Adams, a colonel in the Revolutionary War, Speaker of the Continental Congress in 1779 and 1780, and Chief Justice of Connecticut.

Mr. Dayton was educated in New York, and in 1861 entered the College of the City of New York. On account of financial reverses to his father, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he left college and entered a law office, studying also in the Columbia College Law School, whence he was graduated in 1868. He was immediately admitted to the Bar, and quickly built up a profitable practice. His professional labors won for him the esteem of both Bench and Bar, and his standing today is in the very forefront of his profession. On June 5, 1893, his legal career was temporarily interrupted, when, in response to the nomination of President Grover Cleveland, Mr. Dayton became the Postmaster of New York, an office which he filled with the highest credit to himself and those who were his political sponsors for the appointment, while at the same time introducing into the department numerous reforms that contributed to the betterment of the service and improved conditions for the postal employees. By his administration of the office of Postmaster of the great metropolitan city of New York, Mr. Dayton proved that he was endowed with executive capacities of the highest order, and at the same time he endeared himself to the large army of postal employees who were under his supervision. When a change of politics led to Mr. Dayton's retirement from the office of Postmaster, a bronze tablet was erected in the Postoffice Building containing the following inscription:

> "Charles Willoughby Dayton, Postmaster at New York, N. Y. Appointed by President Cleveland, June 3, 1893. Erected February, 1897, by the employees of the New York Postoffice, who desire to perpetuate Mr. Dayton's record for efficiency, discipline, justice, courtesy, and kindness."

Mr. Dayton has been extremely active in all departments of metropolitan affairs, while unflagging in his devotion to the practice of his profession. He is a trustee of the Church of the Puritans, a director of the Twelfth Ward Bank and the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank, of both of which he is the legal counsel; trustee of the Harlem Library, and president of the "Board for the improvement of Park Avenue above 106th Street," a work which has involved the expenditure of several million dollars and greatly benefited the public. This work was authorized by the Legislature of 1892, largely through his efforts.

Mr. Dayton is also an active member of various clubs, including the Harlem Democratic Club, Sagamore and Manhattan clubs, The Players, the Geographical Association, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Downtown Association. He was one of the incorporators of the Post-Graduate Medical School and for over thirty years has been a member of the Bar associations of the State and City of New York.

Like most members of the legal profession, Mr. Dayton takes a great interest in politics, and he has been an active participant therein all his life, having made his first campaign as a political speaker when only eighteen years of age, in support of General McClellan for the Presidency in 1864. In 1881 he was elected to the State Legislature, and at once became prominent in the deliberations of that body as an advocate of municipal

reform, the passage of the primary election law of that year being largely due to his efforts. He declined a renomination, owing to the pressure of his professional duties.

In 1882 Mr. Dayton organized the Democratic Club, one of the most influential organizations in that party, and in the same year acted as secretary of the Citizens' Reform movement. When Grover Cleveland was nominated for President in 1884, Mr. Dayton worked skilfully and energetically in behalf of the Democratic ticket, and was chosen as one of the electors to the Electoral College. In 1888 he was equally active for Cleveland's success, and made numerous speeches in behalf of his candidacy, not only in New York State but throughout the West, a speech made at Burlington, Iowa, being reprinted and circulated by the Democratic National Campaign Committee as a campaign document. The third Cleveland campaign found him still an enthusiastic and active supporter of his favorite candidate for the Presidency, and he was untiring and resourceful in the efforts which he made toward Cleveland's remarkable triumph in 1892.

Mr. Dayton has frequently been a delegate to the various conventions of the Democratic Party—National, State and Municipal—and his influence in its councils has always been for good and for the cleanest of clean politics. In 1893 Mr. Dayton was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention of New York, and rendered service therein that evoked the warmest praise of his confrères of both political parties. He fought for the rights and liberties of his native city of New York and rendered valiant service in her interest.

In 1904 Mr. Dayton was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis, and took an active part in the succeeding campaign. He is still an important factor in the Democratic organization, and although his aspirations for the honorable position of Justice of the Supreme Court have had a temporary check by his failure of election in a tidal-wave year, it is not at all unlikely that his long service to the cause of good government and clean politics may yet bring him the judicial honors which he thoroughly deserves and for which he is so well equipped.

Mr. Dayton's practice as a lawyer is large and remunerative, his standing in his profession is high, and he has a wide circle of loyal friends. He is married and lives with his wife and children at No. 13 Mount Morris Park, New York City.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRACY

Benjamin Franklin Tracy is a representative of the "southern tier" counties of the State of New York, having been born in Owego, April 26, 1830. At an early age he exhibited a keenness of intellect and a diligence in business that excited comment among all with whom he came in contact, and these two traits have been the predominating factors in the remarkable success which has distinguished his career.

He was educated in the Owego Academy, and upon his graduation took up the study of the law in his native town and was admitted to the Bar in May, 1851. He quickly forged his way to the front rank among the members of the legal profession and won several notable legal victories which attracted so much attention by the brilliancy with which they were achieved that the politicians in Tioga County quickly recognized his ability, and he was made the Whig candidate for District Attorney in 1853—only two years after having been admitted to the Bar!—and was triumphantly elected in a Democratic stronghold. Three years later, in 1856, he was re-elected, defeating the Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, the Democratic candidate, who was later Governor of Virginia. Mr. Walker, instead of exhibiting chagrin over his defeat, showed that he appreciated the brilliancy of intellect displayed by his successful young adversary by promptly going into partnership with him and securing a powerful clientage throughout Tioga County.

Honors came in quick succession henceforth to the career thus auspiciously opened, and in 1861 we find Mr. Tracy taking a prominent part in the political excitement attending the outbreak of the Civil War and serving in the State Legislature in the following year. He also recruited two regiments of State troops in the spring of 1862—the 109th and the 137th regiments—and became Colonel of the former. This regiment went to Baltimore and then to Washington, D. C., where it remained on duty until the spring of 1864. Then, with the general advance under Grant, it joined the 9th Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness. Near the close of the first day he fell, exhausted by his exertions, and was carried from the field, but refused to go to the hospital, and continued to lead his regiment during the three-days' conflict at Spottsylvania, when he broke down and, surrendering his command to the lieutenant-colonel, came North to recruit his health. A few months later he was made Colonel of the 127th Regiment of United States Colored Troops, and was assigned to command the military post at Elmira, N. Y., where there was a prison camp—at one time containing 10,000 prisoners—and the draft rendezvous for Western New York. In March, 1865, Colonel Tracy was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and on June 13, 1865, the war being over, he tendered his resignation and was honorably discharged from the Army.

On retiring from the Army General Tracy determined to make New York City his future home, and he entered the law firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict, and the following year, 1866, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. He justified the wisdom of his appointment by drafting an internal revenue bill that more than trebled the revenue of the United States at a time when our credit was being established by the rapid payment of the enormous debt resulting from the operations of the Civil War.

In 1873 General Tracy resigned his Federal office and again entered upon the general practice of his profession. He was now forty-three years of age, and in the full plenitude of his powers, and he immediately took a foremost place among the keenest intellects that conferred distinction on the legal profession in New York City. In the many notable cases which he handled in this period of his career he was equally success-

ful, both in his capacity as an advisory counsel in the interpretation of the law and as an impassioned pleader to the jury in the court room.

In December, 1881, the Governor of New York appointed General Tracy an Associate Justice of the State Court of Appeals, but at the end of two years he again returned to the practice of the law, forming a partnership with William De Witt and the General's son, F. F. Tracy, their office being established in Brooklyn. General Tracy's prestige as a lawyer brought an enormous business to the new firm, and his own strong personality won for him at once a large and loyal following, both socially and politically, in the City of Churches, into whose life he entered whole-heartedly. In the Presidential campaign of 1888 General Tracy attracted wide attention by his vigorous and effective work on behalf of the candidates of the Republican Party—Messrs. Harrison and Morton—and it was freely admitted by men of all shades of political opinion that he had earned the honors conferred on him when President Harrison, on March 5, 1889, appointed General Tracy Secretary of the Navy.

The new Secretary of the Navy entered on his duties at the climax of his powers, mentally and physically, and determined that in this exalted office to which he had been called he would not only justify his appointment but leave a lasting impress on the Naval service. Under his administration there were built the first great battleships of the United States—the "Oregon," "Indiana" and "Massachusetts," and the great armored cruisers, "New York" and "Brooklyn"—and the impetus then given to the building of ships for the Navy has resulted in the splendid fleet which is to-day the pride of every loyal American.

When the Republicans were retired from power in 1893 General Tracy returned to New York and the commanding position at the Bar which his experience entitled him to. In 1897, in response to the insistent demand of the party to which he had always been loyal, General Tracy, although he knew he was foredoomed to defeat, was the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York City against Seth Low and the Tammany candidate, Robert A. Van Wyck.

General Tracy is a companion of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is now in active practice of his profession in New York City, and is one of the most distinguished and most successful members of the Bar in the State of New York. His career has been well-rounded, rich, and fruitful, and he has conferred distinction upon every post in which he has served during the course of his long and eventful life.

WALTER S. LOGAN

Walter S. Logan, one of New York's most brilliant lawyers, was born in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., on April 15, 1847. His ancestors were among the first settlers in Washington, which was originally a part of ancient Woodbury, and they formed a portion of the migrating parties who went from place to place through Massachusetts, and finally settled down in Litchfield, Conn. The causes of these migrations were, principally, religion. It was a time of acute differences on doctrinal points, and after a while these differences were so numerous and the points so acute that nearly every family had a creed of its own. Among other wanderers in search of a spot where they could practice their own forms of worship in peace, and prescribe those of others, were the ancestors of those two distinguished characters in America's more recent history—the late General Sherman and his brother, the late Senator Sherman.

Mr. Logan's father, Seth S. Logan, who died in 1887, was a prominent Democrat, and was for twenty years, without an intermission, a member of the Connecticut Legislature, sometimes serving in the Senate and sometimes in the lower house. His mother was a Hallister, the name being a corruption of that of the famous Scottish clan, McAllister. She was a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Hallister, of Wethersfield, who, because of his independence in religious thought and conduct, expressed in doubting and controverting some of the bigoted Calvinistic dogmas, was excommunicated.

Mr. Logan received his primary education in the public schools of his native place, and after a preparatory course entered Yale College. He was graduated from this institution in 1870, and immediately entered the law department of Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1871. He also took a one-year's course in Columbia College. Thus he has the unique distinction of holding a diploma from each of the three great American schools of Yale, Harvard and Columbia.

The turning point in Mr. Logan's career may be said to have occurred in September, 1871, when at Cambridge, in whose Law School, soon after graduating from Yale, already referred to, he was beginning a post-graduate year course. During the previous year he had enjoyed the special friendship of Prof. C. C. Langdell, Dean of the Law School. Professor Langdell had been a distinguished practicing lawyer in New York City, and an associate in business with James C. Carter. Mr. Carter wanted a young man to fill a certain delicate position in his office in connection with the celebrated Jumel case, and requested the professor to select such a person from among the graduates. After carefully scanning the names of several of the most prominent students, he finally selected young Logan, and it was late at night when the fortunate graduate left Cambridge and nine o'clock next morning when he called upon Mr. Carter and secured the position. The arrangement was especially agreeable to Mr. Logan, as he had a profound admiration for Mr. Carter. During this period of business intimacy a close personal friendship was established that was only terminated by Mr. Carter's death. While engaged in this gentleman's office it was young Logan's fortunate privilege to meet Charles O'Conor, who was one of the counsel in the Jumel case, and a strong attachment grew up between the two men. At the conclusion of his special services with Mr. Carter, he began practice on his own account, and his career from the beginning has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. He has been a diligent practitioner, and has conducted some of the most important cases that have been brought before the New York courts, a large proportion of which he has carried to a successful conclusion for his clients. Among the most important of the cases he has handled may be mentioned the Chesebrough Es-

tate, the Wirt Fountain Pen case, the Phelps Estate litigation, and the Water Right controversies growing out of irrigation in the Southwest. During the trial of the latter case he had occasion to make many visits to the Southwestern portion of the country, frequently extending his trips into Mexico. During these visits he made careful observations of the surroundings, the people and their customs, and he has found time to produce a book which is not only filled with matter of an intensely interesting nature, but is a model of literary merit. Mr. Logan is a graceful and forceful speaker, and his cases are always presented to the court in a clear and comprehensive form, and with a complete mastery of detail. Mr. Logan's practice is not restricted to the New York courts. He has conducted many important cases before the United States Supreme Court and the United States Court of Claims. A notable case before the latter court was that of the Delaware Indians against the Cherokee tribe, involving vast interests. He has also a large corporation practice, and is a director in and counsel for many successful and influential corporations. He was president of the New York State Bar Association in 1899 and has been, for several years past, vice-president for the State of New York of the American Bar Association. He is also chairman of the Committee on Commercial Law of the American Bar Association, and his name is connected with many reports made by that committee, especially upon the National Bankrupt Law and on the question of modern industrial combinations. He is president of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and in the year 1901 was made president of the National Society. Besides the book on Mexico, already referred to, Mr. Logan is the author of many important articles on professional, social, political and patriotic subjects.

Mr. Logan has inherited much of the independent spirit of his ancestors, and in politics and in religion he holds that he has a right to form his own opinions. In politics he has sometimes been called a Mugwump, and in religion a free-thinker, but as to the former he rejects the name as a reflection on his political character and holds to the belief, so firmly maintained by his ancestors, in the soundness and permanency of Democratic principles, although he cannot be classed as an organization Democrat. When Mr. Logan was a youth he imbibed genuine Democratic ideas and principles in his father's household, in which congregated frequently such political celebrities as Thomas H. and Origen S. Seymour, ex-Governors William A. Buckingham and James E. English, ex-Vice-President Lafayette S. Foster, Minot A. Osborn, ex-Senator William A. Eaton, William H. Barnum and Charles M. Pond, of Hartford; and, later, the younger Charles F. Pond, and ex-Governor Thomas M. Waller, now of New York. All these celebrities were frequent visitors at his father's house, and this intercourse had a marked influence in the formation of his character.

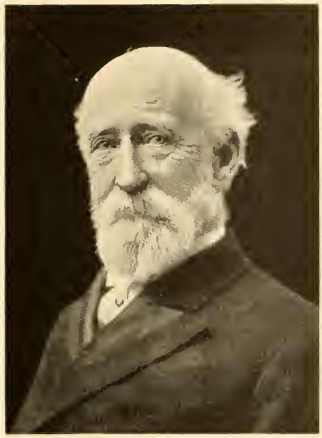
DOCTOR THOMAS DARLINGTON

Thomas Darlington, physician, was born in the city of Brooklyn, September 24, 1858. He is the son of Thomas Darlington, long and favorably known in the same city, and a grandson of Peter Darlington, equally well known. Doctor Darlington was educated, primarily, in the public schools of Brooklyn, where he displayed a great aptitude for mathematics, and was at first inclined to take up engineering as his life work. He accordingly took a special three-years' scientific and engineering course at the University of the City of New York. Upon his graduation, however, he decided upon entering the medical profession, and soon afterward entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated from that institution in 1880. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Newark, N. J., where he remained for two years, at the end of which time he took up his residence at King's Bridge, New York, and was actively engaged there until 1891, when he decided to visit the West, and accordingly made his residence for a time at Bisbee, Ariz. The Western life does not appear to have had many fascinations for Doctor Darlington, for in 1891 we find him again at King's Bridge, where he resumed his practice, and that has been the field of his operations, so far as his practice is concerned, ever since. His services were always greatly in demand by public institutions, and while in Newark he was the district physician of the Seventh District, and was also assistant physician at St. Michael's Hospital, of that city. He was surgeon to the New Croton Aqueduct Corporation, New York, from 1885 to 1889, and to the Harlem Improvement Works in 1888. While in Arizona he was surgeon to the Copper Queen Consolidated and other mining companies. These important positions were held by Doctor Darlington while he was still a young practitioner, and evidence the great energy and activity of his early career, characteristics which have remained with him without abatement through all his life.

Doctor Darlington's skill in his profession, and the great energy shown by him in its prosecution, procured him, in a few years, a large and lucrative practice, and his fame gradually spread beyond the borders of his own bailiwick. When Mayor McClellan was elected to the mayoralty, in 1903, he made a careful canvass of many prominent names presented to him for the selection of a person pre-eminently qualified to fill the office of President of the Health Department of the city. Doctor Darlington's name was on the list, and it was accompanied by endorsements of the highest character, among these being that of the Section of Medico-Legal Surgery of the Medico-Legal Society. It was a gratifying announcement to the large circle of Doctor Darlington's personal friends and to the medical fraternity of the entire city when Mayor McClellan decided upon him for the position. It is hardly necessary to add in this connection that Doctor Darlington has met the requirements of this important position in every particular. His selection was especially endorsed by the daily press, and a leading journal of the city had this to say of the appointment at the time: "It is a long time since the city of New York has had a medical man at the head of the Health Department, and the city has been, for years, opposed to submitting its management and direction to that profession. Doctor Darlington will be popular with the medical fraternity, and his selection will be perhaps the most fortunate for such a work that the Mayor could make to overcome that deep-rooted objection. He is ardent, enthusiastic, and possessed of high ideals in his work. He will have the fullest confidence of the people. He is a thorough gentleman, an illustrious example of the rising young men of the Democratic Party whose mission is to demonstrate that the Democracy of the great city of New York has men in its ranks fit to guard the great interests of the city." The sequel has proved that these predictions

were well founded. When Mayor McClellan was elected to succeed himself he found no reason for making a change in the management of the Health Department, and Doctor Darlington was promptly reappointed. His entire administration has been characterized by the institution of various needed reforms, and in carefully and intelligently promoting the efficiency of the various health institutions of the city. The sanitation of a great city like New York is a mighty problem, and it requires qualifications of a high order to comprehend and solve the important questions that are almost hourly presenting themselves. How well Doctor Darlington has succeeded in meeting these requirements is a familiar story to the citizens of New York, and need not be repeated here.

Doctor Darlington has not always permitted his medical or official duties to exclude him from an interest in matters that are not directly connected with his profession. He has been a member of the local school board of the Twenty-fifth District since its organization, and has always taken a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the public schools. He has endeared himself to teachers and pupils alike by his earnestness and zeal, and by his helpful co-operation and advice. His literary qualifications are of a high order, and he has contributed liberally to the columns of the medical publications of the day. Numerous articles from his pen have appeared in the Medical Record, New York, including one on pneumonia, in 1888; "Effects of the Product of High Explosives, Dynamite and Nitroglycerine, on the Human System"; an article on "Tunnel Poisoning," the result of personal investigations, appeared in Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences; a paper on "The Climate of Arizona, and the Effect of Hot and Dry Climates on Disease," was read before the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons in 1891. He has also been a contributor to the columns of The Scientific American and to the daily press. He was appointed by President Francis, of the World's Fair at St. Louis, a member of the Committee on Organization of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, and was selected as the secretary to that committee. He is connected with numerous medical societies, among which are mentioned the New York County and State Medical associations, and the American Medical Association. He is vice-president of the American Climatological Society. Until he became the head of the Health Department he was the visiting physician to many of the hospitals of the city and was the consulting physician to the French Hospital. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Tilden and Jefferson clubs, of which latter he was one of the incorporators. He is also a member of the North Side Board of Trade, and was, for a long period, superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the Church of the Mediator, in King's Bridge.



GEORGE WASHINGTON PLYMPTON

George Washington Plympton, civil engineer, is the descendant of English ancestors. John and Thomas Plympton, the first of that name to land on this soil, came over in "the good ship Confidence," in 1640, and settled in Sudbury, Mass. These claimed descent from Sir Nigell de Plympton, of Yorkshire, who, in 1168, is referred to in old records as paying tribute to the King. The family in this country distinguished themselves in the fights with the Indians, as is evidenced by the monument in Sudbury, erected by the town in memory of those of the name killed in Indian warfare, and at the time of the Lexington call to arms thirteen of the name responded.

Thomas Ruggles Plympton, fifth in line in this country, married Betsey Holden, and George, the sixth child, was born in Waltham, Mass., November 18, 1827. He received his education in the public school, continuing by himself his studies of mathematics while working in a machine-shop. In this way, with a book supported beside his lathe, he put himself through geometry and trigonometry. Having decided on the profession of civil engineer, he went to the Rensselaer (Troy) Polytechnic Institute and completed the course in 1847. After graduation he was invited to return as instructor, and accepted for one year. In 1861 he was employed as surveyor by the States of Massachusetts and New York. During this period he surveyed much of the Adirondack region, and he relates that he was offered land about "Paul Smith's" at thirty cents an acre—an offer which he did not accept. He also laid out roads between New York and Albany, and on a trip up the Hudson can still point out many roads running down to the river, the work of his early surveys.

In 1851 he was appointed Professor of Engineering and Architecture in the University of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1853 he was called to the chair of mathematics in the New York State Normal School of Albany. About 1852 he turned his attention to bridge-building, which he desired to make his profession. He himself has said that he was intended for a teacher. Every bridge-building firm by which he was employed failed during the time of business depression, and he had constant offers to teach. These offers are easily understood by those who have known his qualifications as a teacher. In 1859, he was asked to be candidate for Director of the Troy Polytechnic, but declined, and in 1860 he became Professor of Mathematics at the New Jersey State Normal School.

Mr. Plympton left New Jersey in 1863 to accept a position as Professor of Physical Sciences in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. When, in 1890, the Polytechnic became a college, he was made Professor of Civil Engineering, a position which he held until 1905, when he resigned, after a connection with this institute of forty-two years. He was then made Professor Emeritus of Civil Engineering by the Board of Trustees. In 1869 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Long Island Hospital College and lectured there till 1885, rendering services which no student under him will ever forget. He received the honorary degree of M.D. in 1880, and resigned in 1885, when he was made Professor Emeritus of that institution. From 1870 till 1886 he was engaged in the work of editing the D. Van Nostrand Engineering Magazine. This magazine was known as standard through this country, and was a recognized authority throughout the engineering world. In connection with this work he translated articles from several languages, notably from the French. In German he was less fluent, and on one occasion he began rather laboriously to pick out the meaning of an article, only to find, after a few lines, it was one of his own compositions rendered into German. Certain short and pithy statements of his in the magazine were copied in every prominent engineering magazine in the world. He wrote, among other treatises, one treatise on the

aneroid, which is in its ninth edition and is still in demand.

The indomitable energy of Mr. Plympton may be somewhat judged by his work at this period. It was the time of horse-car and ferryboat traffic. He would leave home in the morning about seven-thirty, and go to his work at the Polytechnic in Brooklyn; from there, about two-thirty, to lecture at the Long Island College, then to the editor's desk in New York, and after an interval for dinner, to his Cooper work, reaching home between ten-thirty and eleven at night. Such exertions were possible only to a man of great physical endurance, and this strength was recruited by the long summer vacations, when he went quietly to some retired country spot, and, for relaxation, built ornamental bridges or tramped the countryside, twenty-five miles being regarded as an ordinary stroll. Propositions were made to him from six colleges to accept the professorship, but were all declined, his work in Brooklyn and New York being thoroughly congenial.

In 1885 he was named by Mayor Low and appointed by the Governor a member of the Commission of Electrical Subways for Brooklyn. Professor Plympton was president of the Board until its dissolution in 1889. In 1890 he was appointed by Mayor Chapin a member of the Board of Engineers, to consider ways of improving the terminals of the Brooklyn Bridge. In 1892 he was made a member of a commission of two, with powers similar to the former Commission of Electrical Subways. This appointment was made by Mayor Boody —the first appointment being made by a Republican mayor, the two last by Democratic ones.

The resignation of Professor Plympton from the Brooklyn Polytechnic in 1905 was caused by the opportunity offered to direct the same line of work in the New Technical Day School of the Cooper Union, as he had already directed in the Night School—a position which he still holds.

The great teacher is said to be born once in a decade. Professor Plympton, with his wide and comprehensive knowledge, has the power to impart that knowledge in simple, direct form. The president of one of our leading American educational institutions said of him: "His intuitive perception of mathematical relations exceeds that of any man I ever knew." He is no specialist. Every science makes appeal to his intellect and the facts of it have been studied, grasped, and are ready for presentation to whomever desires to know. His talks or addresses are models of directness and simplicity as befits his subjects. They are extempore, his notes being a mere outline, generally contained on a calling-card. The only parts of his addresses composed beforehand are the introductions and closing remarks. These are masterpieces of clear, terse and forceful English.

While he has the scientific knowledge of a subject he is able always to express himself in popular form, and no student can come to him with a serious question without being satisfied that immediate and sympathetic interest is felt in the subject presented. His constant contact with the young has doubtless served to keep him young, and at seventy eight he is still full of interest in all subjects and still able to tire out much younger opponents at golf. He has taught fifty-five years without losing a full day from physical disability, and thirty-seven of this period has taught both day and night.

With the modesty which is inherent in his character, he says his attainments are due not to culture but to an abnormal memory and a supernormal physical constitution. As is natural to him, he ignores the steadfastness of purpose, the patience and perseverance necessary for such attainments. He has never sought prominence before the public, and, outside of educational and scientific circles, his name is practically unknown. No account of the man could be complete without reference to that attribute almost necessary to a successful teacher, and which he possesses in so great a degree —the quick and most subtle sense of humor.

Professor Plympton has been twice married, the first time to Delia Bussey and the second time to Helen M. Bussey, of Troy, and of five children has three living.

ROBERT ANDERSON VAN WYCK

Robert A. Van Wyck, lawyer, jurist, was born in the old Van Wyck mansion, on Lexington Avenue, New York City, July 27, 1847. He comes from old Knickerbocker stock, his paternal ancestors being Cornelius Barents Van Wyck, who came from Wyck, Holland, in 1650. Ten years later, in 1660, Cornelius Barents Van Wyck married Ann, the daughter of the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, of Flatbush, who was the first Dutch Reformed minister in Kings County. There is scarcely a prominent Knickerbocker family in New York that Mr. Van Wyck is not related to by intermarriage. The Van Rensselaers, Van Courtlandts, Beekmans, Gardiners, Van Vechtens, Livingstons, Hamiltons, and Seymours are his kinsmen. An interesting fact connected with the ancestry of Mr. Van Wyck, which is not generally known, is his connection with the Maverick family, which gave a new word to the English language in the term "maverick," applied on the great cattle ranges of the West to an animal found without the owner's brand. The ancestors of Samuel Maverick came from Barbados. In early life Samuel Maverick settled at Pendleton, in upper South Carolina, where he married a daughter of General Robert Anderson, of Revolutionary fame, whose home was near Pendleton. His son moved to Texas, and acquired vast holdings of territory there, establishing the reputation of owning more land than any other man in the country. The youngest daughter of Samuel Maverick, Lydia, was sent, when a girl, to school in New York City. Here she met and was married to William Van Wyck, father of the subject of this sketch, and who was then a young lawyer just entering upon his career at the Bar. After their marriage they removed to Alabama, where they expected to make their home. Not meeting with the success he looked for in that State, however, young Van Wyck determined to try his fortune in South Carolina, and he accordingly removed to Rock Mills, Anderson County. Not meeting with much better success there, after a few years' effort he finally returned to New York City. A few years later the death of Samuel Maverick caused William Van Wyck to return to South Carolina, where he was engaged for several years in the settlement of the Maverick estate.

Robert A. Van Wyck was the fifth child of William Van Wyck, and he was an infant when the family returned to South Carolina. In 1867, when he was but fifteen years of age, and after his father's death, he returned to New York with his mother, and he has lived here ever since. His home, while in South Carolina, was only a few miles distant from that of John C. Calhoun, the great advocate of States' rights. The Van Wyck mansion was the scene of continual and generous hospitality, and was a favorite resort for the young people of the county. The neighborhood was made up largely of Charleston families, many of whom had handsome country residences near, and in this community of refined and cultivated people the Van Wycks were accredited the highest social standing. Robert went to school at Pendleton to the late W. J. Sigon, a noted pedagogue of his day in South Carolina. Persons now residing in Anderson County, and who knew young Van Wyck as a pupil in Professor Sigon's school, say that he was a manly, dignified boy; more like a man than a youth in his manner. He was popular among his schoolmates, and was never at a loss to hold his own in the rough-and-tumble contests on the playground. He was a bright pupil, and at that early age gave full promise of the aptness at study which later enabled him to graduate at the head of his class in Columbia College Law School in 1872. He was also the valedictorian of his class.

Very soon after his graduation from the law school Mr. Van Wyck, in company with his brother, Augustus, went to Breslau, Germany, where he studied for some time in Heidelberg and acquired a considerable

knowledge of the German language. Returning home, he began life in earnest. Almost simultaneously with his starting out upon his career as a lawyer he launched into politics, the rudiments of which he learned from his district leader, James A. Flack, who was at one time Sheriff of New York County. His activity soon gave him the distinction of being made a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and from the outset he distinguished himself by his energy and fearlessness. After the Presidential election of 1880 he astonished the members of the General Committee by openly charging, at one of its meetings, John Kelly with the responsibility of defeating Hancock. It was John Kelly's treachery, he said, that had sacrificed the National ticket to secure the success of the local candidates. So sincere and deep-seated were his convictions on the subject that he severed his connection with Tammany Hall and joined the organization known as the County Democracy. He remained an active adherent to this wing of the local Democracy until 1887, when he renewed his connection with Tammany Hall, of which organization he has ever since been a staunch adherent, and in whose councils he has been an important factor. In 1889 he was elected a City Court Judge, and just before the expiration of his term, six years later, he was elected Chief Judge of that court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Judge Simon E. Ehrlich. In the same year he was re-elected for the full term of six years, but had served only two of them when, in 1897, he resigned, to accept the candidacy for Mayor on the Tammany Hall ticket. It was the first mayoralty contest under the new charter creating the City of Greater New York, and the honor of being its first Mayor was the spur for the most bitter rivalry. The severity of the contest was intensified by the fact that Tammany Hall had been defeated in the previous mayoralty campaign, and it was a life-and-death struggle on the part of the organization to regain control of the municipal offices. A peculiar feature of the campaign was the entire absence of any oratorical effort on the part of Judge Van Wyck. He has a thorough distaste for public speaking, and even on the occasion of his inauguration he made no address to his assembled political associates. His administration of the affairs of the city was characterized by unremitting zeal and industry, and to him was accorded the distinction of having removed the first spadeful of earth at the beginning of the construction of the now completed subway, an enterprise which he had largely aided to inaugurate. Since his retirement from the mayoralty Judge Van Wyck has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member and one of the founders of the Holland Society, and has been honored with its presidency. He is a member of the St. Nicholas and Tammany societies, and of the Manhattan, Democratic, and Wanda clubs.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

THE position that Mr. Howells occupies in contemporaneous American literature is unrivaled by any living man: an enduring place in the nation's anthology is assured to him, although Hawthorne may excel him as a novelist, Longfellow as a poet, Emerson as an essayist and Poe as a critic. William Dean Howells is admittedly the best equipped, most evenly balanced, all-round literary man this country has produced. He is a realist, but he walks on the sunny side of the street; he is always thoroughly American in his opinions of life, and is uncontaminated by long residence abroad. The English of Mr. Howells is the purest that any contemporary draws from the Anglo-Saxon fount.

We first hear of him as a printer-boy in the office of the Dayton Transcript, a struggling weekly publication owned by his father and conducted as an exponent of the anti-slavery cause. Strongly as the Ohio heart may have throbbed, during the later '50's, for the down-trodden and the oppressed, its feelings were not expressed in coin of the realm. One afternoon Howells *père* called his printers about him, "paid off" to his last cent and said: "It's all over; the Transcript is dead!" The shock was very painful, because it meant a loss to "a great cause." Young Howells has described the incident with unaffected pathos, and, in conclusion, adds: "Father and I then walked to the Miami and had a good swim."

That event marked the end of home life, because the young man faced the big world, to make his own place therein. He was then about twenty years old, having been born at Martin Ferry, March 1, 1837. Securing employment on the Ohio State Journal, at Columbus, William Dean Howells brought his parents to the capital. His earnings were turned into the Howells treasury. The advantages of the State library were improved to the utmost by the young man. He developed a desire to write, and his first impulse was the production of verse. It was of so high a quality that James Russell Lowell accepted several of these early poetical efforts for the Atlantic Monthly, then the most critical magazine in America. The Boston market may not have been capable of absorbing the output of the Howells pen, because poems by the same hand appeared in other magazines and in the daily newspaper for which he set type. In collaboration with "the Mac-o-chee poet," John James Piatt, a volume of verses were published in 1860. The title was tenderness in words: "Poems by Two Friends." Howells then laid down the "stick" and entered the field as a reporter for the Cincinnati Gazette.

As the son of an Abolitionist, Howells was naturally a Republican, although that party was only four years old. Hardly had Lincoln's nomination been announced than, with true journalistic intuition as to timeliness, Howells produced a life of "Honest Abe." If the "ole swimmin' hole" can be credited with the actual start in life on his own account, his cleverness in producing that life of Abraham Lincoln brought the first profitable recognition of his genius. The biography was not in any way remarkable, but it dealt with the sturdy qualities of the statesman who was to leave a greater impress upon the history of his country than any President since Washington and Jefferson. The "Life" told with a simplicity of style that appealed to every reader the boyhood of the poor lad; his removal across the Ohio River to Illinois; his patient efforts to master the intricacies of the law, despite an imperfect education; his plunge into politics, leading to a brief term in the National Congress; his defiance of the ablest living man in the Democratic Party—Stephen A. Douglas, known as the "Little Giant"—the remarkable debates between the almost unknown Lincoln and Douglas, the idol of the Northern Democracy; his triumphant election to the Presidency, and the effect of that event upon the anti-slavery cause. Howells, in later years, has been wont to speak lightly of that book

and to describe it as "a campaign brochure," but President Lincoln had no sooner taken his seat than he sent for the young Ohioan and offered him the consulate at Venice. The salary of the post was not sufficient to turn his head; but Howells accepted it, because he recognized the ardently sought opportunity for study. Tradition says that Lincoln had intended to name Howells for Rome—an office with a better salary —but that speech with the young Westerner disclosed the bent of his ambition toward a literary career, and, with a judgment that was characteristic of the immortal war President, he did an act that added another enduring name to American literature.

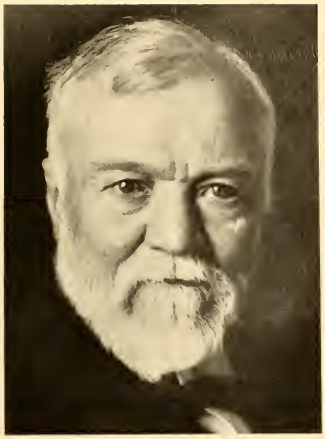
The duties at the Venetian Consulate were not exacting. Ample time was afforded the man of twenty-three for a study of the Italian language and literature. His observations in the quaint city of the Adriatic were written and mailed to the New York Tribune, where they first saw light. Afterward these sketches, with some revision, were published in two volumes that are now classics of the English language. Their titles are "Venetian Days" and "Italian Journeys."

Four years of such life, in which Howells did not lose an hour that could be given to self-improvement, qualified him to return to New York and accept an editorial position upon The Nation, a high-class literary and political weekly, built upon lines far too exalted for the bustling American metropolis. Mr. Howells' work was by far the most distinctive in that office, although it boasted of several names already well known to polemics. He resigned in 1872, to take charge of the Atlantic Monthly, the exclusive Boston magazine, the original editor of which, Mr. Lowell, had been first to recognize the genius of the young printer-boy in far-away Ohio. This connection continued until 1881, when Mr. Howells turned over the Atlantic to Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and traveled several years, largely in the interest of Harper's Magazine. About 1891 he became editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine and published in that periodical a remarkable series of articles on "Altruism," but he soon resumed his association with the Harper establishment which has continued until the present time.

Truly has it been said of Mr. Howells that during his long record as editor, critic, essayist, poet, playwright or novelist, never in a single instance has he slurred his work. His copy is always clean, his meaning invariably clear: each phrase has a characteristic rhythm, every sentence contains a distinct idea. In fine, in attaining this perfection of his art, the workman has mastered the use of the file and the pruning-knife.

Since the Lincoln biography Mr. Howells has published sixty-two books, many of them in two volumes, and their contents have been uniformly of a high class. Mr. Howells has a keen sense of humor, but it appears naturally, and never is forced: master of pathos, he delights most to deal with the gentler phases of human character.

Although not a college man, literary fame has brought him the highest scholastic honors from Oxford, St. Andrew's, Harvard and Yale universities. The story of his youth is told in "A Chance Acquaintance" and "A Boy's Town." His best-known work is "Their Wedding Journey"; the most analytical of his novels is "The Rise of Silas Lapham," and the latest volume of his sketches "London Films." His own favorite is "A Modern Instance." Several of his farces have been produced with artistic success. During forty years of work Mr. Howells has struck every note in the literary gamut. No man of letters since Washington Irving has enjoyed such recognized distinction while living. For budding authors he is a court of last resort —from his dictum there is not any appeal.



ANDREW CARNEGIE

Andrew Carnegie, the noted philanthropist and ironmaster, was born November 25, 1835, in the quiet little town of Dunfermline, Scotland. Dunfermline is a manufacturing town, and at the time of Mr. Carnegie's birth was noted for its weaving. His father owned three or four hand looms, one of which he operated himself, and hired extra hands for the others when the demands of trade required it. The elder Carnegie, and a long line of grandfathers before him, had been weavers, and it seemed destined that young Andrew would succeed his father in the trade. The introduction of steam, however, made weaving by hand unprofitable, and the looms of the Carnegies soon fell into disuse. In the hope of bettering his condition, the elder Carnegie sold his looms for a small amount, and together with his scanty savings and a few pounds added by his brother, the entire family set out for America. Some of Mrs. Carnegie's kinfolk had established themselves in Allegheny City, Pa., and it was toward that place the Carnegies turned their faces. Arriving there, the entire family obtained employment in a cotton factory. Young Andrew served as a bobbin-boy, in which occupation he earned his first money, receiving a dollar and twenty cents per week for his work. He was then about thirteen years of age. After about a year at this work he secured employment firing a boiler in a factory. From this position he was promoted to that of keeping accounts in the office of the factory. Later he became a messenger boy and telegraph operator, and while in the latter occupation became acquainted with Colonel Tom Scott, who later had much to do with the young man's advance.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Carnegie was the third telegraph operator to take messages by sound instead of by tape, as was the practice. The elder Carnegie had died in the meantime, and Andrew was the main support of the family. Colonel Scott was superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and when the young telegraph operator was offered the position of his clerk and operator by Colonel Scott at the salary of thirty-five dollars a month, a large sum to Carnegie at the time, the position was gladly accepted. While traveling one day on his division of the line, Mr. Carnegie was accosted by a man who said his name was Woodruff, and that he had invented a sleeping-car. A small model of the car was shown to Carnegie, who, quick to recognize its advantages, arranged an appointment with Colonel Scott. A small company was formed and the first sleeping-cars to be used in the world were built for the Pennsylvania Road. Young Carnegie was offered an interest, which he accepted, but when his assessment, amounting to two hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents, came due he had not the money to pay it. He secured a loan, however, from a kindly disposed banker of Altoona, who took his note and permitted him to repay the loan at the rate of fifteen dollars a month. From his share of the earnings of the cars he was able to pay the other assessments. Mr. Carnegie's profit from this venture was some two hundred thousand dollars. With this capital he was now on the road to fortune. Supremely confident in himself, he at once cast about for fresh avenues to wealth. Still retaining his position on the railroad, he sought opportunities for investing his sleeping-car profits. An opportunity presented itself in the shape of some undeveloped oil lands, and in the company formed for its development he invested forty thousand dollars. For a time the venture promised little success, but the company finally struck oil and he derived a profit of a quarter of a million from his investment. In the meantime the War of the Rebellion had broken out, and during its continuance he had charge of the telegraph office and helped to make the war cipher system. Mr. Carnegie then became interested in the Keystone Bridge Works and later in some

iron works, and organized a rolling-plant for the production of structural iron with a special view to its use in railway bridges. The speculation was an unfortunate one, and after a short operation of the mill, which was known as the Cyclops Mill, at a loss, he turned to his brother Thomas, who, some years before that, together with Henry Phipps, had founded a successful steel plant. A union of interests was effected, and the Union Iron Mills Company was the result. The financial strength of Andrew Carnegie was of material assistance to the combination. The War of the Rebellion was just over, and the recuperating nation had need of everything that men's brains could devise or their hands fashion. The Union Iron Works, in common with similar concerns, made enormous profits. The opening up of the great West, and the improvements planned by the railroads, offered great opportunities for the steel industry. Mr. Carnegie and his partners were prompt to recognize them, and as a result the great Edgar Thompson Steel Works was planned. Other ventures in these industries soon followed, and as fast as profits were made they were invested in mines, coke-ovens and plants for the utilization of products. In these ventures Mr. Carnegie made it a rule to own a controlling interest, and it was his ingenuity, combined with the practical knowledge, organizing capacity and inventive genius of his partners, that built up a business machine so compact and efficient as to place it beyond the reach of competition. The various companies in which Mr. Carnegie has been interested from time to time are: Edgar Thompson Steel Works, Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works, Lucy Furnaces, Union Iron Mills, Keystone Bridge Works, Hartman Steel Works, Frick Coke Company, Scotia Ore Mines, etc. Several years ago Mr. Carnegie disposed of his interests to the Steel Trust. His wealth to-day is estimated at about two hundred and seventy-five million dollars.

Mr. Carnegie has spent considerable sums of money in philanthropic work, both in America and in the land of his birth, for which he has always entertained a strong affection. He purchased Skibo Castle, Scotland, in which he resides when there. He founded the Pittsburg Institute; gave ten million dollars to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, ten million dollars to the Carnegie institutions at Washington, ten million dollars to Scotch universities, and a considerable sum for founding libraries in various parts of the country, notable among which is a donation of five million two hundred thousand dollars to the City of New York for the establishment of branch libraries. He was made Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew, Edinburgh, and is an author of no mean ability. A number of articles on the labor question have come from his pen, and he has published, also: "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain"; "Round the World"; "Fifty Years' March of the Republic." He is a member of the Union League, Authors', Engineers', Lotos and other clubs. A few years ago he built a magnificent residence in upper Fifth Avenue, New York. Mr. Carnegie is said to be the one conspicuous American millionaire not born in this country. He is far from being the proverbial Scotchman—cautious, slow, but certain. On the contrary, he had the dash, nerve and recklessness of the Western American. He never hesitated to take a chance when promotion was in sight. He did not wait until he had mastered an occupation, or a situation, before accepting it. He accepted it first and then mastered it. Of late years he has acquired no mean reputation as an after-dinner speaker and wit. He spends a portion of each year on his estate in Scotland. His wife was Miss Louise Whitfield.

GENERAL HIRAM DURYEA

Hiram Duryea, manufacturer, soldier, was born in Manhasset, Long Island, April 12, 1834. He is of French origin, being a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, of Joost Durie, a French Huguenot, who, in consequence of the great religious persecution in France in the seventeenth century, with other refugees, made his escape and settled in Manheim, in the Palatinate. Joost Durie seems to have remained in exile for a number of years, but in 1660, having married Magdalene Le Febvre, he determined to seek a home in the New World, and accordingly emigrated to this country. He at first took up his residence in New Amsterdam, where he remained for some years, but subsequently removed to Bushwick, Long Island, where he established himself in business and where he died in 1727. Hiram Duryea's father, Hendrick Vanderbilt Duryea, to which form the name had been changed in a previous generation, was a direct descendant of this early pioneer. He was born at Syosset, Long Island, February 23, 1799, and was, throughout his long career, a man of great enterprise and business activity, whose efforts were crowned with a proportionate success. He died in 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Hiram's mother was of distinguished ancestral origin. She was born at Glen Cove, Long Island, September 12, 1801, and was a daughter of Zebulon Wright, a lineal descendant of Peter Wright, a man of considerable note, who settled at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1653, having emigrated from Norfolk, England, to Massachusetts in 1635. Mrs. Duryea died January 9, 1881.

Hiram Duryea, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools, where he showed great aptness, but even in his juvenile days he evinced a great love for military exercises. He was eager to participate in all the primitive organizations of this character which were available, and evinced the martial spirit which was to give him fame at a later date. His education in the public schools was supplemented by careful instruction imparted by a private teacher, and at the age of twenty-one he was fully prepared to enter upon his business career. At that age he entered the establishment of his father as a clerk, and at once entered with great zeal and industry upon the task of acquiring a complete knowledge of the business in all its details, and this he accomplished with a surprising degree of rapidity, and in a few years the firm name was changed to that of H. V. Duryea & Son. The business in which the firm was engaged was that of manufacturing starch, and there are few households in the land in which this name is not a familiar one. Mr. Duryea's brothers started a branch of the same business as an independent enterprise, but after continuing to operate separately for a time they merged their interests with the older concern, which was located at Glen Cove, Long Island, and the company was thenceforth known as the Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company. The concern, under its reorganized form, continued its prosperous career, and extended its trade and business connections until the name became a household word. General Duryea was for many years vice-president of the company, and had been its president for some time when it closed its business in 1890. The interests of the company were eventually taken over by the National Starch Company, of which organization General Duryea served as president for a year and a half.

During his early business career, young Duryea found time to indulge his taste for military affairs, and was an active member, at various times, of some military organization. His enthusiasm in this direction brought him into notice in higher military circles, and he was commissioned by Governor Clark, February 5, 1855, as First Lieutenant of Artillery, attached to the Forty-eighth Regiment, New York State Militia. He remained in service with this company for some time, but was finally compelled to relinquish his commission

in consequence of a change of residence. He was soon, however, to find a more earnest and active field in which to gratify his ambition for military honors. Immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter, Lieutenant Duryea tendered his services to the Government, and was commissioned Captain in the Fifth New York Volunteers, July 4, 1861, and was promoted at the request of his superior officers to the rank of Major, August 15, and on September 3 to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment was organized, equipped and drilled on the French system, at Colonel Duryea's suggestion, and in appreciation of his services in organizing the regiment his name was given to it, and it was known throughout its distinguished history as "Duryea's Zouaves." The uniform was picturesque, with its blue blouse and red, baggy trousers, and the men were armed with the sabre bayonet, then considered a most formidable weapon. The Colonel of the regiment upon its entry into service was G. K. Warren, a grand man and able soldier, who afterward distinguished himself on many a battlefield as a corps commander. Upon the promotion of Colonel Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel Duryea was advanced to the rank of Colonel, and proved himself a brave and capable commander. The first active duty of the regiment was at Baltimore, where it was employed in manning the forts. A portion of the regiment served as artillerymen, and a portion acted as engineers in strengthening Fort Federal Hill and in constructing Fort Marshall. Upon the conclusion of this service, Colonel Duryea was ordered with his command to Yorktown, where he assisted in the construction of several batteries, in which his men served as artillerists. The Colonel's familiarity with this branch of the service was gained in his early career, and his knowledge at this particular period was highly valued and eagerly sought. Even in so short a period of actual service the regiment had attained such a high degree of proficiency that it was in the ensuing Peninsula campaign assigned to the Division of Regulars, and thereafter acted with them continuously until the end of the war. For his distinguished services in the siege of Yorktown, Colonel Duryea had the honor of being specially mentioned in the reports of the Commanding General.

In the first of the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, that known in the military records as the Battle of Gaines' Mills, the regiment did such gallant service as to obtain special mention for the second time in the Commanding General's report. Colonel Duryea received his commission as Colonel of the regiment on October 29, 1862, but in the following month was compelled to retire from the service in consequence of permanent injuries and serious illness. Upon the occasion of his retirement he received from his commanding officer, General Butterfield, a highly complimentary mention in a special order. On May 26, 1866, he was commissioned by the President of the United States Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers for "distinguished conduct at the Battle of Gaines Mills."

General Duryea has, since his retirement from active service, always taken the deepest interest in military affairs, particularly those relating to the organizations growing out of the Civil War. He has served a term as president of the Veterans' Association. He was married in 1868 to Laura D. Burnell, daughter of Leander Burnell. He is a member of the Veteran Association of the regiment which he commanded during the war, of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps, of the United Service Club, and of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

HERMAN A. METZ

Herman A. Metz, merchant, is a native New Yorker, having been born in the metropolis October 19, 1867. He was graduated from the public schools and later studied chemistry in the evening classes at Cooper Union. His business career began at the early age of fourteen, when he became an office boy with P. Schulze-Berge, the founder of the corporation of Victor Koechl & Company. Here he applied himself so assiduously to the business at hand that he was not long afterward appointed laboratory assistant, and successively arose to the positions of clerk, city salesman, traveling salesman, Boston agent, and manager. When the concern was incorporated under its present name, in 1893, Mr. Metz became the vice-president and treasurer. Six years later he became president of the company and was virtually the owner of its controlling interest. His continuing and almost uninterrupted success in business has been due not so much to favoring circumstances as to his indomitable energy and superior business qualifications. His knowledge of chemicals, which is the basis of his business, is very thorough and comprehensive. He is also well versed in international trade relations, and he has made no insignificant study of the labor question as it applies to his own factories, but he makes no pretensions to being an authority on political history or political methods.

In 1903 Mr. Metz effected a radical change in the conduct of his business. The chemical and dye-stuff departments were separated from the pharmaceutical branch of the business by transferring the former branches to the newly organized corporation of H. A. Metz & Company, which continued the drug department under the old régime. The manufacture of colors and chemicals is carried on by the Consolidated Color and Chemical Company, whose works are located at Newark, N. J. The New York offices of all the companies are located at the corner of Hudson and Moore streets, New York City. The H. A. Metz Company has branch offices in Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Chicago, Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; San Francisco, Montreal and Toronto, Canada, and at Hamburg and Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

Notwithstanding the large amount of time required to look after his main enterprise, Mr. Metz does not give his exclusive attention to chemicals and dye-stuffs. He has made very considerable investments in other manufacturing concerns, in which he is a director. He has also large interests in numerous patents which have been granted on various inventions in mechanical and electrical fields. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has served as a member of the Board of Education of Greater New York. His duties in this connection were never of the perfunctory order. He was energetic and thoroughly in earnest in all his efforts to improve the conditions surrounding the public schools of New York.

From his earliest manhood Mr. Metz's political affiliations have been with the Democratic Party, and for a number of years he has been very active in the interests of that party. He was one of those most active in the formation of the Kings County Democratic Club, and was made its president. He is also president of the National Civic Club of Brooklyn, a member of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, and president of the Clinton Avenue Association. He is a member of the Kings County Democratic General and Finance committees, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Reform Club, and of the Chemists' Club.

In view of the prominence and activity of Mr. Metz in political affairs, and considering his well-established reputation as a man thoroughly qualified to manage financial problems of great importance, it was natural that he should be chosen by his party friends for the responsible position of Controller at the recent municipal election. He has no gifts as an orator, and his voice was not heard to any great extent among the

"spellbinders" during the campaign. But his canvass was none the less effective. He was in evidence at hundreds of the smaller gatherings of the voters, as well as those of a more pretentious character, and everywhere his overwhelming activity was so contagious and inspiring to others that he produced the most wonderful enthusiasm for his ticket. Since his installation into office he has exhibited the same nervous energy which has always characterized his business methods, and no doubt is expressed anywhere as to the success of his administration. The very prominence and importance of his position have compelled him to assume at times the rôle of a public speaker, to which he had been unused, and his remarks on all such occasions have been noted for the clearness and conciseness with which he makes known his views.

As illustrative of the shrewd character of the man, an incident which occurred in Brooklyn some time ago may be mentioned. The Young Men's Christian Association was making an effort to raise a large sum of money for a specified purpose. Several large subscriptions had been obtained from wealthy philanthropists with the not unusual condition that they were not to be bound by their subscriptions unless the grand total was subscribed within a certain prescribed period. On the day before the time expired the association managers were about ten thousand dollars short of the required amount. They were in hopeless straits, and it was with many misgivings that they called on Mr. Metz and explained the situation. When he had been informed of all the facts he promptly sat down at his desk and wrote a check for ten thousand dollars, which he handed to the committee with his best wishes, and with the remark that he had called the bluff of those alleged philanthropists who give money accompanied with a condition. The last conspicuous donation in which Mr. Metz has figured was his gift to the Commercial High School, something more than a year ago. He has had no time himself, in late years, to indulge in athletics, but he believes in them, and attributes his present robust constitution to the fact that when a youth he took an active part in all sorts of outdoor sports. The large fortune that he has accumulated in the twenty-three years that he has been in business, amounting, it is said on good authority, to several millions of dollars, has enabled Mr. Metz to indulge his charitable and social inclinations to a very large extent. He is a lavish and persistent entertainer, and his gifts to various charities cover a wide range. He is the possessor of a magnificent library, containing some rare and costly editions, but the literature that most interests him lies between the covers of account books or scientific treatises on chemical analyses.

In club life Mr. Metz holds an extensive membership. He is a member of the Riding and Driving, the Germania, the Crescent Athletic, the Lincoln, the Seymour, and the Bushwick clubs of Brooklyn, and of the Salmagundi, Democratic, New York Athletic, Wool, and Drug clubs of New York City; the Society of Chemical Industry of London, of the Verein Deutscher Chemiker of Dresden, the American Chemical Society, the Electro-Chemical Society, and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Manufacturers' Association of New York, and the National Association of Manufacturers, as well as one of the founders and a director of the Brooklyn League. He is also a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History.

CARL SCHURZ

Carl Schurz was born in the little village of Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, on March 2, 1829. He was one of four children of Christian and Marianne Schurz. The death of his only brother in childhood left this son's education the chief concern of his parents, especially of his mother, a woman of strong and admirable traits, from whom he inherits the peculiar bent of his mind. By pecuniary self-denial, for they were poor, without neglecting the interests of their daughters, they gave Carl thorough advantages—first at the Gymnasium at Cologne, and afterward at the University of Bonn. An appetite for all knowledge characterized the young student, but history, philosophy and music were his recreations. His favorite professor at Bonn was Johann Gottfried Kinkel, a poet, born in 1816, who filled the chair of rhetoric. Two years after Mr. Schurz entered the university, the revolutionary year of 1848 broke upon Europe, and he joined Kinkel in the publication of a Liberal newspaper, called Spartacus, subsequently conducting it alone. He was then but eighteen years of age. He was also one of five undergraduates who, under the direction of Professor Kinkel, made revolutionary addresses in the neighboring country. For these and more overt acts young Schurz and his professor were forced, in 1849, to flee from Bonn, Schurz entering the revolutionary army at Rastadt as an adjutant, taking part in the defense of that fortress. On its surrender he escaped to Switzerland, but Kinkel was captured, sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and confined in the Fortress of Spandau. In 1850 Mr. Schurz returned secretly to Germany, and, with great ingenuity and self-devotion, effected the escape of his old professor. The details of this event are full of dramatic interest. The fugitives crossed to Mecklenburg, proceeded to Rostock, and took passage for Leith. Thence Mr. Schurz went to Paris and became a correspondent for German journals. Finding his technical knowledge of French sadly deficient, he set himself the task of thoroughly mastering the language, which he readily accomplished, subsequently taking up English, Spanish and Italian, in all of which he is a fluent speaker.

In June, 1851, Mr. Schurz crossed over to London, where he soon found himself lionized in Liberal circles, for the fame of his rescue had preceded him. In London he met and married Margaret Meyer, the daughter of a Hamburg merchant. In July, 1852, with his young wife he came to this country, settling in Philadelphia. He had not then acquired a knowledge of English, but, as in the case of his studying French, the daily newspapers and a dictionary were the teachers he mainly relied on, and his advancement in mastering the language was rapid and thorough. Here he began the study of law, but these were struggling years. The friends of Mrs. Schurz, who were wealthy, had opposed her marriage on prudential grounds. It was an enthusiastic love match, and she was too proud to let them know that her husband was not exactly coining money in the New World. In 1854 Mr. and Mrs. Schurz visited Europe, and on their return went to live in Milwaukee, Wis., where, after graduating in law, he became the partner of General H. E. Paine, a rising young lawyer who was afterward Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Schurz's practice grew at a rapid rate, and in a few years he became the owner of a farm near Watertown, where he established his family, which now included one little daughter, and his parents, whom he had brought from the Fatherland, and whom he tenderly cared for during the remainder of their days.

Mr. Schurz developed great ability in handling cases involving questions of Constitutional law, and bade fair to become eminent in its practice, but almost simultaneously with his removal to Wisconsin the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed by Congress, which caused a greatly increased agitation of the slavery ques-

tion. The effect was like a trumpet-call to the Republicans, and Mr. Schurz, who had from the first allied himself with that party, began making public addresses to his fellow-Germans, who were then mainly Democratic in politics. The effect of his speeches was to recruit large numbers of them to the Republican ranks. In 1857 he made his first speech in English. It was delivered in Boston, and so powerful were the arguments it contained that it was copied far and wide in the Republican press. His wonderful adaptability to the English language was shown by the fact that from that period he spoke more easily in English than in German, as, he asserted, the guttural sounds of the latter were tiresome in a protracted speech. In 1858 he entered the Lincoln-Douglas campaign in Illinois, and since that memorable contest his name has been familiar to every American. In 1860 he was a prominent member of the Republican National Convention, and one of the committee that announced to Mr. Lincoln his nomination for the Presidency. He took an active part in the campaign which resulted in Mr. Lincoln's election. The following year, when he was but thirty-two years of age, he was sent as Minister to Spain. He remained in Madrid but six months, preferring to give his services in the field in the struggle for the preservation of the Union. His first commission was as a Brigadier-General, and he was soon afterward made a Major-General. His earlier military experience was of great value to him, and his record as a Commanding General was conspicuous for its gallantry and effectiveness.

By the close of the war Mr. Schurz had become a prominent factor in the Republican Party, and in 1868 he was chosen as the temporary chairman of the Republican Convention that nominated General Grant for the Presidency. He had removed his residence to Missouri, and in 1869 he was selected as one of the Senators to represent that State in the national council. The second stage of his public service then began. He soon found himself forced to oppose the tendencies developed in his party by the strenuous war period. The first open difference came with the submission to the Senate of the treaty for the annexation of Santo Domingo, which he opposed with all his energy. At the close of General Grant's first term, Mr. Schurz entered the organization known as "Liberal Republican," which culminated in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, his indorsement by the Democratic Party, and his overwhelming defeat. In 1875 Mr. Schurz entered the campaign in Ohio in support of Mr. Hayes on the financial issue. The triumph that followed gave to Mr. Hayes the nomination for the Presidency, and upon his inauguration Mr. Schurz accepted the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior. In the Cabinet of Mr. Hayes his most important service was the firm and logical application of the principles and methods of civil service reform, seven years before their adoption into law. He abolished patronage, and made his appointments solely on merit and fitness, and fitness ascertained by competitive examinations. After the expiration of the Hayes administration, Mr. Schurz removed to New York and became the editor of the Evening Post. Of late years, since his retirement from the editorial chair, he has taken less part in public affairs, although responding occasionally when called on for a speech on some important occasion. He is a director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, to whose affairs most of his attention is given.

WARNER VAN NORDEN

Warner Van Norden, banker, capitalist, was born in the city of New York, July 2, 1841. He is the representative of the oldest Dutch, as well as one of the oldest Huguenot, families that have figured in the early history of New York. The Van Nordens came from Holland about the year 1640, while some of the founders of Mr. Van Norden's mother's family in America—a mingled Dutch and Huguenot ancestry—reached New Amsterdam at a still earlier date. Two of these ancestors, Abraham de la Noy and Jean Mousiner de la Montagnie, were French Huguenots who had been driven out of their native land by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Montagnie very soon became prominent in the affairs of New Amsterdam, and served under Stuyvesant as Governor of Fort Orange (Albany). Another famous ancestor of Mr. Van Norden's mother was the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, who, beginning to preach in 1633 in the fortified church near the present "Battery Park," was the first Dutch dominie, and hence the first Presbyterian minister installed in New Amsterdam. As a descendant of Dr. Bogardus, Mr. Van Norden is one of Anneke Jan's heirs, who claim the ownership of the great Trinity Church property, which has been the subject of much litigation. Other old New York families to whom Mr. Van Norden is connected by blood and marriage ties are the Roomes, Kierstads, Kips, Van Nests, Waldrons, and Vermilyes. His great-great-grandfather was the owner of all the land now occupied by Riverside Park, and long known as the De Kay Farm.

Mr. Van Norden was educated in the preparatory school of the University of the City of New York, in the grand old building, removed a few years ago, which stood opposite the Washington parade ground. His father was a wholesale produce merchant on the west side of the city, and the son entered a house engaged in a similar line of business at No. 3 Front Street. This concern was the largest of its kind in the country, the principal part of its business being with English shippers. In this establishment Mr. Van Norden received a thorough training in commercial life. He was noted, even at a very early stage of his career, for his fidelity to duty, diligence and intelligence. These qualities, in a brief period, brought him a partnership in the house, and later he became its representative in the South. His mercantile career was attended with marked success. Untiring, upright, commanding the respect and the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, he was enabled to enlarge the trade of his firm, and he shared in the prosperity which he was instrumental in creating. In 1876 he retired from the mercantile business and engaged in private banking, and subsequently became largely interested in a variety of railroad and other enterprises.

In the early eighties Mr. Van Norden, with some Pacific Coast friends, became interested in the Plymouth gold mine of California, and he was chosen as president of the company that was subsequently formed. The Plymouth was then considered the most valuable gold mine in the United States and produced during the period of its existence considerably over the sum of six million dollars. Mr. Van Norden frequently made a personal inspection of the mine, and though often attended with much risk, the lode being at the bottom of a shaft sixteen hundred feet in depth, he never met with an injury. He has been in peril on other occasions, both on sea and on land, and some of his escapes have bordered on the miraculous. His most thrilling experience was in August, 1864, when voyaging up the Mississippi on the passenger steamer "Empress." At Gaines' Landing, Arkansas, a hidden Confederate battery suddenly opened fire on the steamer. Over one hundred shots were fired by the Confederates at short range, and the captain and a number of passengers were killed, and many were wounded. The steamer was disabled, and was on the point of being

surrendered when the United States gunboat "Prairie Bird" came to the rescue, drove off the enemy, and towed the imperiled steamer to a place of safety. The surgeon of the "Petrel" came aboard, and with the assistance of Mr. Van Norden and other passengers who were unhurt, cared for the injured. At sundown a little group tenderly laid away in hastily prepared graves under a great cypress tree the remains of those whose lives had been taken.

In January, 1891, Mr. Van Norden, having grown steadily in prominence in banking circles, was elected president of the National Bank of North America, one of the oldest and most substantial financial institutions in the country, and he has ever since remained at its head. Besides conducting the affairs of this bank, Mr. Van Norden has been led, by his progressive nature and intelligent interest in affairs, to become a manager in other important corporations. He is president of the South Yuba Water Company, president of the Land and Improvement Company, vice-president of the Holland Trust Company, and a director in the Home Insurance Company, the Remington Construction Company, the Van Norden Safe Deposit Company, the American Savings Bank, the Northern Trust Company of Superior, Wis.; the New York Mortgage and Security Company, and several other important organizations. He was also appointed by the court as receiver in the case of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and of the Norfolk, Albemarle and Atlantic Railroad Company during the period in which they were in litigation. He was also, for a time, president of the Holland Society, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League, and of the Metropolitan and Lawyers' clubs.

Like his famous ancestor—Dr. Bogardus—Mr. Van Norden is a Presbyterian churchman, and is active and prominent in religious circles. He ranks among the foremost of the ruling elders, has frequently served in the judicatories, and was president of the Presbyterian Union of New York City. He has always been active in the deliberations of the Presbyterian General Assembly, as well as in the Presbytery and Synod, and is a member of the Assembly's Committee on the Church Magazine and the Presbyterial Committee on Church Extension. Besides this he is a prominent member of the Board of Foreign Missions and a director of the American Tract Society and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Mr. Van Norden has been specially fitted for the great burden of work imposed upon him by his extended interests by the possession of a magnificent physique and robust constitution, inherited from his sturdy ancestors. Moreover, he has never vitiated these natural powers by the use of tobacco or ardent spirits. In addition to shrewd business ability and religious activities, Mr. Van Norden is possessed of rare social qualities. Refined, agreeable in manner, with a mind well stored with information by travel, observation and reading, and possessing a racy humor, he is always in demand, both as a conversationalist and an after-dinner speaker. His home is beautified with rare works of art, showing a cultivated taste, but the atmosphere of family affection which pervades it is its rarest and most admirable adornment. He is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, and has contributed largely of his means in maintaining many public institutions, notably the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. He is a prominent member of several social organizations.

ELBRIDGE GERRY SNOW

Elbridge Gerry Snow, one of New York's foremost insurance men, is a native of Connecticut, having been born in the town of Barkhamstead, that State, January 22, 1841. Mr. Snow comes of distinguished Colonial ancestry, his forefathers being among those who, in the Mayflower days, assisted in laying the cornerstone of this country as a nation. His first ancestor of note, however, was Sir Nicholas Woodruff, who occupied the exalted position of Lord Mayor of London in 1579. A descendant of Sir Nicholas, Matthew Woodruff, came to this country from Devonshire, England, in the early Colonial days. A maternal ancestor, Jonathan Coe, was an officer in the War of the Revolution, and served with great distinction. Among his paternal ancestors who placed their forceful and powerful imprint upon the country was Thomas Bruce, who was born in England in 1600, and who, emigrating to this country while yet a youth, at the age of twenty-one founded the town of Eastham, Massachusetts. This pioneer was of a sturdy and heroic nature, and he figures largely in the history of the fights in which the Colonists were frequently engaged with the Pequod tribe of Indians, and in which they finally succeeded in driving them back from the settlements, and preventing them, to a large extent, from making further aggressions. But it was not alone in this connection that Thomas Bruce took an active part in the affairs of the new colony. He was a born leader of men, a man of superior natural abilities, supplemented and strengthened by a good education, and he naturally took a leading part in all the public movements of the day. His activity and public spirit brought him to the notice of the home government, and he was, at a comparatively early age, appointed Governor of the Massachusetts Colony, an office which he continued to retain for nineteen years. Mayflower ancestry was added to Mr. Snow's family tree by the marriage of Nicholas Snow to a daughter of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Mayflower compact. From this union the subject of this sketch is a direct descendant.

Mr. Snow's earlier education was obtained in the district schools of Barkhamstead and Waterbury, Connecticut, which was followed up by a course of studies in the Fort Edward Institute, Fort Edward, New York. After his graduation from this institution he decided upon the law as his profession, and began his studies with a law firm. He subsequently, however, accepted a clerical position in the office of an insurance agency in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he laid the foundation for the grasp and control of the business which was eventually to place him at the head of one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country, if not in the world. He was not yet twenty-one when he obtained his first employment, and upon his attaining his majority he was offered a responsible position in the main office of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York City, where, for the succeeding nine years, his interests were identical with those of his company. In 1871, however, acting upon the persuasion of some of his friends, he made the venture of an insurance agency on his own account. He soon found, however, that the step was not well advised. The competition with long-established agencies proved to be a more strenuous proposition than he had anticipated, and he lost no time in bringing the struggle to a close. He closed his office, and resumed his position with the institution with which he had acquired all the insurance knowledge he possessed, and in whose service he had made a magnificent record. So loath was the Home Company to lose his services when he made his independent venture, and against which they had advised, that he was warmly welcomed back to his old place. His work was resumed with his customary ardor and industry, and in a short time he was deputized by the home office to act as its agent for the State of Massachusetts, with headquarters at Boston. In this

capacity he was active and successful in promoting the interests of his company, and under his management the business was very considerably increased.

While still acting for the Home Company in Boston he formed a partnership connection with a Mr. Hollis, under the firm name of Hollis & Snow, and the firm did a flourishing and profitable business until 1885. At about this time overtures were made to Mr. Snow to cancel his business interests in Boston and return to New York City to assume the responsible position of secretary of the Home Insurance Company. The offer was a high tribute to his great ability in the insurance field, and his acceptance of the proposition was prompt and characteristic. In his new position Mr. Snow found a wider field and a fuller scope for the inherent abilities which he possessed, and which were as yet, in a measure, lying dormant. Owing to his progressiveness and enterprise, the business of the company was rapidly advanced and his influence was so strongly felt and recognized that he was elevated to the more important position of vice-president. This office embraced within the scope of its duties the practical management of one of New York's oldest and most prosperous insurance concerns. He remained in the office of vice-president for a number of years, and gave his best energies to broadening the business and influence of his company. In this direction his efforts were crowned with most signal success, and his elevation to the presidency of the company occurred in due time. When the investigation by the Legislature into the affairs of the various insurance companies was instituted, the Home Insurance Company's method of conducting its business was subjected to the most careful and searching ordeal, but so well had Mr. Snow preserved the integrity of its management that it passed the ordeal unscathed.

Mr. Snow is connected, in the capacity of stockholder or director, with several moneyed institutions in New York, one of them being the North River Savings Bank. He is a member of the Insurance Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New England Society, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Municipal Art Society, and the City and Lotos clubs. While taking a decided interest in municipal affairs generally, Mr. Snow has never taken an active part in politics.

CHARLES A. PEABODY

Charles A. Peabody, lawyer, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York on April 11, 1849. His ancestors, for many generations back, were residents of the State of Vermont. They lived in perhaps the least known town in the Green Mountain State—a little village called Sandwich. There it was that Charles A. Peabody, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. He came to New York when yet a young man, and soon afterward married Julie Livingstone. By this marriage there were four children—Charles A., the future head of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Duane, Philip and George L. Duane Peabody died in his early youth. Philip is now a prosperous practicing lawyer in Boston. George Peabody became a physician, and achieved great distinction in his profession. The elder Charles A. Peabody, a profound lawyer, and having a Yankee's appreciation of political preferment, became a friend of President Lincoln, who, discovering in him the sterling qualities needed for a public officer, appointed him to the Bench of the United States Court in Louisiana. The selection proved to be an admirable one, and Judge Peabody discharged the duties of the position for several years with fidelity and great ability.

At the expiration of this service he returned to New York and resumed his practice. Charles A. Peabody, the son, laid the foundation of his education in the public schools of New York, and entered Columbia College in the class of 1869. During his college career he developed a great love for outdoor sports and athletics, and was the captain of the college baseball team, and was also a prominent figure on the football eleven. These athletic tendencies have never left him, and he is, to this day, almost an enthusiast upon the subject of all kinds of manly sports. Enthusiast is not exactly the right word to use in this connection, however, as Mr. Peabody's even and thoughtful temperament would never permit of his becoming enthusiastic or excited, even in a football game. He takes life too seriously and sedately to let his emotions carry him away.

After Mr. Peabody's graduation from Columbia, which was with high honors, he took a course in law at the same institution, and was admitted to the New York Bar in the early seventies. He at once joined the law firm of which his father was then the head, with offices at No. 2 Wall Street. The firm was then known as Peabody, Baker & Peabody. After the death of his father, the business was continued under the firm name of Baker & Peabody, Mr. Fisher A. Baker being the senior member. Mr. Baker is the nephew of George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank, and it was generally believed in financial circles that this connection, and Mr. Baker's consequent knowledge of Mr. Peabody's superior qualifications, were largely influential in the selection of the latter as the head of the Mutual Company.

Mr. Peabody, in his practice, devoted a large part of his attention to the study and practice of real-estate law. He became interested in this branch of his profession in his early career, and has closely followed it ever since. He has been, for a long time, recognized as a high authority on the subject, and, indeed, so conspicuous and far-reaching is his knowledge of this branch of litigation that for many years he has been the representative of the William Waldorf estate in this country.

Mr. Peabody is not an aggressive man, but he is very thorough and conscientious in all his doings. He is very far from the type of person that the general public would naturally identify with the head of a great corporate institution. His quiet manner of speech and his methodical processes of arriving at conclusions are far and away removed from the brag and bluster that the word "insurance" has branded on so many people. So marked, indeed, is his reserve that it has long been the subject of comment by his intimate friends. While

he is a member of several clubs, he is not at all the typical clubman. He does not hide away in a corner, or seek to avoid contact with his fellow-members, but he keeps himself absolutely to himself, even in a crowd. By this it is not to be inferred that he is taciturn or difficult of approach. On the contrary, he is thoroughly democratic and affable withal, but he persistently and conscientiously refuses to talk about himself or his ambitions. His workday is run on schedule time. He arrives at his office promptly at nine o'clock in the morning, and, except for the short period that is required for his luncheon, he does not leave it till after five o'clock in the afternoon. In this eight hours of toil his work is unremittent. He does not consume any of his business hours in telling stories, or in reading the newspapers. All that form of occupation is reserved for his leisure hours.

At his home Mr. Peabody has a room fitted up for his use, which is technically known as the library, but which is really his workshop, where he often spends many hours in looking into some real-estate problem, or in solving some legal technicalities.

On only one occasion has Mr. Peabody broken into politics, and then in a rather inconspicuous way. On November 2, 1875, he was elected to the State Assembly by the Republicans of the old Eleventh District. When he took his seat in the Legislature he was within a month or two of being twenty-six years old. One term was sufficient to satisfy Mr. Peabody's political ambition, and he has never consented to become a candidate for public office since. The fascination of real-estate and corporation law was much more attractive to his methodical mind than the vagaries of law-making, as they are indulged in at Albany.

Mr. Peabody has accumulated a considerable fortune, and is identified with several large financial institutions. He is a director of Astor National Bank, the Delaware and Hudson Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the National Bank of Commerce, and of the Union Pacific Railway Company. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Real Estate Trust Company, the British American Insurance Company of New York, the Bank of Savings, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He is also a director of the Hamilton Fish estate.

On the 1st of January, 1906, Mr. Peabody was selected by the stockholders as president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the world. Since his entry upon the discharge of the duties of this responsible position he has devoted his energies almost exclusively to the interests of the institution, and its continued prosperity under his direction is well assured.

PALMER COX

THE Brownie artist was born in Granby, Quebec, a town near the valley of the St. Lawrence, and from which the Adirondacks and the Green Mountains of Vermont may be seen. His father was a pensioner of the British Army, having served through the War of 1812 while only a youth, his father being a soldier in the same regiment—the 99th Foot. Early in life Palmer Cox left home for the Eastern States, but after a short stay in that quarter went to Lucknow, Ontario, and after a stay of two years in that section drifted to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, attracted by the prospects offered in that new country. It was while in the Golden State that Mr. Cox discovered where his powers lay. He began writing articles on various topics for the Western papers, including the Golden Era, the Alta Californian, the Morning Call and the San Francisco Examiner. The Golden Era was then the chief literary journal of the Pacific Coast. Other contributors to it at that time were Bret Harte, Mark Twain, who, about that time, was writing his humorous sketches from the Sandwich Islands and Virginia City, Nevada, and Clay M. Greene, who has since won fame as a playwright.

Cox's articles were nearly all illustrated, and gradually he found his writings a more and more subordinate part to his drawings. California did not offer much encouragement to illustrators in those days, so Mr. Cox decided to return East, as he had already formed some connections with Eastern publishers through the publication of an illustrated diary called "Squibs of California."

During his residence in San Francisco a great deal of his time had been spent in study. He belonged to the famous sketching club known as the Graphic. Benoni Irwin, the marine painter, was instructor and critic, while the members included such prominent artists as Narjot, the French painter; Williams, afterward a teacher in the Boston Art School; Thomas Hill, the painter of the Yosemite, and Bradford, since known for his Arctic scenery. Palmer Cox also studied charcoal, crayon, and pen-and-ink drawing under J. Lennoux Francis, a Belgian artist.

The year 1876 found him in New York devoting his whole time to literary and illustrative work. Wild Oats, Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun, Merriman's Weekly and other comic papers were glad to accept his humorous sketches. At this time he had the pleasure of meeting a number of artists and writers who were then at home in the city and who were ready to extend encouragement to the new arrival from the Pacific Coast, who had little to recommend him to the staff but a breezy originality. Among these gentlemen may be mentioned L. Hopkins, Thomas Worth, James A. Wales, F. Opper, H. Stull, Isaac Eaton and the well-known writer, R. K. Munkittrick.

Soon Mr. Cox reached that enviable state when he had no longer to seek a market for his wares. Orders came from all over the country and from England as well, publishers saying they had nothing like his style on that side. At that time he was getting up fables, dialogues and verses about animals, birds, insects and everything that could be dressed up in odd costumes and talk like human beings, and generally with a moral or teaching some wholesome lesson. There seemed to be no end to the novel situations in which these quaintly dressed and queerly acting creatures might be found. They appeared in the pages of Little Folks, Wide Awake, St. Nicholas, and Harper's Young People. The artist knew, however, that his imagination had limits and was constantly trying to devise some plan by which he might draw a series of pictures to illustrate some one incident. Then it occurred to him that he might make use of the fairy tales instilled into him in childhood, although they had then made no great impression upon him.

The Brownies, with whose portraits we are now so

familiar, originated in the Scottish traditions. They were wee brown folk, all of the male sex, who delighted in harmless pranks and helpful deeds. Unlike the ordinary fairy, they were not visible to mortals unless, indeed, to those gifted with second-sight. Until the fourteenth century, and even later, on the eastern coast of Scotland the benevolent little folk were still firmly believed in. Such were the tales that Palmer Cox had frequently heard from his Scotch-Canadian neighbors, and it had been reserved for him to make the Brownies visible to ordinary mortals.

In October, 1882, the first pictures of these odd creatures left the artist's pen, appearing in St. Nicholas in the following February. Contrary to the orthodox tradition, they were made to move about in bands. In the earlier illustrations very little individuality was shown, but each successive story introduced a new character—the policeman and the dude being among the first. Strange to say, these two have proved to be greater favorites with the children than any of the National types. There are now about fifty designs, the twins being the connecting link between the original and the modern Brownies. They have worked and played and traveled until now the stories of their deeds fill eight volumes, the last being a Brownie Primer for use in the public schools.

The healthy, vigorous tone of the verses and the correct drawing of the background animals, etc., in all the illustrations have given the Brownie stories an educational value that has won for them approval from the grown-up public. Fortunately for the designer, the Brownie is a most adaptable figure, and we find him in all sorts of toys, pins, puzzles, stamps, rulers, calicoes, handkerchiefs, stationery, perfumery bottles, nursery rugs and crumb-cloths. The Brownies also have made their bow to the public in two stage productions that have delighted thousands in the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

GOVERNOR FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS

Frank Wayland Higgins, Governor, was born at Rushford, Allegany County, New York, August 18, 1856. His father was a successful business man, and his grandfather a physician of considerable distinction. The education of young Higgins was secured at Rushford Academy, in the Seminary at Pike, Wyoming County, and at the Riverview Military Academy in Poughkeepsie. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1873. After traveling in the West for a year Mr. Higgins entered business life in Chicago as Western sales agent for an oil refinery. He continued there for but a short time, however, and after two years more of travel he settled in Stanton, Mich., where he became a partner in the mercantile firm of Wood, Thayer & Co. A year later he bought out his partners and continued the business in his own name. In Stanton he was married to Miss Kate C. Noble, of Sparta, that State. His business enterprises in the West were not sufficiently productive to induce him to remain there, and he accordingly closed them out and returned to New York and soon afterward assumed the management of the extensive grocery business of Higgins, Blodgett & Co., in Olean, N. Y., of which concern his father was the senior partner. He displayed great ability in conducting the affairs of the firm, and five years after assuming the management, he having in the meantime been admitted to partnership, he bought out the interest of the other partners in three large stores in Olean, of which he is still the owner.

From his boyhood Mr. Higgins has been interested in politics. His interest, however, was not that of the sordid politician—for what there is in it. It was a part of his nature to be interested in things going on about him, and particularly of a political character. He was a deep thinker, a careful observer, and he formed his own conclusions, regardless of the opinions of others. When he was only sixteen years of age he showed his political independence by refusing to be guided by his father in his political affiliations. His father was a supporter of Horace Greeley, the candidate of the Independent Republicans and Democrats, while the son ardently espoused the cause of General Grant. Though lacking several years of his majority, he gave his best energies to promoting the cause of the Republican candidate. Through the succeeding years he continued to manifest great interest in political affairs, and in 1888 he was sent as a delegate to the convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency. When he returned home his father gave him a cordial greeting, and said to him: "You have nominated a good man for the Presidency, and I am going to vote for him." This was the first word of a political nature which had passed between the two since the Greeley campaign.

Mr. Higgins's introduction to public office came about through methods of practical politics which he did not clearly understand at the time, but which he has since learned all about. He had won the respect of his party in the district by his exhibitions of common sense. His use of this faculty often settled difficulties between factions. In 1891 the district had come under absolute Democratic control. The Republicans were looking around the following year for a man who could carry the district in their interest, and they hit upon Higgins. When asked to make the race he refused positively to do so. From that time he began to receive letters from all parts of the district urging him, in strong terms, to permit the use of his name for State Senator. These letters became so numerous that it looked as if there was a spontaneous demand for his services. They had the desired effect, and he gracefully acceded to what he afterward found was a stimulated demand. He proved to be the right man, however, and was elected. For ten years he continued to serve as a State Senator. His value to the State as the reorganizer of its finances is well known. His

sound business instinct has been of great service to the people. On the floor of the Senate he never made a reputation as an orator, but developed into a good public speaker.

In 1902 Mr. Higgins was nominated for the office of Lieutenant-Governor and was elected, succeeding Timothy L. Woodruff, who had declined a renomination. As presiding officer of the Senate he was dignified in his bearing, and his rulings were characterized by fairness and clearness of statement.

In 1904 the Republican Party placed Mr. Higgins in nomination for the office of Governor. The campaign was an exciting one, accompanied by many bitter attacks on the Republican candidate, but he was elected by a decisive majority. Since he has been installed in the Governor's chair he has conducted the high office with great ability.

Those prominent in the party's affairs in his part of the State say that he has always stood for clean politics. He would never permit any one over whom he had political influence to use methods which were not open and manly. A keen business man, with a broad mind and a conscience, is the impression he creates upon a stranger. There is something in his bearing and manner of speech which indicates that his yea is yea, and his nay is nay. He has been, by some, called colorless. But such is not the fact, the impression arising from the fact that he lacks contrast. He utters no striking sentences and does no sensational things. He does not play to the galleries, but is guided in all he does by his conscience and common sense. When he makes a statement on any subject it is based upon mature thought and genuine conviction. When he says anything he means it, clearly and explicitly, and, as he does nothing hastily, he rarely has occasion to retract an utterance. It has been said of him that those who know him only from having met him in his official capacity at the State Capitol are apt to call him cold and unsympathetic. When he was a member of the Senate, and was to be seen hurrying back and forth between his seat in the big chamber and the room of the Finance Committee, of which he was chairman, few would care to stop him. Unless the message was of unusual importance, or its bearer a close personal friend, he would scarcely pause to listen. Whether before or after a session, he always seemed too full of business to have time to talk. On the other hand, those who were able to obtain a closer view of the character of the man found a depth of sympathy far beyond the average.

While in the Senate Mr. Higgins, by his vigilance and energy, secured the passage of numerous measures of great public interest, many of them looking to the bettering of the condition of the laboring masses. When the Spanish-American War broke out he was at the head of a committee which raised a large sum to provide for the care of the families of those who went to the front from his locality. He has been, for many years, a trustee of the Western New York Home for Friendless and Dependent Children, and a trustee of the Chautaqua Assembly. He is an active member of several charity organizations.

HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN

Henry Edwin Tremain, lawyer and soldier, was born in the city of New York, November 14, 1840. He is the son of Edwin R. Tremain, and the family has an undoubted claim to be considered as belonging to good fighting stock. The Tremains were amply represented in the contest for the preservation of the Union. Lieutenant Walter R. Tremain, a brother of Henry E., gave his life to the cause, as did also two cousins—Colonel Frank W. Tremain and Major Frederick L. Tremain—the two latter being killed in battle near the close of the war, after distinguishing themselves on many a hard-fought field. The subject of this sketch was himself not without military distinction of a high order, as will appear further on.

Young Tremain, in common with the youth of the country in all periods, received his education primarily in the public schools of the city. He was ever an apt scholar, and upon the conclusion of his course in the public schools was prepared to enter upon a collegiate course. He accordingly entered the College of the City of New York, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated well up in his class in 1860. Upon leaving college he decided to study law, and proceeded to carry his determination into practice by entering the Columbia College Law School. His aspirations in this direction were, however, doomed to meet with an interruption. In the midst of his studies, and while he was making the most flattering progress, the political excitement which had pervaded the land for so many months culminated in the firing upon the flag at Fort Sumter. The echoes of that first shot of the civil conflict had hardly died away before young Tremain had offered his services in defense of that flag he loved so well, and which had now been ruthlessly assailed. He immediately enlisted as a private in the Seventh Regiment, which had promptly offered its services in the desperate emergency in defense of the Capital. He proceeded with the regiment to Washington, and served with it during its brief stay. During this period the exciting scenes at the Capital, and the increasing peril of the Government, served but to increase the military ardor of young Tremain, and, in association with his brother, immediately upon his return to New York, he recruited a company of volunteers and went to the front as a First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves, officially known as the Seventy-third New York Volunteers, and which was subsequently attached to the famous Excelsior Brigade. He served in the line during that winter. He showed great efficiency in mastering the details of his military duties while his regiment was operating in front of Yorktown in that memorable siege. His zeal and intelligence brought him to the attention of his commanding officer, and he was, in April, 1862, transferred to the staff of General Nelson Taylor, then commanding the Excelsior Brigade, and served with that officer during the entire Peninsula campaign, and subsequently under General Pope. He participated in all of the principal engagements which took place in General McClellan's memorable campaign before Richmond, culminating in the Seven Days' fight and the retreat to Harrison's Landing. Under General Pope, to whom the command of the Union forces had been transferred, he participated in the battles of Bristoe Station and Second Bull Run, which ended so disastrously to the Union cause. In this desperate battle he was conspicuous for his gallant conduct, and while participating in a charge on the enemy's lines was taken prisoner. He was conveyed to Richmond and placed in Libby Prison, where he suffered the hardships and inhospitable treatment which gave to that place of confinement such an unenviable name. The Confederate authorities had become acutely aroused over the alleged wanton destruction of private property by the orders of General Pope, and a system of retaliation was ordered, involving the death by lot of pris-

oners in their hands. Lieutenant Tremain was one of those selected as hostages in this connection, but fortunately for him the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon at about this time, and his confinement was limited to a few weeks. He was released on parole, and a short time afterward regularly exchanged. This permitted him to return to duty, which he promptly did, being promoted to the grade of Captain, and placed as Inspector-General on the staff of General Sickles, who was then in command of his old division—the Second Division of the Third Army Corps. For his gallant conduct at the second Battle of Bull Run he was specially commended in the reports of his commanding officer. He served in the battle of Fredericksburg, and also at Chancellorsville. In the latter battle he bore the rank of Major, his commission dating April 25, 1863, and in this action his bravery was so conspicuous that he was recommended for a brevet. He served for a brief period on the staff of General Hooker, and was on duty with General Sickles as Senior Aide-de-Camp of the Third Army Corps at the battle of Gettysburg. He gained great distinction by his conduct in this the most important battle of the Civil War. In 1864 he was detailed for special duty in the West with General Sickles, and in company with that officer visited every army in the field. While on this service he also served as aide to General Butterfield at Chattanooga, took part in the engagements around Dalton and at Resaca, and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished conduct" in the latter battle. Later he rejoined the Army of the Potomac, and at his own special request was assigned to duty with the Cavalry Corps. He served on the staffs of Generals Gregg and Crook, participating in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Dinwiddie Court House, Farmville, Sailor's Creek and other engagements terminating at Appomattox. He was commended by General Crook for his gallantry during this campaign, brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel on General Sheridan's recommendation at its termination, and subsequently received the brevet of Colonel. On November 30, 1865, he was made Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and sent on duty to South Carolina, where he remained until April, 1866, when, at his own request, he retired from the service and returned to New York to resume his profession of the law.

Upon his return to civil life General Tremain took his old place in the Law School of Columbia College and was graduated in 1867. He was not long in securing a good practice, and in 1868 he formed, with Colonel Mason W. Tyler, the well-known legal firm, recently dissolved, of Tremain & Tyler, which for over thirty years was one of the leading firms at the New York bar. In 1870 General Tremain received the nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but failed of an election, his party being in the minority. In 1881 he received the votes of many members of the Legislature in joint convention for the United States Senatorship. In his law business he has been frequently employed by the United States Government, and has practiced much before the United States Supreme Court.

General Tremain has been active as a Republican in every Presidential contest since the war. He has been public-spirited in matters of reform and education and against monopoly, and has delivered many admirable speeches on corresponding topics. He has also contributed considerably to the press, and was one of the founders and editors of the Daily Law Journal. His recent books, "Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry" (1904) and "Two Days of War: a Gettysburg Narrative and Other Excursions" (1905), are enjoying an extensive sale. He was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic in New York, and served for a number of years as president of the Alumni of the College of the City of New York. He is now for a second term the president of the Republican Club of the City of New York.

WILLIAM McADOO

William McAdoo, for several years past prominently identified with Democratic politics in New York City, was born in Pathmelton, County Donegal, Ireland, October 25, 1853. The vicinage is redolent of the odor of heroic deeds of long ago. It is a farming country skirting the hills that lend beauty and grace to the picture. The name McAdoo is originally native of the Scotch highlands, but centuries ago it was carried across the sea to the Northern counties of the Emerald Isle, where the McAdoos—sturdy, aggressive and a perpetual disturbance when aroused—were loved and respected among the hills and dales of bustling Donegal. Mr. McAdoo's father was a schoolmaster who married the daughter of a rich farmer. The first nine years of his life were spent in the Donegal country. In the year 1862 his family emigrated to America and found a home in the growing little city of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, with whose political history the young McAdoo was later to become closely and intimately identified. Until his seventeenth year he attended public school. An opportunity presenting itself in the form of an opening on one of the Jersey City papers, he undertook reportorial work as a means of adding to the small income yielded by his father's real estate office. It was during this stage that ambitions were awakened which shaped the course of his future life. The young man's early ambition had been a naval career, and for the purpose of gratifying this desire he had sought admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but through lack of influence he failed to secure the coveted appointment. There can be no doubt, when the character of the man is considered, that he would have been a competent and efficient officer had he been granted the privilege of following the career of his desires, but his failure in this respect saved him for greater things. At his father's solicitation he then turned his attention to the law. Securing a position in the office of Congressman Scudder, of New Jersey, he applied himself diligently to his legal studies until the year 1874, when, at the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the Bar of his State. Now a full-fledged lawyer, he devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession. Gifted with a fluent tongue and an apparently endless vocabulary, Mr. McAdoo was an orator of considerable ability. He was very generally sought by the unfortunates arraigned at the Bar of the Sessions Court, and old attendants well remember his pleading before juries. When he saw his opportunity to enter into the public and political life of his community, he commanded recognition of his ability as a speaker. He became active in politics, but in no sense of the word was he a ward politician, his activities being confined to the time of election. His services, however, when demanded in the courts or elsewhere, were given freely and cheerfully for the benefit of his party. In 1880, after having been for a time attorney to the Hudson County Board of Health, he was elected to the Legislature of New Jersey. The Assembly in which Mr. McAdoo was seated had a strong streak of anti-monopoly running through it. In the campaign the issue of the relations of the railroads that make their terminals on the water front at Jersey City and Hoboken had been raised, and the attention of the voters had been forcefully attracted to the practical exemption of the holdings of the railroads from local taxation by their practice of paying stated annual sums into the State Treasury for the use of all the State, in lieu of municipal taxes, which, in effect, amounted to a practical subsidizing of the Legislature. These favored railroads were the mainstay of what was known as the "kid-glove" Democrats of the State House, and in the movement begun by Mr. Leon Abbett to wrest the State leadership from the régime in control at Trenton, and which was assisted by the County Anti-Railroad League, organized in Jersey City by "Tom" Cator, Mr. McAdoo took an enthusiastic part, and eas-

ily leaped to the front to share with Cator the distinction of being a brilliant and stirring champion of the people. In the Legislature equal-taxation bills flooded the clerk's desk, and the railroads were taxed from every quarter. But the railroads had not been idle, and that session of the Legislature had nearly half passed when a bill which had slid through the Senate and which, in effect, stole all the water front of Jersey City was discovered on the point of its final passage in the Assembly. Mr. McAdoo made it his mission to find out how it was possible for the act to have passed through the several legislative stages unobserved, and as a result of his investigation, on the day when the bill was called up for passage, in a speech ever since renowned for its splendid eloquence, he made a vigorous attack upon the bill and presented the affidavit of another member of the Legislature who had been bribed by the railroads, and with it five one-hundred-dollar bills with which the bribery had been done. An investigation followed the sensation, and out of the agitations of these times has grown the New Jersey Corporation Tax Laws, which have so greatly enriched that State. One of the immediate effects of this movement was the selection of Mr. McAdoo for political promotion, and in 1884 he was elected a member of Congress. Upon his election Mr. McAdoo found himself enjoying the additional distinction of being the youngest member of Congress, of which he was excusably proud. In 1886, upon his return to Congress for a second term, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. As a member of this committee he was brought into close contact with the men who handled the nation's interests afloat, and with his old love of the sea he found his membership very congenial.

There were ships to be built, and the new Democratic administration under Secretary Whitney was promising great things for the future. In 1888 he was re-elected for a third term and reappointed to the Naval Committee. His fourth term as a Congressman began in 1890, and during that term Mr. McAdoo made a remarkable and vigorous speech against the McKinley tariff revision scheme which was then before the National Legislature.

While a member of the House, through his ready wit, thorough familiarity with his subject, and willingness to measure lances with the foremost men of the Republican Party, Mr. McAdoo won for himself considerable respect and honor in debate. The Democratic landslide of 1892, which carried Grover Cleveland into the Presidential chair, brought for him the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In that office qualities which would naturally lie dormant in a member of Congress were called into play, and while, during his incumbency, the public at large heard of him but in a desultory way, in the White House his name was mentioned with admiration and respect. He was the practical chief of the Navy Department, and at the end of his term came away from Washington with an established reputation as an executive and administrative officer. He removed to New York in the year 1896 and resumed the practice of the law. In 1904, upon the election of George B. McClellan as Mayor of the City of New York, Mr. McAdoo was appointed Police Commissioner. As was the case in the other public offices that he had held, Mr. McAdoo served the people of the metropolitan city faithfully and intelligently, but a divergence of opinion in regard to the administration of the police department led to his tendering his resignation just previous to Mr. McClellan's inauguration in January last. Though he has lived, ever since his boyhood, under the public eye, never has the breath of scandal attended his discharge of any function. In person he is very slim, of medium height, wiry and nervous, and he is the most tireless of workers.

HERBERT HAROLD VREELAND

Herbert Harold Vreeland, under whose guidance the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the greatest system of street railways in the world, achieved such a phenomenal success, started life as the driver of a delivery wagon when a boy, and is one of the finest examples in the United States of that product for which she is so famous—self-made men.

Mr. Vreeland was born in Glen, N. Y., October 28, 1856, and is the son of the Rev. A. H. and Jane Van Riper Vreeland. He first entered the railroad business in 1874, shoveling gravel on one of the Long Island Railroad Company's night construction trains. He next acted as switchman for the same road, then as brakeman and conductor. In 1881 he entered the service of the New York and Northern Railroad as a conductor. A short time thereafter that road was purchased by William C. Whitney and his associates, and they went over the line to inspect the property, Mr. Vreeland being assigned to the duty of escorting them and explaining the needs and the merits of the system as it then existed. He performed this duty so intelligently that the conductor was promptly promoted to the position of general manager. Having mastered the duties of his new position, he was directed to meet Mr. Whitney at the office of the Houston Street, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company—a small horse railway just purchased by the Whitney syndicate. On his arrival there, he was told Mr. Whitney was not in and was handed a letter. Thinking it contained an explanation of Mr. Whitney's absence, and an appointment for another meeting, he tore it open and was astonished beyond measure when the following met his eyes:

"Dear Sir: At a meeting of the stockholders of the Houston Street, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, held this day, you were unanimously elected a director of the company. At a subsequent meeting of the directors you were unanimously elected president and general manager, your duties to commence immediately.

"C. E. Warren, Secretary."

Thus abruptly his career as a steam railroad man was ended and the way to his phenomenal success as a street railroad man was entered. With characteristic energy he entered on his new duties with an intelligence, skill and ardor that fully justified his selection by Mr. Whitney.

When Mr. Vreeland became connected with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in 1886 he found more or less disorganization throughout the system and a considerable spirit of restlessness, with a corresponding lack of discipline, among its innumerable employees. He soon rectified all this and brought the organization of the road to such a high degree of perfection as to excite the admiration and the emulation of the directors of the other street railways in the United States, while at the same time he governed the employees of the road so firmly, justly, and diplomatically that in time they came to look upon him as their best friend. He organized clubs among the men working for the company, in order that he might meet and become familiar with them, learn their various grievances, so that they could be rectified, if possible, and, together with all this, at the same time effect an exchange of ideas concerning the operation of the Metropolitan Railway system and ways and means for its improvement. One of these clubs, comprising the men of the West Side cable system, had over two thousand members. He also formed the Metropolitan Street Railway Association, a mutual aid society for the benefit of its members in time of need, himself drawing up the constitution and by-laws, and providing the association with rooms for a meeting place in the company's power-house at Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth

Street. He also introduced a pension system for superannuated employees—the only one of its kind on any street railway in the world. The street railway employees of New York City were not used to this kind of treatment, and when they had recovered from their surprise at their president's interest in them they became his most loyal and efficient helpers, so that Mr. Vreeland occupied a unique position among railroad presidents, in that he was extremely popular, both with the thousands of employees under him and with the financiers of the city.

When the Metropolitan system was leased to the Interurban Street Railway Company Mr. Vreeland resigned from the former and became president of the still larger corporation, the Interurban, and he also became president of the financial or holding company, the Metropolitan Securities Company. Mr. Vreeland has been consulted by several of the large surface railroads of Great Britain, as well as by several of the larger street railway systems of his own country, the directors of which recognized the superior genius of the railroad man who had brought the street railroad systems of the metropolis into such a splendid organization, solidified and cemented by the good-will and loyal service of its vast army of employees. In fact capitalists, investors, and public officials who are interested in railway problems are constantly seeking his opinion with regard to further development or improvement of systems which are not being successfully operated. Having a true love for the work to which his life has been devoted, Mr. Vreeland always responds to these appeals as fully and as freely as his own pressing and multifarious duties allow. The Directory of Directors informs us, however, that the following corporations have the first call upon his services, as he is the president of each: Interurban Street Railway Company; Metropolitan Securities Company; Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company; Fulton Street Railroad Company; North and East River Railroad Company; Third Avenue Railroad Company; Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Railroad Company; Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad Company; Twenty-third Street Railway Company; New York Railroad Club, and the American Street Railway Association.

The genealogists of the Holland Society have laboriously ascertained that Mr. Vreeland is a direct descendant of Michael Jansen Freeland, who came to this country in 1636 in the ship Renselaerwyck, from Broeckhausen, North Brabant, whose male descendants were mostly soldiers and clergymen, but none of which, however, made much of a mark on their time until the subject of this sketch, the son of a clergyman, became allied with the street railroad interests of New York.

Mr. Vreeland is an honorary member of the Tramways and Light Railways Association of Great Britain, and he acted as a member of the Electric Railway Test Commission of the Universal Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. He is a member of the Holland Society and of the Pilgrims of the United States, and he also belongs to the following associations and clubs: Lawyers', Transportation, Engineers', Democratic, New York Athletic, New York Riding Club, and the Kishawana Country Club of Brewster, N. Y., where he has a beautiful residence, to which he betakes himself when opportunity offers to enjoy country life with his wife and five interesting children.

PAUL MORTON

As each civilization and each phase of each civilization breeds its peculiar type of man, so the conditions of the prairie States during the third quarter of the nineteenth century bred characteristic men who remain in the history of the United States as representing fully the people from whom they sprung. These men were men of great originality and native force, they were apt to have limitations of outlook, but they comprehended everything that had come into their observation and experience, and most grew wiser as they grew older. But no width of mental vision could have made up to their country and their own locality for their capacity of putting their energy on one point of focus and of maintaining, through thick and thin, certain ideas which they had a large part in formulating, and for which each of them, for one particular idea, had come to stand. J. Sterling Morton, an Easterner gone West, landing in Nebraska after a short stay in Michigan, will be thought of as, perhaps, the chief and most characteristic of these exemplars. A rugged and robust man in body, in mentality and in integrity, tolerating not nor compromising with an evil as he saw it, had his birth been Southern and his heritage a plantation he would have been one of the foremost of the Southern chevaliers, the fire-eaters as they came to be called as their fine frenzy degenerated into rant and as they lost pure purposes and the light of political truth. A chevalier of the prairies, he was combative, virile and saved only by strong common sense from becoming a good deal of a Don Quixote. He was a great founder of a race and had a stalwart family of boys, one of whom is the Honorable Paul Morton. It was the elder Morton's fancy to dislike a double name, and so it was simply as Paul Morton that the boy was christened who was born in Detroit, Mich., May 22, 1857. The family moved to Nebraska shortly thereafter, and it is probably the fact of the early maturing of men in a new country that made Paul Morton choose to go to work rather than to school at the age of sixteen. The elder Morton was a man of books and study, who could have sent his son to college, and probably wanted to, but it may be that there was some will on the part of the son that carried the day.

Paul Morton saw the early freighting through Nebraska, he saw the ox-team and the stage coach; the Indian danger, the death of the arid plains, if not actually before him was still sufficiently near, so that he might understand it fully, so that he might realize what easy transportation means to a country and to the people who inhabit it. The railroad is the aristocrat, the center of attraction of a new country. The best and most ambitious boys want to work in its offices, to man its trains. Paul Morton went to the Burlington Road when he was sixteen years of age and, with the exception of an interim of six years when he was in allied business, never absented himself from the railroad field until he was forty-seven. During that time the railroad business moved and he moved with it. His own recipe for moving onward and upward in life is that one must never shirk responsibility, but, on the other hand, must grasp all the responsibility one can hold. His goddess of fortune is "Opportunity," and his motto is "Get there."

His beginning in railroad life was that of a boy in a railroad office; his termination in 1904 was as a vice-president of the Santa Fé system, and the manager of the traffic between the East and the West which began away back in history over the Santa Fé trail. Paul Morton's traffic management was not of the kind that skims the cream off the current situation, leaving the future to take care of itself. Based on the proposition that the more prosperous a community is, the more prosperous it can make the railroad which runs through it, he engaged in so wide a variety of philanthropic enterprises that it seemed at times as if the Santa Fé was running its business largely to make the

desert bloom like the rose. Thousands of dollars went out where there seemed to be no prospect that the road could get anything out of it at all, but it was simply wise and far-seeing planting, just as Sterling Morton used to look ahead and see that tree-planting was the most profitable undertaking of a prairie farmer. The result was a Santa Fé system of growing prosperity and a reputation for Paul Morton of being the best traffic manager in the United States. In 1904 he was induced by President Roosevelt to abandon a salary of thirty-five thousand dollars a year and a career every year getting more attractive, for the Secretaryship of the Navy at eight thousand dollars a year, with the obligation on a man who has the resources of spending from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars a year additional in entertaining the hundreds in Washington who are there to be entertained.

He was Secretary of the Navy just one year. During that time he made it possible to consolidate the power-plants at the various navy yards and pointed out some defects in the business arrangements of the department that will be of service to his successors, but his great usefulness to the country comes in the fact that, as a member of the Cabinet, he urged and made possible the attack on the abuses of freight transportation, of which the benefits are now being realized. He was placed in the position of antagonism to many friends and former associates, and accepted that antagonism, and the bitter criticism that resulted, with good-natured fortitude. He did not leave the Cabinet until he had put in the hands of the Executive a well-tempered and accurately cutting weapon which, at a single blow, cut away the shell of the rate regulation question and laid bare the meat in the nut.

For the bookish man, the professional man, whose powers are broadened and ripened by a fallow time, a secretaryship is tolerable for a term of years. For a man of action it is intolerable, nor can affairs long tolerate the absence of a man known as a master-hand. When the turn of affairs in the great insurance imbroglio of 1905 required the instant selection of the right man to terminate the difficulties of the company first attacked, no one doubted that the right man had been found in Paul Morton, a confidence that has been amply justified by his course as the head of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, a course which not only rehabilitated the standing of the company of which he took charge, but averted the threatened danger of a general life insurance panic with its disastrous consequences. Since July 1, 1905, Mr. Morton has been a resident of New York and a growing factor in its financial circles.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES

James Graham Phelps Stokes, lawyer, philanthropist, was born in the city of New York on March 18, 1872, and is the son of Anson Phelps Stokes, one of New York's most prominent bankers. The first American ancestor of the family was George Phelps, who came over from England in 1630 on the ship Mary and John, which was the first of Governor Winthrop's ships to arrive in Massachusetts Bay. He settled at first in Massachusetts, but the family soon removed to Connecticut, where it has been established for more than two and a half centuries. Through his first wife George Phelps was a direct progenitor of the mother of the subject of the present sketch, and through his second wife a progenitor of his father. Another early American ancestor of Mr. Stokes was the Rev. John Woodbridge, of Newbury, Mass., who arrived in that colony from England in 1634. Other New England branches of the family bear the well-known names of Dudley, Lamb, Wyllys, Haynes, Wolcott, Egleston and Talcott. The first who bore the name of Stokes in this country was Thomas Stokes, who came from London to New York City, arriving there in 1798. He was a descendant of George Phelps and a direct ancestor of our present subject.

Mr. Stokes received his primary education at the Berkeley Lyceum, New York, where he was a close student, and made rapid progress in his studies. He was, during these school days, devoted to outdoor games, and was made president of the Interscholastic Athletic Association of New York. In 1889 he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, where he took a prominent part in all college associations. He was, for a time, editor of the Yale Record, the college paper, and conducted it ably. He was vice-president of the College Young Men's Christian Association, a director of the Co-operative Association, and a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity. He was graduated in 1892, with the degree of Ph.B., and spent the following year in extensive travel in foreign countries. Upon his return, just before the close of 1893, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and was graduated in 1896. Although the possessor of ample means, and under no necessity of earning a livelihood, Mr. Stokes preferred not to eat the bread of idleness, and served, for some time, as an ambulance surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital. In this position he remained long enough to become thoroughly equipped for entering upon an active practice. This he did not do, however, but determined to use his knowledge in the promotion of sociological work. He had already carefully studied the conditions of the poor of New York, more particularly in what is known as the East Side. In 1896 he became a resident member of the University Settlement, and was an inspector for the then East Side Sanitary Union. He spent the college year of 1896-97 studying sociology, pauperism and penology at Columbia University. This course was determined upon when he had decided to make this field of labor his life work. His high social position and undoubted ability gave him unusual prominence, and his services were eagerly sought by leading philanthropists and institutions. He has, for some time, been a member of the Executive Committee of the Armstrong Association, the controlling organization of Hampton Institute; a trustee of the Tuskegee Institute, a manager of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, chairman of Hartley House, a director of the Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, chairman of the People's Institute, a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, a member of the Council of the University Settlement Society, a director of the Legal Aid Society, a trustee of the City Club, and a director of the Prison Association. It will be readily understood that in connection with the administration of the affairs of these diversified insti-

tutions for the improvement of the poor and the unfortunate, Mr. Stokes found an ample field for the exercise of his greatest activity. His work has been performed with an earnestness and a zeal which show how near to his heart is this labor of love, and he has been greatly rewarded by seeing his efforts crowned with the best results. His name has become familiar with those of every nationality on the East Side, and everywhere it is spoken with love and reverence.

It was rather startling to the social world when the announcement was made that Mr. Stokes had "met his fate" in a co-worker among the poor. His wealth and high social standing gave him an entrée into the most select families of the metropolis. Among these were many who regarded Mr. Stokes's labors as a "fad," and that when he had had a surfeit of it he would seek his normal position in the social world. But they did not estimate him at his true value. He had no intention or desire to abandon or turn back from his work, and it was in appreciation of the high estimate he placed upon the character of those who were co-operating with him that he selected his life's partner from among them. Rose Harriet Paster was a child of the Ghetto. Born in Augustova, Suwalk, Russia, in 1879, her parents moved to London when she was but seven years old. There the father died, and the family came to America, settling in Cumberland, Ohio. Miss Paster, at an early age, gained considerable fame among her friends as a writer of verse. These writings attracted the attention of a Jewish editor in New York, and he induced her to accept a position on his journal. Soon after her arrival in the metropolis she became interested in the work of the University Settlement, where she met Mr. Stokes and became deeply interested, and eventually a co-laborer with him in his work. A congeniality of disposition was naturally followed by an attachment that has resulted in a most happy union.

Although Mr. Stokes is a very wealthy man, and could easily assume a life of elegant ease, he has shown no disposition to abandon his arduous labors in the field of reform, but has rather broadened its operations. He was the candidate of the Municipal Ownership Party at the recent municipal election for the position of President of the Borough of Manhattan, and proved an effective advocate of the cause in which he was defeated by a narrow margin. While his time is largely given to his philanthropic work, Mr. Stokes has large business interests which require his careful attention.

WILLIAM MILLS IVINS

William M. Ivins, who, in the campaign for Mayor of the City of New York in the year 1905, was the candidate of the Republican Party, was born about fifty-five years ago in Freehold, N. J. While he was a child his family removed to Brooklyn, and it was there that Mr. Ivins received his education, and was one of the first graduates of Adelphi Academy. One of his classmates at Adelphi was Mr. Seth Low. After his graduation Mr. Ivins was employed for a short time in the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., which employment he left to become a student in the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in 1873 and six years later, in 1879, he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. He began the practice of the law in Brooklyn as a member of the firm of Bergen & Ivins, and it was there that he first took an active part in politics. He soon became known as one of the most active opponents of the McLaughlin Democracy and was a participant in the movement headed by General Slocum against the Brooklyn ring. This movement was so successful that it compelled Mr. McLaughlin to retire for three years. In 1879 Mr. Ivins was connected with the prosecution of the O'Reilly cases, which resulted in the fining and imprisonment of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for contempt of court. For five years prior to 1880 he was Judge Advocate, first of the Fifth Brigade and later of the Second Division of the National Guard of the State of New York, and contributed a series of highly interesting articles on military law to the Albany Law Journal. Attack upon political abuses and upon intrenched organizations proved congenial to the young lawyer. In 1881 Mayor Grace made him his private secretary, and he joined the County Democracy and was active in that powerful opponent of Tammany Hall. When Mr. Edson was nominated by that body for Mayor, Mr. Ivins retired from it and became one of the organizers of the committee which placed Allan Campbell in nomination, and was chairman of its campaign committee during the canvass. During this period Mr. Ivins gained a high reputation for upright citizenship and incorruptibility. In 1882 he was appointed one of the school commissioners of the City of New York and served until 1885. While a school commissioner he devoted himself especially to the subject of industrial education. When Mayor Grace was re-elected he appointed Mr. Ivins City Chamberlain at a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, out of which he was required to pay his office expenses. He remained Chamberlain during the administration of Mayor Hewitt, retiring from the office upon the election of Mr. Hugh J. Grant as Mayor. On January 1, 1885, he was promoted to the office of Judge-Advocate-General for the State. During his incumbency as Chamberlain he conducted the trial of the Police Commissioners before the Mayor for malfeasance in office, and during the same period, in addition to his interest in military law, Mr. Ivins made a study of the financial systems of the European cities. After leaving the City Chamberlain's office he devoted himself to his private law practice. In 1891 he became one of the counsel for the State Investigating Committee headed by Senator J. Sloat Fassett, which was appointed to examine into the government of cities in general and of New York City in particular. He made an elaborate report of the work of the committee, which established his reputation as an expert in municipal affairs, being one of the most thorough ever published. At the time that the Australian ballot was being advocated throughout the country, and general attention was being directed against the evils of the voting system, Mr. Ivins took great interest in the agitation for reform. He brought out a book entitled "Money in Politics," in which he exposed many of the forms of corruption which had grown up in the political systems of this and other cities. Later he made the original drafts of

many of the ballot reform laws in use in the different States at this time. Mr. Ivins was William R. Grace's personal counsel and has remained the attorney for his estate. During President Cleveland's second term, when the boundary dispute arose between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, he was retained by the Brazilian Government to argue its case before Mr. Cleveland, who acted as arbitrator. The dispute arose as to the construction of a decree of Alexander Borgia, in 1493, being the last Papal document dividing up and apportioning the unknown world. Mr. Ivins won a complete victory for Brazil, securing to that republic a territory as large as the State of New York. He was retained later by Balmaceda to watch over his interests during the revolt of the Chilian navy, which resulted in Balmaceda's overthrow. When the Cuban rebel, Garcia, was arrested in this country, in 1897, for a violation of our neutrality laws in attempting to send munitions of war to his fellow-insurgents, Mr. Ivins volunteered to defend him. He conducted the case with characteristic skill and energy. The trial lasted fourteen days, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, after five minutes of deliberation. Always an efficient organizer, he was one of the founders of the State Bar Association, and was a member of its first Executive Committee. He is also a member of the Bar Association of this city. He took a leading part in founding the Reform Club, which aided the cause of tariff reform, and of the Commonwealth Club, which helped the agitation for ballot reform. It falls to the lot of few lawyers to take part in larger affairs or to acquire skill and competence in business transactions of greater weight and moment than those in which Mr. Ivins has been rather frequently concerned during the past fifteen years. An instance of this was his visit to St. Petersburg in 1898, when, on behalf of an American firm, he concluded with the Russian Government a contract for many millions' worth of war material. He has a rather remarkable capacity for business organization, even in this dwelling place of captains of industry, and possesses a considerable knowledge of modern languages. Political history and diplomacy are the studies to which he has most seriously and continuously devoted himself. He is familiar with the work of all departments of the city government, and has written much upon the subject for the daily and political press. His articles on "Codification," "Comparative Jurisprudence" and "Municipal Finance" attracted much attention. Mr. Ivins is president of the General Rubber Company, and for a number of years has been the legal adviser of Charles R. Flint in his rubber interests. He married, in 1879, Miss Emma L. Yard, of Freehold, N. J., and has two sons and two daughters. After the campaign of 1905 he was one of the counsel engaged by Mr. W. R. Hearst in his contest of the election of Mr. McClellan. Mr. Ivins is a member of the firm of Ivins, Mason, Wolf & Hoguet, of 27 William Street, and belongs to the Manhattan, Players', Lotos, Grolier, Barnard, Ardsley, New York Yacht, Lawyers' and many other clubs of the city.

HENRY CLAY BARNABEE

Henry Clay Barnabee, who, as a singer, impersonator and operatic artist, has maintained a career which has reflected credit upon the American stage, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., November 14, 1833. His early life was passed in that quiet city, where his father, Willis Barnabee, kept the leading hotel. The elder Barnabee had had, previous to his engaging in the hotel business, a notable career as one of the famous "whips" of the old stage-coach time. After leaving school young Barnabee entered the dry-goods house of William Jones & Son, in his native city, in which establishment he remained until 1854, when he went to Boston to accept a clerkship in the well-known dry-goods house of C. F. Hovey & Co. Mr. Barnabee had then just reached his majority. Within a short time he became connected with the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, an organization in whose ranks several excellent actors and public readers had their early stage training. It was at the entertainments of this association, which, at the time, were very popular with Bostonians, that he developed his latent mimetic powers. He first came before the public as a humorist at the Mercantile Library entertainment, April 30, 1856, when the then famous Boston institution was at the height of its prosperity. His appearance was made at the invitation of the "Declamation Committee," and was largely the result of accident; it turned his talents into a channel in which he had never before thought of entering. An entertainment had been announced, in which Mr. Henry Parsons, then well known in Boston as a comedian in the association, was to take a prominent part. Mr. Parsons was to personate a Yankee character, but became ill a day or two before the date of the performance, and Mr. Barnabee was invited to take his place. The result was a decided success, the performance developing a greater amount of comic power than even his friends supposed him to possess, and his career from that night was mapped out. It was not in a comic vein wholly that he appeared, nor did he devote himself exclusively to a cultivation of his dramatic abilities. The possession of a fine voice and a natural taste for music had early led him to perfect his talents in that direction. He became a member of the choir of the Rev. Baron Stowe's church on Chauncey Street, Boston, and later was a member of a quartet in a Jamaica Plain church. After a few years' connection with the latter church, he became a member of the quartet of the Church of the Unity, which engagement, with the exception of one year's service with the choir at Dr. Putnam's church, at Roxbury, continued for nineteen years. During his year at Dr. Putnam's church Mr. Barnabee was, among other well-known choir singers, associated with Mr. W. H. McDonald, who later was interested with him in the "Bostonians." Mr. Barnabee's early successes in the entertainments of the Library Association caused his name to be known far beyond the confines of the city, and his services were consequently frequently in demand. He became exceedingly popular with the lyceum audiences of that day. During this period Mr. Barnabee had retained his mercantile connections, and it was not until the year 1865 that he yielded to advice that he devote himself wholly to amusement work. His formal début was marked by a benefit concert at Music Hall, Boston, in which many well-known artists appeared. For a dozen or more years his popularity with the patrons of the lyceum and entertainment courses throughout the country was almost unparalleled in the records of this class of amusements. His engagements called him to the cities, towns and hamlets of New England, the Middle, Western and Northwestern States, as well as into the Canadian provinces, and he gained fame and fortune wherever he went, commanding his own terms and making a "Barnabee night" a certain success whenever and wherever announced. During these years he also gained a wider

recognition of his talents than that accorded him by the lyceum audiences of the day, for he was constantly called upon to take part in benefit performances, and in these appearances he proved to have dramatic abilities which commanded the approval of the severest critics. In 1866 he appeared at the Boston Museum for Mr. McClannin's benefit, playing Tobie Twinkle in "All That Glitters Is Not Gold," and Cox to William Warren's Box in Morton's famous farce, "Box and Cox." He subsequently appeared at the Globe and Boston in various benefits. He has played Aminidab Sleek in "The Serious Family," Henry Dove in "Married Life," and other comedy characters. Mr. Barnabee gave, with great success, for several seasons, "Sir Marmaduke," a musical version of "Betsy Baker," and "The Cork Leg," the latter of which has been sung by him oftener and with greater success than any other. Mr. Barnabee's engagements were made through the Roberts Lyceum Bureau, an agency at that time managed by Miss E. H. Ober, who also controlled the professional business of many prominent concert artists. In May, 1879, Miss Ober conceived the idea of giving "Pinafore" with an "ideal" cast, and a company was organized, known as the Ideal Pinafore Opera Company, with such artists as Mary Beebe, Miss Phillips, Myron W. Whitney, Tom Karl and Mr. Barnabee as leading members of the cast. The Boston Museum at the time had a piece which did not possess the drawing qualities desired by the manager, and it was withdrawn and "Pinafore" was put on in its place. The venture was extremely successful, and Mr. Barnabee's "Sir Joseph" settled his future career, and his operatic successes since his début as the airy commander of the "Queen's navee" are widely known. Other works were produced by the company, which dropped the name "Pinafore" and thereafter was known as the Boston Ideals, in all of which Mr. Barnabee appeared with success. At the close of the operatic tour of 1886-87 it became desirable for some of the leading artists of the Boston Ideals to withdraw from that organization, and the world-famous "Bostonians" was the outcome of that withdrawal. The production of De Koven and Smith's "Robin Hood" by the Bostonians was phenomenal for its success. It had a tremendous run in New York, followed by others in other cities. The company later produced other operas, but none of them has approached the earlier piece in the degree of its success. Mr. Barnabee has always taken an active interest in Boston affairs, and has been identified with many of its social and musical organizations. He is a Mason of high degree and a member of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston.

GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU

George Bruce Cortelyou was born in New York City, July 26, 1862, and is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the State, and which included several who were conspicuous in Colonial and Revolutionary history. Two of them, George Bruce and Peter Crolius Cortelyou, were for nearly half a century partners in the principal type foundry of the world. Among their friends and intimate associates were such journalists and politicians as Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, Hugh Hastings and Thurlow Weed. Peter C. Cortelyou was very popular because of his open-handed hospitality in his beautiful home on the Heights of Brooklyn.

After studying at various public and private schools young Cortelyou entered the State Normal College at Westfield, Mass., taking an advanced course. He was graduated with the highest honors, and was fully prepared for the college course upon which he intended to enter. In addition to the usual studies in which he had engaged while at the Westfield school, he took a special course in music, for which he had great natural aptness. His musical talent was rapidly developed, and he soon became a fine vocalist and a brilliant performer on the piano. Instead of entering Harvard, as he had originally intended, he continued his musical studies at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston. After completing his musical course he was a tutor at Cambridge for a brief period, and finally returned to New York, with the intention of preparing for a business career. Taking up stenography at the Walworth Stenographic Institute he acquired great proficiency, and upon finishing the course became assistant to the principal. Later he associated himself with James E. Munson, assisting him as official stenographer to the New York Superior Court. From 1885 to 1889 he was principal of the New York College preparatory schools. This not proving very lucrative employment, he applied for the position of stenographer in the office of the New York Appraiser of Customs. He passed a very creditable examination and entered upon the discharge of his duties. The services he rendered were highly satisfactory, but a change of administration brought its political rewards, and he was removed to provide room for an adherent to the new Appraiser. He subsequently held, for a short time, a position in the New York City Post Office as private secretary to the Post Office Inspector.

In 1891 Mr. Cortelyou decided to try his fortune at the National Capital. He accordingly proceeded to Washington, and a short time afterward received the appointment of private secretary to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. It was while on duty at the Post Office Department that Mr. Cortelyou became acquainted with so many men in public life, and the experience gained here was of great benefit to him five years later, when he was detailed for duty at the White House, ostensibly as executive clerk, but really as private stenographer to the President. In this position he soon impressed the President as not only being alert and accurate in the discharge of the important and delicate duties assigned to him, but as a wise counsellor. When President McKinley entered the White House it did not take him long to discover the tact, ability and other admirable qualities of Mr. Cortelyou. The late J. Addison Porter was the nominal secretary to the President, but President McKinley leaned more heavily on Mr. Cortelyou in the administration of public affairs, and when Mr. Porter retired Mr. Cortelyou was immediately advanced to the secretaryship. The whole world knows how close he was to the lamented McKinley, and it is generally conceded that during all his service at the White House he was never found wanting in his fidelity, judgment and sound common sense. His knowledge of men and the varied information he absorbed bearing on National affairs were all utilized to aid his chief in successful ad-

ministration. His remarkable memory, his masterful management of details, and his readiness to assume responsibility at the proper time and place often relieved the President of embarrassment or annoyance, and inspired those about him with greater confidence in his extraordinary ability. There fell to his supervision all of the work of the clerical force and the vast amount of correspondence received at the White House. In addition to this he took from the President's dictation his addresses, messages and other State papers, and prepared them for the public printer and the press. He also had charge of Mrs. McKinley's correspondence and the general management of the social functions pertaining to the White House.

The relations between President McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou became those of tender regard and affectionate friendship. When the President was stricken down it was his secretary who gave to the world all the news of those trying days and nights. His was the arm upon which leaned the sorrowing wife. He was the man upon whom the President leaned for everything that was to be done. During all that momentous period Mr. Cortelyou never made an error, or failed to meet the exacting requirements of that critical period. Only the usual smile was missing from his unruffled courtesy.

Upon the accession of President Roosevelt, Mr. Cortelyou was requested to retain his position, and the President's appreciation of his abilities was manifested when he selected him, February 20, 1893, to fill the newly created position of Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. This was the first instance in which a man had risen from the classified service to a Cabinet position. Upon the retirement of Mr. Bliss from the President's official family Mr. Cortelyou was tendered the portfolio of Postmaster-General, which he now holds. So his official career, so marked and so efficient in all its phases, has brought him back to the field of his first duties under the Government, with which he was thoroughly familiar, and where he is ably administering one of the most important departments of the Government.

WILLIAM SULZER

William Sulzer, prominent in local and National politics, and a lawyer of marked ability, was born in New York City on the 18th of March, 1863. His early days were passed in the Seventeenth Ward. His father, Thomas Sulzer, was a German patriot of 1848, a comrade of Sigel and Schurz, and Germany had no more persistent or devoted advocate of Constitutional liberty. When the Revolution broke out he was a student at the University of Heidelberg. Although scarcely eighteen years of age, he joined the patriots, and was foremost among those who struggled to secure the blessings of freedom. When disaster followed the attempt, he was captured and imprisoned in Carlsruhe. He succeeded in making his escape from prison, and passed into Switzerland, where he remained for three years. He came to New York in 1851, where he married, and six years after his arrival was a naturalized citizen. He adopted the principles of the Democratic Party, and was an ardent admirer and supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. He was a forceful public speaker, and spoke from the same stand with the "Little Giant" in this city in the memorable campaign of 1860. The son William received his education in the public schools of the city, following which he took a full course in the Columbia Law School. He early developed unusual forensic powers, and became an active member of the Cooper Union Debating Society, where he won a medal in a discussion as to what was done for Constitutional government by our Revolutionary fathers. Afterward, with Thomas C. T. Crain, he organized a "moot court," where law students gathered once a week and discussed questions of Constitutional law. The sessions were held in Justice William H. Kelly's court. Mr. Sulzer took an active part in these debates, and frequently sat upon the bench as presiding judge. Even before his graduation from the law school, which took place in 1883, he had attained considerable celebrity as a political speaker. Like his father, he was an unswerving Democrat, and he never lost an opportunity of giving a reason for the faith that was in him. He won such fame as a political orator that the National Democratic Committee selected him as one of its representatives in Connecticut, New Jersey and New York in the Presidential campaign of 1884, and he performed the like duty in 1888.

Mr. Sulzer was admitted to the Bar immediately upon his graduation, and he rapidly acquired a lucrative practice, being retained in many important cases. Owing to his great interest and activity in political matters, it was quite natural that he should be sought as a banner-bearer by his party. He was nominated for the Assembly from the Fourteenth District in 1889, and was elected by a handsome majority. He was placed on the Committee on General Laws, a high honor for a new member, and he also served on several other committees of less importance. Being well informed on parliamentary law, he took an active part in presenting and debating the measures of his party, and gained a reputation throughout the State for his skill and ability.

Mr. Sulzer's course in the Assembly was strongly endorsed by his constituents, and he was re-elected in 1890. So great had become his prominence that he was strongly advocated for the position of leader of his party, which had obtained a majority in the Lower House. Although failing to receive the distinction, he was made chairman of an important committee, besides being a member of the Committee on Rules, and vice-chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and took a prominent part in many of the most important measures passed at this session. He secured the passage of the bill for the State care of the insane, a bill securing free lectures for workingmen and workingwomen in New York, and a number of other equally important and commendable measures.

At the opening of the Assembly, in 1893, Mr. Sul-

zer having been again returned, he was the unanimous and prompt choice of the Democratic caucus, composed of seventy-four members, for the position of Speaker, and he filled the office with marked ability and success, although he had very strong political leaders opposed to him on the floor, among them such veterans as Hamilton Fish, George M. Malby, D. E. Ainsworth and others. He earned the tribute of respect and regard from all by his fair rulings and the ability with which he handled difficult and doubtful points, and he was accorded the highest praise for his personal qualities of good-fellowship.

In 1894 Mr. Sulzer received the nomination for Congress in the Eleventh District, and was one of the band of Democrats who survived the tidal wave of that year, when but five Representatives were elected north of Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. Sulzer's district is the smallest, territorially, in the United States, and the third largest in point of population. It contains more than thirty thousand voters, and three hundred and fifty thousand persons live within its limits. Germany, Ireland and Italy have contributed citizens, while the Hebrew race is well represented. Bounded on the north by Fourteenth Street, on the south by Stanton Street, on the west by Third Avenue and the Bowery, and on the east by the East River, the district would be completely occupied by small storekeepers and wage-earners but for a small strip on Second Avenue occupied by some Knickerbocker families. Mr. Sulzer has succeeded himself at every Congressional election since the expiration of his first term, and he has made a record of usefulness and activity in the great arena of the National Legislature. It is a matter of great pride with him that he has never been defeated, his narrowest margin being in 1894, when he carried his district by one hundred majority, although Governor Hill, in the same district, was defeated by over four thousand votes. In 1896, when Mr. Bryan lost it by six thousand, Mr. Sulzer triumphed with a plurality of twenty-eight hundred.

Mr. Sulzer was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which placed William J. Bryan in nomination as the Democratic candidate for President, and strongly advocated his election. He has been a member of each succeeding National convention, and has been loyal to his party nomination in every instance. While in the minority on the floor of Congress, his influence is largely felt in the current legislation, and he has always been found among those legislators who advocate those interests which are best for the whole people. Mr. Sulzer's personality is striking. Big-boned and brawny, he stands over six feet in height, and weighs nearly two hundred pounds. He has a smooth face, piercing gray eyes, and straight, sandy hair. He dresses neatly and displays little jewelry. In intellect he is as rugged as in body. Both body and intellect are ever in action. He has a compact flow of words and expresses his ideas fluently, but not redundantly. He is methodical, quick-witted and energetic. No one questions either his ability or his integrity. His record as a legislator is without a blemish.

ISAAC H. CLOTHIER

THE Republic of the United States has no better basis for good citizenship than that afforded by the Society of Friends, a religious association made up of persons democratic in grain, opposed to form and ceremony, rank and privilege, and valuing men only for what nature and principle have made them.

Possessed of a deep sense of duty and a sturdy integrity, the Friends have done more to give the solid pith of high principle to the American character than any other class of our people. It is they who have made Pennsylvania the Keystone State in its highest sense, and throughout their whole history they have been distinguished for elevation of character and high-minded integrity. While the population of Philadelphia is now cosmopolitan, the Friends are still its noblest element, and as a typical example of them we cannot do better than to select the eminent merchant and citizen, Isaac H. Clothier, a man who, morally and intellectually, stands high among the citizens of our country.

As a merchant of the highest type, eminent alike for business enterprise and a fine spirit of fair dealing Mr. Clothier long played a prominent part in the mercantile development of Philadelphia as the most active member of the great firm of Strawbridge & Clothier, which owed its remarkable success largely to his business acumen, progressive spirit and untiring energy. For many years he was the soul of the growing establishment, keeping his finger steadily on the pulse of its multitudinous interests, yet never permitting himself to become so absorbed in business details as to rob him of attention to his duties as a citizen, alike to the public at large and to educational and charitable affairs.

Isaac H. Clothier has shown himself a man of unusual ability in many directions. Aside from his prominence and greatness as a merchant, he has also been a financier of marked powers and a citizen of acknowledged worth, a man of cultivated intellect and native probity, with a high regard for his duties to the community alike in a public and a private way.

Born in Philadelphia on the 5th of November, 1837, and educated principally in the schools of the Society of Friends, of which his parents were active members, he left school at the age of seventeen to enter upon a business career. His early experience in mercantile life was gained in the importing dry goods house of George D. Parrish & Co., in which he remained six years, gaining a business training of the utmost value, and displaying an activity, loyalty to the interests of his employers and aptitude for commercial affairs of essential value to his future career.

In 1860 he became a member of the firm of Morris, Clothier & Lewis, engaged in the importation and sale of cloths, the success of which was largely due to his business ability, and in 1868 entered into partnership with Justus C. Strawbridge, a Friend like himself, who at that time conducted a retail dry goods store in a small way at the corner of Market and Eighth streets, Philadelphia. We do not propose to dwell on the remarkable progress of this establishment, and it must suffice to say that the original small store has grown into one of colossal dimensions, and that it now ranks among the half-dozen greatest stores of the world.

We desire to present it simply as the field of Mr. Clothier's activities during many years of his life. From the first he was its leading spirit, giving his attention especially to the item of advertising, that chief element of success in a modern business. Of his advertisements it may be said that, while well prepared and forcible, they were truthful throughout, no misrepresentation being allowed to creep into them and no goods to be sold in the store for other than they actually were. It was this spirit of honor and fair dealing that especially distinguished Mr. Clothier's business career, he being a high-minded, honorable, upright man throughout, always progressive, yet al-

ways just and truthful. While well directed, persistent effort is essential to any great commercial success, a permanent prosperity can be built only on a basis of unswerving integrity, and it was this principle that he constantly instilled into the business under his control.

With a true fellow feeling for those under him, he made himself the friend and helper of the small army of employees in the huge establishment, showing a warm personal interest in their progress and advantage. The system of profit-sharing with the heads of departments, now adopted by many large concerns, originated with him, and proved an element of success. He always sought to awaken a loyalty to the interests of the house among clerks and saleswomen, to give them a home feeling, a sense of semi-proprietorship in the establishment. Various associations for their mutual advantage—the Relief Association, the Savings Fund, etc.—were fostered by him, and he did everything available that would inure to their comfort and well-being.

We have spoken at some length upon these matters, for it was as a business man that Mr. Clothier was best known. Personally he was modest and unobtrusive, doing good quietly, taking an interest in public affairs, but loving best his home life and intellectual pursuits. In 1894, after forty years of active business life, he retired from connection with the firm. He had gained all the wealth he cared for, and took the wise resolution to withdraw while in the prime of health and vigor. He had, besides, been long interested in educational and other matters to which he desired to give fuller attention. He was always too large-minded a man to permit himself to be absorbed exclusively by mercantile interests, and ever kept a broad outlook upon the world. Moved by benevolent and far-seeing impulses to aid institutions devoted to the public good, yet averse to notoriety of any kind, his altruistic activity was shown modestly, but none the less effectively.

For years he was, and still continues, a liberal patron and an active manager of Swarthmore College, the leading educational institution of the Friends. He has aided it by his business judgment and contributed largely to its funds, giving the handsome sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the recent effort to extend its endowment. In February, 1906, he contributed ten thousand dollars more, to help meet the requirements of the Andrew Carnegie library fund. In addition to this institution, he has always been a firm friend of the School of Industrial Art, of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, and of the Free Library of Philadelphia, all of them useful institutions, which have benefited by his aid and interest.

Socially, he belongs to a number of clubs, but prefers and takes care to enjoy a quiet home life in his attractive residence at Wynnewood, near the city, where he dispenses old-fashioned hospitality to his friends, and indulges, in his well-chosen library, his taste for and familiarity with good literature, which has long formed one of his chief enjoyments.

THOMAS A. EDISON

Thomas Alva Edison, electrician and inventor, was born in Milan, Ohio, February 7, 1847. The Edisons are of Dutch origin. The first of the name of whom Thomas Alva is in descent was John, who came to America as early as 1737, and became a banker in New York; but, being a loyalist in the struggle of the colonies and siding with the British interests, he found it convenient to change his residence to Nova Scotia. There Samuel, father of Thomas Alva, was born. When Samuel Edison had arrived at the age of manhood he received a grant of land from the Government, located on the shores of Lake Erie, and moved to and settled upon it. But in 1838 he became involved in what was known as the Papinean rebellion, and his lands were forfeited to the crown. His personal liberty being endangered, he fled for safety to United States territory and settled in Milan, Ohio, where he married a woman of Scotch descent. Of this union Thomas Alva was born. Thus the Teutonic and the Celt are blended in the inventor, and thus, too, some of the contradictions to be found in the nature and the character of the man can be accounted for. While Thomas was yet a small lad, his father found it necessary to remove to Michigan. The boy was early thrown on his own resources, indeed early made, in the stress of circumstances, a contribution to the family support. Of schooling he had but little, but the foundations of his education were laid by his mother, who had been a school teacher before her marriage. It is known, however, that from the earliest period the young lad was, from inclination, a constant reader, often undertaking works which were beyond his complete understanding. Newton's "Principia" was one of the works which he attacked when he was but fourteen. His first regular employment was as a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railway, an occupation that in a considerable degree shaped the course of his life, since it brought him into close contact with and interest in the telegraph. The story has been often told how, without instruction, and on knowledge obtained only by observation, he began experiments in telegraphy, conducting them in the car of the train, until an accident which set fire to the car resulted in his ignominious expulsion from the service of the company. There are stories of that period, also, showing the thriftiness of the Dutch and the canniness of the Scotch side of his character in the way in which he stimulated excitement at the stations in advance of the incoming train, whereby he was enabled to quickly dispose of his supply of papers, containing an account of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, at the advanced price of ten and twenty-five cents—that thrift and cunning which have been so curiously shown in his after life in such contradiction to the recklessness and improvidence of the years when he was a telegraph operator. There are tales told, too, and which are repeated in almost every sketch published of this wonderful man, showing how decided was the bent of his mind toward investigation, experiment and invention.

It was through the fortunate incident of saving the life of a child of the stationmaster and telegraph operator on the Grand Trunk that the opportunity came to young Edison of receiving instruction in the art of telegraphy. The rapidity of his advancement was amazing to those who were in a position to observe him. At the age of seventeen he was a supremely skilful operator. When he had attained such perfection that his services were at all times in urgent demand he began a nomadic life, during which he wandered over the country, a Bohemian in his neglect of the proprieties of life and disregard of its obligations, in such contrast to the thrift he had previously shown, and which has been notable in his later career. But even in these days his mind was active in the way of experimentation. Indeed, his experiments were often carried on to the neglect of his regular duties, resulting in the loss of employment. It was during this period

that he invented his automatic repeater, by which a message could be transferred from one wire to another without the aid of an operator. At the age of twenty-two he was in Boston, holding a position requiring the utmost skill, operating the "crack" wire from New York. It was while in this position that he conceived the idea of the duplex system, by which two messages could be sent over a wire at the same time. In 1871 he was made superintendent of the Gold and Stock Company, and a year later he not only perfected his duplex system, but developed it into a quadruple system, making a single wire do the work previously done by four, and saving to the telegraph companies millions of dollars. He also brought to perfection about this time the printing telegraph for gold and stock quotations, the right for which he sold for the lump sum of forty thousand dollars. With this sum, so suddenly and, to him, unexpectedly acquired, he abandoned the field of telegraphy as an operator. He established a factory in Newark, N. J., ostensibly for the manufacture of his stock quotation machines; but his time was chiefly, if not wholly, given to experimentation, though still in the line of telegraphy. It was not long before the sextuplex system appeared. Indeed, devices, improvements and new inventions relating to telegraphy flowed from his fingers and brain, almost without number, and the dominating telegraph company was kept busy in securing control of them, lest they should fall into rival hands.

In 1876 Mr. Edison removed to Menlo Park and built the first of those buildings intended for merely experimental purposes, and where he has produced some of the most wonderful inventions of the age. Abandoning the field of telegraphy, he entered that of telephony, in which substantial progress had already been made by Gray and Bell. But his contributions were immediately of the highest value, one of his earliest productions being his carbon telephone transmitter, by which the intensity of the vocal sounds were more faithfully rendered. It would be impossible to record in this limited space the tenth part of Mr. Edison's marvelous inventions. The phonograph, the microphone, the megaphone and the kinetoscope are among those which have brought his name into the greatest prominence, together with the wonderful improvements he has made in electric lighting, in which field his greatest achievements have been obtained. Here he stands unrivaled and unassailable. In his accomplishment of the incandescent light no one claims to divide honors with him. The solution of the problem of the commercial subdivision of the light in a general distribution from a central point, like gas, was his special achievement.

Mr. Edison, at the age of fifty-nine, is still to be found each day repairing to his laboratory, where he is still exercising his wonderful inventive genius in producing other results which will startle the world and still confirm his title, "The Wizard of Menlo Park."

ANTHONY N. BRADY

Anthony Nicholas Brady, capitalist, began his life in the old French city of Lille, on the 22d day of August, 1843. His parents had left Ireland and fled to the more congenial soil of France because of certain political notions that were not in accord with the statutes of the British Isles. The stay in France, however, seems to have been of a temporary nature, for before the young scion of his family was old enough to express an opinion as to the advisability or practicability of the change—in fact, when he was but two years old—the parents decided that, while France was good enough for a temporary abiding place, there was a country beyond the seas that was better for a permanent one, to wit, America, and he accordingly embarked for New York, where he remained but for a short time before proceeding to Troy, N. Y., which place he made his permanent home. It was in that city that young Anthony began his career in life, pretty much on his own account. He attended the public schools with great regularity during his juvenile days, and became more than ordinarily well grounded in the "three R's." When he had attained his fifteenth year he decided to leave the paternal roof and try the world on his own account. He obtained his first employment at the Delavan House, Albany, where he in time attracted the approving regard of its patrons by his quiet demeanor and the strict attention which he gave to the duties of his not very important position. Gradually he worked his way into more prominence, and finally secured one having greater responsibilities, which added considerably to his income. He carefully husbanded his resources, and at a comparatively early age he had accumulated a small capital. When he had reached this stage in his career he determined that it was time to leave his position and make his first venture in the business world. Accordingly, in 1864, when he was but nineteen years of age, he opened Brady's tea store. He had carefully studied the possibilities of the enterprise, and he was not disappointed in meeting with success. He had already established in the community an enviable reputation for active energy and integrity, and he was not long in acquiring a large and profitable trade. As this grew and gave him the command of greater means he established branches of his store in other communities, and in time he practically controlled all of the tea trade throughout a large section of the State. His success in this line, however, was but a stimulus to venture into other fields, and in a few years we find him looking into the possible profits to be derived from an investment in the private industries of the State. People in Albany were talking about building granite houses and putting down granite pavements as if they were something of a risk. The experiment seemed all right to young Brady, and he quietly arranged to get control of the granite that came to Albany. Contracting seemed to him to be a good method of adding to his capital, and it was not long before he was building sewers and laying pavements by the mile. He completed contracts for constructing the approaches to the Government Bridge and the stone work in the Hawk Street Viaduct. With the profits obtained from these works he purchased the Wilton quarry, which gave him an unlimited supply of material at first cost.

The next field that attracted Mr. Brady's attention was the gas supply of Albany. The gas-lighting companies of that city and of Troy were expensive and badly managed corporations. Mr. Brady set his wits to work to master a cheap and effective method of manufacturing gas. He informed himself of the new Tessie de Mote system of gas manufacture, brought to this country and improved by Jerzmanowski, and he set about getting control of the old companies. He knew the economies he could introduce in this service would make them pay. Roswell P. Flower, the late Governor; Edward Murphy, afterward Senator, and

E. C. Benedict, the financier, liked his plans and helped him acquire control. The deal went through, as many of Mr. Brady's deals have done since, and made a great deal of money for all concerned. When the Albany Gas Light Company had been successfully launched Mr. Brady turned his attention to the condition of the lighting companies in Chicago. He found the Chicago Gas Company practically bankrupt. Mainly through his masterly skill and energy the company was reorganized and placed upon a sound financial basis. It was not many years later when Mr. Brady found himself associated in the great gas enterprises which he engaged in with such men in the financial world as E. C. Benedict, C. K. G. Billings, Walter Ferguson, Roswell P. Flower, F. P. Olcott, W. J. Campbell and others of equal prominence.

By studying the chemistry and physics of oil and the natural characteristics of the oil and gas strata of the continent Mr. Brady was able to organize and successfully operate what was said to have been the Standard Oil Company's first competitor. By his efforts the Manhattan Oil Company of Lima, Ohio, supplied nearly all of the oil used in the gas works of the city of Chicago. He also entered the field of electricity, and for some time had the control of electrically lighting the streets of Albany. One of the great industries of the country in which he became largely interested was the horse railroad system, and later in the cable lines and trolley lines. He was one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York, which put in operation the Columbus Avenue and Lexington Avenue and Broadway systems. It was about this time that he made his first impression in Wall Street as an organizer. The Providence, R. I., street railways were in the market, and they were brought, almost as a matter of course, to Mr. Brady and Mr. Olcott. Three days after the proposition had been submitted Mr. Brady returned to New York from an inspection of the property and advised his associates to go into the deal. The contract, involving an expenditure of thirteen million dollars, was executed in less than ten days, and under the able management that was immediately instituted proved an immensely profitable investment.

About ten years ago he became active in the work of reorganizing what is now known as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and he has been the moving spirit in Washington, Philadelphia and other large cities in these lines of enterprise.

Politically, Mr. Brady has always been identified with the Democratic party, though he has not followed its financial policy as announced in some of its recent national platforms. He was a friend and intimate associate of Daniel Manning, William C. Whitney, Roswell P. Flower and many other men distinguished in finance and politics. He is a director in many financial institutions and Vice-President of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company. In early life he married Marcia A. Myers, daughter of a prominent jurist of Vermont.

MAJOR JAMES EVELYN PILCHER

Was born in Adrian, Mich., March 18, 1857, to the Rev. Elijah Holmes Pilcher, S.T.D., LL.D., and his wife, Phebe Maria Fiske. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Ann Arbor and Detroit, and was graduated in arts from the University of Michigan in 1879. Having by extra work completed the studies preparatory to the baccalaureate degree early in the winter of that year, he entered the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., in time to save a year's medical school attendance, and was thus able to take his medical degree at that institution in 1880.

While still an undergraduate young Pilcher became Curator of the Anatomical and Surgical Society, then an active organization in Brooklyn, and was one of the founders of the "Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society," a monthly journal published during the year 1880 by that organization, and later transformed into the "Annals of Anatomy and Surgery," published by a corporation of which he was Secretary and one of the editors of the journal. After a successful career of four years the "Annals of Anatomy and Surgery" was discontinued, largely because of the withdrawal of Dr. Pilcher from its management.

In 1883 the young doctor appeared before the Army Examining Board, then in session in New York, consisting of General Joseph B. Brown and Majors Bennett A. Clements and John H. Janeway, and became an approved candidate for appointment to the Medical Department of the Army. In June, 1883, under a contract as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, Dr. Pilcher proceeded to the Department of Dakota and took station at Fort Abraham Lincoln, proceeding in the autumn of the same year to Camp Poplar River, Montana—being meanwhile, in February, 1884, commissioned as Assistant Surgeon—whence he was transferred in 1884 to Fort Custer, Montana. In 1887 he proceeded to Fort Monroe, Virginia, but was almost immediately relieved from duty there and assigned to station at Fort Wood, New York, with quarters upon Governor's Island, where he also had charge of the hospital during the ensuing two years and attained his captaincy. In the latter part of 1889 he took station at Fort Clark, Texas, returning the following fall to Governor's Island, where he remained during the winter and spring of 1890 and 1891, after which he repaired to Fort Ringgold, Texas. In 1893-95 he was stationed at Fort Niagara, New York. From 1895 to 1897 he was at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, after a six months' sick leave, passed principally in Europe. Thence he proceeded to Fort Cook, Nebraska, where he served during the winter of 1897 and 1898, most of the time also having charge of the office of the Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Platte in Omaha.

On the first call for troops for the Spanish-American War he accompanied the Twenty-second United States Infantry, first to Mobile, Ala., and thence to Tampa, Fla. Here his regimental hospital attracted the attention of the Chief Surgeon of the forces, who selected him to act first as Sanitary Inspector of the camps at Tampa, and later as Chief Surgeon of the volunteer troops, then collecting at Jacksonville under the command of General Henry W. Lawton, and which were later formed into the Seventh Army Corps, under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee. Upon the arrival of the Corps staff, Captain Pilcher, who had meanwhile been commissioned as Major and Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, was detailed as Chief Surgeon of the Second Division of the Corps. About this time he became impressed with the especial importance of the Supply Department, particularly in connection with volunteer medical officers who were not accustomed to army methods, and upon his request, while still retained as Executive Officer of the Chief Surgeon's office, he was also detailed as Medical Supply Officer of the Corps.

When the Seventh Corps was about to proceed to Cuba he was detailed to take charge of the Medical Supply Department upon the hospital ship Missouri, with a view to purveying for the troops about to be stationed on the Island of Cuba. This order was changed, however, before embarkation to one directing him to establish a permanent medical supply depot in the city of Savannah. Here an enormous quantity of supplies were accumulated and issued by him, until early in 1899 the tremendous strain to which he had been subjected during the war manifested itself in a severe illness, which necessitated a sick leave and his ultimate retirement in October, 1900, with the grade of Captain.

In 1886 he prepared and delivered at Fort Custer a series of lectures upon first aid, which were repeated in 1887 and 1888 at Governor's Island. These lectures formed the basis of his book upon "First Aid in Illness and Injury," which, since its publication in 1893, has had the remarkable history of nine editions in America and one in Great Britain. He also devoted much attention to the training of the then newly organized Hospital Corps, and devised a system of bearer drill which was issued from the press in 1888, and was the first manual of Hospital Corps drill to be published in the United States. While at Governor's Island in 1887-89 he edited for his brother, the responsible editor, the "Annals of Surgery," a monthly magazine which had succeeded to the "Annals of Anatomy and Surgery," and which has since developed into the chief surgical authority of the world. At this time he also became a member of the editorial staff of the New York "Christian Advocate," having in charge the health department of that journal, which he continued to direct until the failure of his health in 1894.

In 1896 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and in the following year was elected secretary and editor, producing the volume of proceedings for that year, and serving until 1899. After an intermission of two years he was, in 1901, elected permanent secretary and editor of the Association of Military Surgeons, and in August of that year issued the first number of the "Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States," which, first as a quarterly and later as a monthly magazine, has been an instrument of the greatest importance in the development of military medicine and surgery in the United States.

In addition to Major Pilcher's strictly professional work, he has taken much interest in all that relates to literature and history. While but a boy he established and edited "The Capitol"—a monthly paper issued in the interests of the students of the Detroit High School, then housed in the former capitol of Michigan—and in this and other publications evinced a strong and early literary turn of mind. In 1889 he made a card index of the Library of the Military Service Institution, and in 1900 he supervised the preparation of a similar index to the Pennsylvania State Library. His work for the State of Pennsylvania resulted also in the superb Fourth Series of "Pennsylvania Archives," which he edited for his friend, Dr. George Edward Reed, and which was published in twelve octavo volumes, averaging a thousand pages each. In 1902 he prepared a monograph on the "Seal and Arms of Pennsylvania," which was published by the State.

His services as a teacher of the subjects to which his studies have been devoted have been in frequent demand. In 1889 he was detailed by the War Department to instruct the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard. In 1896 he was elected Professor of Military Surgery in the Ohio Medical University, where he delivered several courses of lectures, and upon his change of station was honored by election as Emeritus Professor of Military Surgery. During the same years he taught military sanitation in Starling Medical College. In 1897 he was elected Professor of Military Surgery in the Medical Department of Creighton University, a position which he held until his departure for duty in the field in connection with the Spanish-American War. Upon his retirement from active service his services were sought by Dickinson College, in which he held the chair of anatomy and embryology in 1900, and that of economics and sociology in 1901-1903. He also has been Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Dickinson School of Law since 1900.

He is an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Chi fraternities, and in 1902 was honored by Allegheny College with the degree of L.H.D.

He has been quick to avail himself of the opportunities for improvement and advancement afforded by contact with his associates, and in addition to his relation with the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, of which he is permanent secretary and editor, he is a member of the Military Service Institution of the United States and of the Army and Navy Club of Washington; he is a compatriot of the Sons of the American Revolution and a veteran companion of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; a member of the American Medical Association and the American Medical Editors' Association.

ARTHUR P. HEINZE

Arthur Philip Heinze, lawyer, capitalist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on December 18, 1864. His father, Otto Heinze, was a merchant of considerable standing in New York City. Arthur's grandfather was a Lutheran clergyman, who traced his ancestry back to Kaspar Aquila, who was associated with Martin Luther in the latter's translation of the Bible into the German language. A copy of this Bible, which was presented to this ancestor by the nobles of Thuringia, is now in the possession of Mr. Heinze.

Mr. Heinze's education was characterized by its thoroughness. He was an industrious and persistent student from the start, and he stood exceptionally high in all the grades of the public schools, where he received the instruction which was the foundation of his later educational achievements. Soon after he had completed his studies in the schools of New York he proceeded to Leipsic, Germany, where he took a full course in the High School of that famous educational center.

Returning to the United States upon the completion of these preliminary studies, Mr. Heinze entered Columbia College, from which institution of learning he was graduated with high honors in 1885. He was already equipped for the battle of life well beyond the measure ordinarily allotted to men; but he was not satisfied in that regard, and accordingly returned to Leipsic, where he continued his studies for some time, and afterward at Heidelberg. After a period thus spent in Germany and in travel on the Continent he returned to his native country. While in Germany on these different occasions he took great pains to perfect himself in the literature and language of his progenitors, and as a result Mr. Heinze may justly claim to be a German scholar of no mean acquirements. Mr. Heinze had already decided upon the profession of the law, and not long after his return he entered the Law School of Columbia University and was graduated in 1888. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, with varying results for a time, but made his first appearance in the active legal world in the law offices of Wing, Shoudy and Putnam, where he remained for several years, taking an active part in the litigation of many important cases. The death of Mr. Heinze's father, in 1891, materially changed his career. The elder Heinze was possessed of considerable means, and it fell to the lot of this son to settle up the affairs of the estate. Upon the completion of this duty he decided upon making an extended tour of the world. He visited many foreign lands, and returned to the United States by way of the Pacific Coast. His youngest brother, F. Augustus Heinze, had cast his fortunes in the Western country, and was located at Butte, Mont., where he had engaged in the copper mining industry. He was not long in discovering that there were great possibilities in the development of these mines, and he at once proposed to his brother to join him in the enterprise. The offer received a favorable consideration from the younger Heinze and those with whom he was associated, and resulted in the formation of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company. The subsequent operations of the company were attended with the most flattering results, and in a short time it ranked third in the copper-producing companies of the State, disbursing more than twelve hundred thousand dollars in four years.

After several years of uninterrupted success, conflicting interests were developed among certain parties in Boston, who, conceiving their rights infringed upon, instituted a series of suits against the Purchasing Company, numbering in all about fifty. The interests involved were of great magnitude, and the contest was a long and bitter one, being carried through many courts, but at last resulted in an unqualified victory for Mr. Heinze and his brother and their associates. In this litigation Mr. Heinze's legal abilities were of vast serv-

ice and profit to his company and promised to safeguard its interests to the end.

Prior to this successful ending of the legal struggle over the interests of the ore company Mr. Heinze looked after and managed the financial ends of his brother's copper mining and railroad enterprises in British Columbia, where the latter had built an extensive railroad and a smelter, and had received a subsidy of four million acres of land from the Canadian Government. This investment proved of immense value, and was subsequently sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Having spent several years of unusual activity in the Western country, Mr. Heinze determined to turn his face eastward. He accordingly transferred the immediate supervision of his Western interests to other hands and returned to New York City, where the old firm of his father, Otto Heinze & Co., wholesale dry goods and commission merchants, is located, and in which concern he still retains a large interest. He is still, however, one of the foremost men in the copper mining industry of this country and is the possessor of vast financial resources. He is Vice-President of the United Copper Company, President of the Ætna Indemnity Company, and a Director in the Nipper Consolidated Copper Company, besides holding a similar position in several banking concerns.

In his private life Mr. Heinze has always manifested a great fondness for music, historical studies and languages. His proficiency as a linguist is remarkable, as he has mastered no less than seventeen languages and speaks five with perfect fluency. He has taken practically no part in politics, though manifesting a decided interest in the various movements that have been made from time to time to effect reforms in the conduct of municipal affairs. To the same extent he has been outspoken in his support of all movements looking to the establishment of a sound monetary system by the Government. While in the West Mr. Heinze met and married Miss Ruth Meiklejohn Noyes, the youngest daughter of John Noyes, one of Montana's pioneers, as well as one of its most prominent citizens. He is a member of numerous social organizations and clubs, including the Hamilton Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the German Club, the Downtown Association, the Silver Bow Club of Butte, Mont., and the Karleuhensia Society of Heidelberg, Germany. Mr. Heinze does not, however, devote much of his time to the pleasures to be found in these associations. The larger part of his time is divided between his home and his large business and professional duties. Among New York's many successful financiers he holds a leading position, the importance of which has been greatly augmented by the success of recent legal contests.

REV. THOMAS JAMES DUCEY

Thomas J. Ducey, Catholic priest, was born in Ireland, February 4, 1843. He came to this country when he was five years of age, the fortune of his family having been shrunk by the calamities and sufferings of social conditions. In 1859 the distinguished lawyer and jurist, James T. Brady, became his guardian, and he was so impressed by the boy that he made him his son by adoption. Father Ducey was educated at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City. While yet a lad, he attracted attention on every side by his quick wit, pleasing address and refined manners. A brilliant career was predicted for him; his guardian and adopted father encouraged his fondness for the play and theatre, and all actors and singers, including, Booth, Forrest and Brignoli, declared he had most marvelous dramatic and vocal genius and that he would be a great success as a tragedian or as a tenor on the operatic stage. These compliments made no impression on young Ducey; though he was fond of fun, and with a nature overflowing with joviality and pathos, he had a very serious side to his nature, and the great tenor or tragedian he was predicted to be he wiped away in the serious aspiration for a higher and more sacrificing life.

Mr. James T. Brady, who was contemporary with Charles O'Connor, was desirous that young Ducey study for the bar and succeed to him in the profession. Brady had most extraordinary success at the bar. In the great Goodyear patent cases, the Singer and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine cases, he proved himself to be a man of great scientific grasp. Edward N. Dickinson, the great patent lawyer, said of Brady that he had more scientific knowledge of patent law than a half-dozen of men like himself. During the Civil War Brady was distinguished in the defense of the Savannah privateer case, the Beale military trial at Governor's Island, and the defense of ex-President Jefferson Davis. He was associated with Mr. Charles O'Connor in the Davis case. Young Ducey, with every show for a brilliant legal career, abandoned it all to devote himself to the priesthood and the cause of humanity. I was present one day at old Delmonico's, in Chamber Street, when I heard the late James T. Brady make this remark: "Tom insists on his determination to become a priest. It is a life of great sacrifice and devotion: I will not oppose his determination, and I feel that the boy will make his mark in the American church."

Young Ducey abandoned the study of the law and prepared for the priesthood; he entered the Theological Seminary of Troy in 1864. He was ordained to the priesthood in December, 1868, and appointed Assistant Priest of the Church of the Nativity, Second Avenue, near Second Street. The distinguished-looking and charming man, Father George McCloskey, the brother of the present Bishop of Louisville, was his first pastor.

Father Ducey's career in the priesthood has been characterized by unusual prominence. He has been almost constantly in the public eye; though all men who know him are forced to confess he has ever shrunk from eminence and always avoided the limelight. His social standing from the first was eminent; it could not be otherwise when he was recognized by the leaders of public thought from Washington to Albany. The Governors of the State, for all the years of his priestly life, have looked up to him as an important factor in the life of the State and the city. The national leaders in Mr. Lincoln's time, Secretaries Seward and Stanton, knew him as a youth in his visits to Washington with Mr. Brady, and predicted a brilliant career for him. Men who know Father Ducey intimately know he is in no way a self-seeking man; whatever prominence he has is thrust upon him. In the opening of his career as a priest in New York City his temperament was such that he sought friends and found them not only among the young men and the people of fashion, but

in the company of the struggling and the afflicted in the tenements of the city, and in the sympathy for the outcast from the Tombs to Blackwell's Island and Sing Sing, and all have known his devotion and influence for the good of all men.

Father Ducey was active and zealous in the discharge of his parochial duties, devoting freely of his private means to improving the conditions of his parishioners. His sermons were always on living and practical usefulness of man to his fellow-man, and these he exemplified in his own conduct. He volunteered his services as Chaplain to the Tombs prison and acted in that capacity for three years, this duty being added to the labors strictly pertaining to his parish. In 1871 and 1872 Father Ducey preached a series of sermons on the necessity of religious and moral ideals in public life. These sermons attracted wide attention for the fearlessness with which the young priest attacked the vicious practices of public men. The "Tweed Ring," which was then in the zenith of its power, took great umbrage at these strictures, and even went so far as to endeavor to have Father Ducey transferred to some parish outside the city. But his superior, Cardinal McCloskey, realized that the young priest, though bold and fearless in his denunciation of political corruption, had avoided all political partisanship, and had the right to present moral truths as his conscience and intelligence viewed them. Mr. Charles O'Connor, the great lawyer, then at the head of the American bar, expressed his admiration and pride at the independent and fearless course of the young priest on this occasion and gave him his personal commendation.

In 1873 Father Ducey was transferred to St. Michael's Church, and there won golden opinions for his charity and sacrifice. In 1880 Cardinal McCloskey appointed him to found the parish of St. Leo's. Here for twenty-five years he has been prominently before the community, and the deep interest he has taken in all intellectual and moral movements for the good and uplifting of his fellow-man has made him a very prominent character. He was one of the chief founders of the People's Municipal League and Social Reform Club. His fearless and independent course during the Lexow investigation attracted the attention of the whole country. His action in this matter evoked the criticism of the head of the diocese, but he openly and respectfully informed the late Archbishop that he had a right as an American citizen to lend his personality and influence to every moral movement, and when the movement was in no way in violation of his priestly prerogatives he intended to exercise them and take the consequences. He came out the victor in this matter, though his friends, both Protestant and Catholic, feared he would be disciplined and suspended. He is regarded as a brilliant and eloquent preacher. His matter and his manner are always marked with the accent of conviction and fearlessness. He is very active in kindly and charitable work.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ISAAC S. CATLIN

United States Army

General Isaac S. Catlin was born on the Catlin homestead near Owego, N. Y., on July 8, 1835, and was educated at the public schools, being graduated from the Owego Academy. He early chose the law as his profession, and began its study in the office of Benjamin F. Tracy. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and not long thereafter became the junior member of Benjamin F. Tracy's law firm, under the title of Tracy, Warner & Catlin, and he remained in active practice until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Union Army in April, 1861. In the fall of 1860 he was elected Mayor of Owego, being the youngest man up to that time who had filled that position; but ere the sun had set on the day that President Lincoln issued his proclamation for seventy-five thousand troops young Catlin had raised a company of volunteers, of which he was unanimously chosen captain. It is claimed that this was the first full company of volunteers enrolled in the North, and the claim has never been seriously disputed.

General Isaac S. Catlin is descended from fighting stock; his grandfather, Nathaniel Catlin, enlisted at New Haven, Conn., in the early days of the Revolution of the American Colonies against the mother country, and served faithfully in the American Army until the cause of the American patriots was gained and the independence of the Colonies was granted. His maternal great-grandfather, Garrett Brodhead, who was living at Stroudsburg, Pa., at the time of the American outbreak against Great Britain, served as an officer with the Pennsylvania troops, and his great-uncle, General Daniel Brodhead, of Milford, Pa., attained distinction by his military service directly under General Washington himself, who gave to General Brodhead the command of the Department of the Delaware, an extremely important post, and an evidence of the confidence in the trustworthiness and military ability of General Brodhead which won for its recipient a foremost place among the American soldiers of the Revolution.

With such a military ancestry as this, it is no wonder young Catlin's blood was fired when "Father Abraham" issued his call for troops at the outbreak of the Civil War.

Captain Catlin's company of recruits was assigned to General Frederick Townsend's Third Regiment of New York Volunteers and was ordered to the scene of military activities at the front, where it bore itself with such gallantry that it won the encomiums of its commanding general, and after the conclusion of the battle of Big Bethel, General Townsend wrote that "there was no braver officer on that field than Captain Catlin."

In July, 1862, Captain Catlin was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and two years later, June, 1864, he became its Colonel and commanded it in most of the battles from the Wilderness to the fall of Petersburg, when he was appointed President of a general court-martial in Washington City, where he served until the conclusion of the Civil War, June, 1865, when he was mustered out with his regiment.

At various times during the progress of hostilities General Catlin received tokens of approval from his superior officers, and he also received three brevet commissions for bravery in the field—the thing always most longed for and, when attained, most dearly cherished in the true soldier's heart—and afterward a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry on the field.

When the army had disbanded General Catlin returned to his home in the State of New York, and the industry, intelligence and skill that had won for him renown in the arts of war being again diverted to the paths of peace, again won for him a leading place among his fellows, and at the next election, in the fall

of 1865, he was elected District Attorney for Tioga County, an office which he filled with the highest distinction.

In 1870 General Catlin was placed upon the retired list of the United States Army as Colonel of infantry, having previously been commissioned as Major-General by brevet. In 1871, having moved to Brooklyn and formed a law partnership with Benjamin F. Tracy in the meantime, he became assistant to the United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and in 1877 he was elected District Attorney of Kings County, New York. The vigor and the skill with which he conducted the duties of the office of District Attorney won for him a strong following in Brooklyn, and three years later he was re-elected for a second term.

In 1885 General Catlin was nominated for Mayor of Brooklyn, but there was a three-cornered fight and a serious defection in the Republican party in favor of the independent candidacy of General John B. Woodward, and General Catlin was defeated by this defection in his own party lines. But the canvass he conducted that year was one of the most aggressive and picturesque ever seen in the City of Churches. In 1893 he was nominated for Congress, but declined the nomination, and in 1896 he was offered the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket.

Although General Catlin acted as prosecuting officer for ten years in his capacity of District Attorney, he also defended many persons accused of crime, including those charged with murder in the first and second degrees. He was also counsel of the Sheriff of Kings County for nine years. By his brothers-in-arms General Catlin was six times chosen Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he was selected by the Mayor and Common Council to command the Columbian parade, which was reviewed by President Cleveland.

At the Centennial celebration on July 4, 1876, he was chosen by the Mayor and Common Council of the city to deliver the Centennial oration at Fort Greene, and the oration was afterward published by the city; and in 1891, at the unveiling of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Owego on the Fourth of July, on which occasion Senator Thomas C. Platt presided and General Benjamin F. Tracy made a speech remarkable for the heights of oratory to which it rose, General Catlin delivered an address that evoked the highest enthusiasm.

During the Spanish-American War and the following guerrilla warfare in the Philippines General Catlin took a prominent part in public affairs, visiting the Island of Cuba in the winter and spring of 1899 and making a trip to the Philippines in December, 1900, remaining until April, 1901. His observations on those two trips were widely published in various journals throughout the country, for the General wields a trenchant pen. He had an added interest in these trips, in that his son, G. de G. Catlin, is a First Lieutenant in the Second United States Infantry and served gallantly in Cuba and the Philippines.

After a military career to which the overworked adjective "strenuous" may be justly applied—his right leg was shattered by a shell in the awful carnage at Petersburg and had to be amputated—after the turmoils of an unusually active and successful political career and the keen intellectual activities of one of the foremost practitioners of the law of his day and generation, General Catlin now spends most of his time enjoying country life at "Meadowfield," the Catlin homestead in Tioga County, although he still retains his legal residence in the borough of Brooklyn.

JAMES STILLMAN

James Stillman, financier, although reared in the North and practically a New Yorker from boyhood, is a Texan by birth, his parents being temporary residents of Brownsville, Texas, where he first saw the light of day, on June 9, 1850. His ancestral lines, however, are traceable to George Stillman, who was born in London, England, in 1654, and, when a comparatively young man, came to America and settled in Hadley, Mass., removing subsequently, however, to Wethersfield, Conn. His ancestor on the maternal side was John Goodrich, of Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, England, who settled in Wethersfield in 1640. Mr. Stillman's great-grandfathers fought on the side of the patriots in the War for Independence. His father was Charles Stillman, a man of uncommon business sagacity and force of character, who acquired a fortune in mercantile pursuits and increased it by judicious investments in railroad properties and in real estate, principally in the South.

A good portion of James Stillman's youth was spent in Hartford, Conn., and he was educated at a private school at Sing Sing, N. Y. After completing his studies, having a thorough practical education, he entered the employ of Smith & Dunning, a leading firm of cotton commission merchants in New York, and he had scarcely attained his majority when he became a member of the firm of Smith, Woodward & Stillman, succeeding to the business of the older house. From the outset of his career Mr. Stillman displayed a remarkable aptness for business. His excellent judgment, combined with a restless energy and a readiness to grasp opportunities, speedily won the respect and admiration of his business associates, and in a short time obtained for him an influential position in local commercial circles. In 1873 the veteran merchant, Mr. Smith, retired, and Mr. Stillman and William Woodward, a brother of James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, continued the business under the firm name of Woodward & Stillman, a name which it continued to bear after Mr. Woodward's death.

Business qualities developed by Mr. Stillman made him a welcome and valued adviser in enterprises of various kinds where shrewd judgment and far-seeing business tact were required. Early in his career he won the esteem and confidence of Moses Taylor, the merchant and banker, and an earnest and lasting friendship between the two men was the result. Mr. Stillman was associated with the sagacious millionaire in several projects of considerable magnitude, including the construction of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad. Through Mr. Taylor he also became interested in many important corporations, and eventually he became a recognized factor in all of the principal interests identified with the great Moses Taylor estate.

In November, 1891, Mr. Stillman succeeded Percy R. Pyne, Moses Taylor's son-in-law, as President of the National City Bank, and it has been under his progressive administration that the business of this bank has attained its present enormous proportions. Although its original capital of one million dollars has not been increased, the deposits have attained greater proportions than that of any other bank in the United States. For an institution engaged in a general mercantile and commercial business to have over one hundred million dollars on deposit is indeed remarkable. A brief reference to the origin and history of this greatest of financial institutions is not inappropriate in connection with a sketch of its present able manager. The original charter of the bank was granted in 1812, and it continued to do business without change until 1865, when it was reorganized as a national bank, with Moses Taylor as President. Mr. Taylor was connected with the bank as a Director for fifty-five years and was its President for twenty-six years. He gave the institution a world-wide reputation for conservatism and

solidity. In the same year in which the bank was chartered it purchased from the Bank of the United States, whose charter had expired the year before, its banking house on the present site of the City Bank and the house on Pine Street in the rear; with this property went a banking house in Greenwich Village, as it was then called, on Hammond Street. It is interesting to note that Hammond Street was the first one in the city to be lighted by gas, and the residents were in the habit of making excursions to that neighborhood to see the wonderful illuminant.

Aside from being President of the City Bank, Mr. Stillman is also President of the Second National Bank and is connected as an officer or director with many other moneyed institutions, railroads, banks and industrial corporations, among them being the Amalgamated Copper Company, the Allis-Chalmers Company, the American Surety Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Bowery Savings Bank, the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Lackawanna, the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific Railway companies, the Consolidated Gas Company, the Hanover National Bank, the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, the Northern Securities Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a number of other institutions of less importance.

By his connection with these various interests it can be readily understood that Mr. Stillman to-day is the most powerful man in New York's financial field. In Wall Street he is regarded by all as the dominant factor. The personality of Mr. Stillman is pleasing. He is young, measured by his power and the Wall Street standard. And that his social qualities and duties are not neglected is evidenced by the fact that he is a member of such clubs as the Union, the Metropolitan, the Century, the Union League, the Manhattan and the Reform. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman and the owner of a splendid craft of fine racing qualities, but which he uses mostly for pleasure voyages. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, the St. Augustine Yacht Club, the Jekyl Island Club, the Storm King Club, the New York Historical Society and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. Mr. Stillman is also a great lover of horses, and is the owner of some of the finest blooded stock in the country. He has a fine farm at Cornwall-on-Hudson, where he takes an intelligent interest in the raising of fine cattle and blooded horses.

CHARLES ADOLPHUS SCHIEREN

Charles Adolphus Schieren, merchant, was born in Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, February 28, 1842. In 1856, when he was fourteen years of age, he emigrated with his parents to this country. He had received an admirable public-school education in Germany for one of his age, and decided at once upon his arrival in America to begin the work of gaining his own livelihood. He accordingly learned the cigar-maker's trade, and afterward assisted his father in the business in Brooklyn. In 1864 he entered the service of Philip F. Pasquay as a clerk in his leather belting manufactory in New York. Here he remained for a number of years, giving the closest attention to business, and in time becoming the manager of the establishment. In 1868, having accumulated a capital of two thousand dollars, he decided to enter into business on his own account, and, although it was a very modest beginning, he promptly met all his engagements and gradually built up a large and profitable business. The concern now occupies an enviable position in the leather belting trade, ranking as one of the largest manufactories of its kind in the world. In 1882 Jacob R. Stine and Fred A. M. Burrell, two faithful employees, were given an interest in the concern, the former retiring five years later. As the business grew under the safe and skilful management of Mr. Schieren, it was found expedient to broaden its scope, and accordingly branch houses were established in Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, and large tanneries were purchased and carried on in Brooklyn, Adamsburg, Pa., and Bristol, Tenn. Mr. Schieren has always given the closest attention to the details in the manufacture of belting, and has thus been able to discover such defects as existed in the process and to obviate them in many instances by improvements of his own devising. He was quick to avail himself of the use of electricity as a motor and a light-giving agent, and in other ways in the development of his products. For use in electrical machinery he invented an electrical belt, in which a coating of composition was spread over the belt to preserve the leather. This invention was followed by his "American joint leather link belt," in which small links of leather are strung on steel pins and joined together by an ingenious device. These were followed by the production of an ingenious perforated electric belt, to prevent the formation of what are known in the trade as air cushions. These useful inventions proved to be of the utmost advantage in the use of swift-running electrical machinery, and were large factors in bringing Mr. Schieren into a leading position in the leather belting trade. His thorough grasp of the business is shown in the several papers written by him on the subject, entitled "The Use and Abuse of Belting," "Transmission of Power by Belt," "The History of Leather Belting," and "From the Tannery to the Dynamo," these papers having been read and discussed before the National Electric Lighting Association and the Technical Society of New York.

Although the scene of Mr. Schieren's entire business career has been in New York, in what is familiarly known in the leather trade as "The Swamp," his residence for the entire period has been in Brooklyn, and it is with that city that his social and political interests are closely identified. In politics he has always been a pronounced Republican, and has always manifested the deepest interest in the success of his party. While this is true in a national sense, it is equally true that in the selection of municipal officers he has always thrown the weight of his large influence in favor of a pure government, within his party's lines, if possible, but if not to be thus attained, then by a combination with those of another political faith who were equally non-partisan where local interests alone were to be considered. For three years he was the President of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn. He early identified himself in the project to reorganize the Republi-

can party in Kings County prior to 1893, and the plan of reorganization submitted by him was adopted by the regular organization. It was in one of the Brooklyn Mayoralty campaigns that he showed most conclusively his devotion to his party and the city he loves so well. When it was found to be necessary that some man with a firm hand and of good executive ability should take the helm in the management of the canvass, he turned his big business in New York over to other hands and devoted his entire time until election day to the management of the campaign. This zeal and activity was the natural result of his early training in the ranks of his party. In 1860, when he was but eighteen years of age, and three years before he could cast his first vote, he was an active member of the Wide Awakes, the pioneers of torchlight campaigns, that added so much to the picturesqueness of the work done in behalf of Abraham Lincoln. During all that autumn young Schieren marched with "the boys," his enthusiasm not quenched but rather heightened by the labor and sacrifices involved, not infrequently attended by personal danger, as party feeling ran so high at that time that the Wide Awakes were on more than one occasion assaulted by the rougher element in the party opposed to them. In one such instance his organization was able to protect Horace Greeley from rough handling by a mob which undertook to prevent him from delivering an address in Brooklyn. Trained in such a school, it is not surprising that he is the possessor of so much zeal in his more mature years. It was this zeal and his well-known efforts in behalf of a clean municipal administration that brought him the nomination of Mayor of Brooklyn in 1893. He was elected by a very large majority, and his entire administration was characterized by a wise and conservative management of the city's affairs. Although earnestly solicited, he declined a renomination.

Mr. Schieren has taken part in every important reform movement in the city of his adoption, and is particularly active in matters pertaining to the interests of the Lutheran Church in America, in most of whose public movements he has taken a prominent part. Thus he was actively concerned in the erection of the beautiful bronze statue of Martin Luther at Washington, D. C., while the new Lutheran college buildings at Gettysburg, Pa. (the Pennsylvania College), owes much to his earnest interest and encouragement. He has for many years served as a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Sunday-School Union in Brooklyn, and also as a director in the Union for Christian Work and in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was a member of the committee appointed for the erection of a statue of Henry Ward Beecher, and of that of J. S. T. Stranahan, and also of the committee appointed for the erection of a new building for the Young Women's Christian Association. He has always taken a deep interest in our export trade, and was recently chosen as temporary chairman of the National Consular Reform Convention which met in Washington.

ABRAM JESSE DITTENHOEFER

Abram Jesse Dittenhoefer, lawyer, jurist, was born in South Carolina, March 17, 1835. His parents moved to New York four years later, and his father engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was quite successful. He was very popular among the German element of New York on account of his kind and generous disposition, and it is said of him that it was through his friendship and kindly interest that many young men got their start in life.

Young Dittenhoefer acquired a good preparatory education in the public schools and entered Columbia College. At college he was diligent in his studies and almost always occupied a leading position in his classes. He received, invariably, the first prizes in Latin and Greek, and displayed such proficiency in these branches that the distinguished professor, Charles Anthon, was in the habit of referring to him as the "Ultima Thule" of his class. He was graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1856. After a thorough course of legal training he was admitted to the bar, at the age of twenty-one, and at once commanded attention by his manifest ability and made rapid progress. He early evinced an active interest in politics, and was the Republican candidate for Justice of the City Court. He was not successful in his candidacy, owing to the large Democratic ascendency, but several years later he was appointed by Governor Fenton to fill the vacancy in the same court caused by the death of Judge Florence McCarthy, and gave his entire salary as Judge to the widow of Judge McCarthy, who had been left without any considerable means. Upon the expiration of his term Judge Dittenhoefer declined the nomination to succeed himself and returned to his private practice. While on the bench he was distinguished for his sound reasonings and impartial rulings.

Though of Southern birth, Judge Dittenhoefer's earliest political opinions were formed at a period when the country was in the throes of a great discussion on the slavery question, and he early espoused the cause of the Republican party and cast his vote in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was on terms of friendship. He was active in the councils of his party, and was particularly influential among the German voters. A public speaker of commanding ability, his services in the political campaigns were always eagerly sought by the party managers. He was made chairman of the German Republican Central Committee, a position which he occupied for twelve years.

While there is no branch of law in which Mr. Dittenhoefer has not been a conspicuous figure, he has been especially prominent in litigation relating to the stage, and is an authority in that branch of the law. He procured the incorporation of what is known as the Actors' Fund, and has for many years acted as its counsel, without compensation. One of the most notable cases he was ever engaged in was one involving the rights of an extradited American citizen. For nearly fifty years a controversy had raged between the United States and England as to the right to try a person for a different crime than the one for which he was extradited. England insisted that this could not be done, while the United States authorities contended that such a right existed. A case was finally presented which was to settle this vexed question for all time. The case was against one Rauscher, and Judge Dittenhoefer, appearing for the defendant, who was extradited for murder on the high seas, but was subsequently tried and convicted for cruel and inhuman punishment of a seaman, moved for a dismissal of the later charge on the ground that the prisoner was not extradited therefor, but for another offense. The court before which the case was first tried decided against his contention, but the Supreme Court of the United States, on an appeal taken by him, reversed the decision of the lower court, and decided that Rauscher could be tried only for the crime for which he had been extradited.

This decision attracted wide attention, and has become of international importance, the principle having been embodied in the extradition treaties existing between the United States and all foreign countries with which we have such treaties. It is interesting to note in connection with this case that Judge Dittenhoefer was originally assigned by the court to look after the interests of Rauscher, who was a poor man, the mate of an American vessel, and the Judge became so interested in the important questions of law involved that he consented to carry on the case to its final termination without compensation from any source.

Judge Dittenhoefer is a specialist in the law relating to excise matters, and has handled some notable cases in that line, particularly those growing out of the administration of the old Excise Board. He is also well versed in the laws governing financial institutions and is counsel for several large insurance companies. He holds a like relation to the Lincoln National Bank, the Franklin National Bank and the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. Some years ago he was counsel for the bankers and newspaper men who were indicted in Washington for refusing to answer the questions put to them by the committee of the United States Senate appointed to investigate the sugar scandal; recently he has been counsel in the criminal prosecution of the parties indicted in the importation of Japanese silks, and gained conspicuous success in defeating the application made by the heirs of Richard Wagner to enjoin the Metropolitan Opera House from producing "Parsifal." He has at times been retained in important criminal cases, and in these he has displayed wonderful reasoning powers and a rare gift for analyzing testimony. As an advocate he stands pre-eminent, and his addresses before the court or jury are characterized by their clarity, force and keen insight into human affairs.

In his private life Judge Dittenhoefer is one of the most genial and companionable of men. He is fond of amusement, and it follows that he is a frequent attendant at the theatres. He is an entertainer of no mean sort on his own account, and is a willing contributor to the pleasure of others. As illustrative of this phase of the Judge's character, an amusing incident is related as having occurred on one of his many trips to Europe. To while away the tediousness of the voyage a mock court was instituted for the trial of Mark Twain on the charge of being the most unconscionable liar in the world. Judge Dittenhoefer presided at the trial, and the jury consisted of twelve Yale students. The trial was replete with sallies of wit between the Judge, the counsel and the prisoner, who was duly convicted. The sentence of the court was that the culprit should be compelled to read his own works three hours each day until the vessel arrived at Bremen. The severity of the sentence was attested by the fact that Twain fell in a swoon upon hearing it pronounced. A pardon was granted on condition that the prisoner proceed to Germany and change his name to the German form—Bis-Mark.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS

J. Edward Simmons is one of the most prominent and highly esteemed men in the business circles of Greater New York. He was born in the city of Troy, N. Y., in 1841, and spent the early years of his life in that city. He is descended from the Dutch, his paternal ancestor having come from Holland about one hundred and fifty years ago. His maternal ancestry runs back to an old New Hampshire family, and both sides were well represented in the struggle for American independence. Mr. Simmons did not begin life as a poor boy. He was the son of a prosperous merchant, whose standing was high and of long duration, and as a lad he had more than usual educational facilities. After acquitting himself creditably in the public schools and at the academy in his native town he supplemented these studies by a three years' course at a well-known boarding school at Sand Lake. From there he entered Williams College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after a four years' course, and later he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the same institution. Upon the completion of his collegiate course he began the study of law at the Albany Law School. After a full course he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in his native city. Here he continued for four or five years. He then decided to abandon the field of law and enter upon a mercantile career. He accordingly associated himself with his father in the wholesale grocery business, and rapidly acquired a knowledge of the business in all its details. His aptitude for an active commercial life was shown from the first, and he soon took high rank among the active business men of his community. As he advanced in commercial knowledge, however, he became desirous of occupying a broader field. Although conducting an unusually prosperous business at this time in Troy, he decided to close his career there and remove to New York. In 1867 he entered Wall Street and became a member of a conservative old commission house in that financial center. The zeal with which he entered this new field is attested by the fact that it took him just five years to work himself into an invalid, and the doctors drove him away from the long office hours that had overtaxed a physique amply qualified for extraordinary wear and tear. Many complain of overwork; few die of it; but Mr. Simmons had played close to the limit, and at thirty-one he was almost a physical wreck. But he rested only for a year, when he was back into the hurly-burly of the Stock Exchange district, and there he has been a prominent factor ever since.

In 1884 there was a panic in Wall Street, when for a time it seemed as if consequences would be destructive far beyond Stock Exchange limits. In that year the Marine Bank, one of the leading financial institutions in New York, had been forced to suspend payment, and the memorable failure of Grant & Ward startled the whole country. The New York Stock Exchange stood benumbed, till, of a sudden, the failure of its own President caused still greater excitement, and a sweeping panic ensued. A suspension of the Stock Exchange was seriously considered by its members, and conservative men whispered with one another of greater perils yet to come. The greatest want was a leader for the Stock Exchange. J. Edward Simmons was chosen. Everywhere grew alarm and distrust, but the Exchange survived. Out of its distress its new leader brought it, stronger than it had ever been in its history, and the eleven hundred brokers who made up the membership of Wall Street's great financial institution gave to President Simmons a re-election by a vote unparalleled in its history, and again he was elected, and would have been chosen for the fourth time if his consent could have been obtained. His health having again become impaired by his untiring labors, he spent a year in travel abroad, with beneficial results.

In 1888 Mr. Simmons was chosen President of the Fourth National Bank, one of the most substantial financial institutions of the country, and he has held the position continuously to the present time. In his banking career he has made an enviable record. He has never failed to keep a contract, has never failed to meet every financial obligation, and no claim against him has ever been the subject of litigation. An ardent Democrat of the old school, he has taken an active part in the larger politics of the day, especially in national contests, but he has persistently refused, though frequently urged, to hold any political office. He has, however, held important trusts of a non-political character to which no emoluments are attached. He served as Commissioner of Common Schools, and in 1886 was chosen President of the Board of Education, in which capacity he served for five consecutive terms. Many beneficial changes were made in the school system during his incumbency, and in 1888, mainly through his influence, the Legislature passed a bill conferring collegiate rank and power upon the New York Normal College. He also took the deepest interest in promoting the success and influence of the College of New York. During his absence in Europe his name was strongly advocated by the business men of the city for the office of Mayor, but he declined the intended honor. He is President of the New York Infant Asylum, one of the largest charities of the city; Governor of the New York Hospital, and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce. In line with his settled purpose not to accept a political office, he declined the position of Collector of the Port of New York, tendered to him by President Cleveland in 1885.

Mr. Simmons has for many years been an active member of the Masonic fraternity, holding many prominent positions in the order, and in 1883 he was chosen Grand Master for the State of New York. In 1885 he was advanced to the highest degree known to the order—the thirty-third degree. His social position is indicated by his membership in some of the most exclusive clubs, including the Manhattan, Riding, Metropolitan, Players', University, Lawyers' and New York Athletic. He is also a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the New England Society and of the Williams Alumni Association. He was married to Julia, daughter of Mr. George Greer, of New York City. Besides his city residence, he is the possessor of a charming summer home near Lake George, known as the "Stag's Head," where his seasons of leisure are passed.

A man of serious aims, shrewd in business, broad in views, cherishing generous ideals, entertaining in society, conscious of the dignity of life—such are the traits which stand out conspicuously in the character of Mr. Simmons.

JACOB RUPPERT, JR.

Jacob Ruppert, Jr., brewer, manufacturer, was born in New York City, August 17, 1867, and was educated in the public schools and in the Columbia Grammar School. His father had planned for him a career as mining and civil engineer, and at eighteen young Ruppert had passed the entrance examinations of the Columbia School of Mines, but afterward abandoned his plans and determined to take up the business in which his father had been engaged before him. He accordingly entered his father's brewery as an humble employee, and with the fixed purpose of learning the business to the minutest details. He began literally on the ground floor, and the first duty he learned to perform was that of washing the returned kegs. At this he served a regular apprenticeship, as he did in every other branch of the immense establishment. In four years he had passed through all the grades, and was made superintendent in 1889. So well equipped was he in a thorough practical knowledge of the business that his management was an assured success from the start, and the business of the concern has been greatly extended under his intelligent direction.

Possessed of great wealth, with a warm, generous nature, it was natural that Mr. Ruppert should become a prominent figure in social and political life. His first step in this direction was when, as a very young man, he became a private in the Seventh Regiment, that organization which has graduated from its ranks so many men distinguished in military and civil life. He had a genius for military affairs, and rapidly acquired proficiency in drill and tactics. He very early received promotion, and in 1889 Governor Hill appointed him on his military staff, with the rank of Colonel and aide-de-camp. Upon Governor Flower's accession he advanced him to the senior rank on the staff, and he took a prominent part in the military display attending the Columbian celebrations, delivering the address of acceptance of the Columbia Monument for the State of New York. He also took a prominent part in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Cleveland.

Following in the footsteps of his honored father, Colonel Ruppert affiliated himself with Tammany Hall. In doing this he had not only followed the example set him by the elder Ruppert, but had apparently followed the advice of Clark Howell before it was given—that all New York Democrats ought to join Tammany. He became almost at once an active member of the organization, and in time assumed the leadership of his district. He had always been an ardent worker in every municipal campaign, and in that of 1897 he was selected by Tammany as its candidate for the office of President of the Board of Aldermen, but he declined the nomination. The story of how he came to be a candidate for Congress is quite interesting. A visitor to his office asked incidentally who was to be the Congressional candidate in that district. Colonel Ruppert was unable to give an answer, but he passed the inquiry along over the telephone to Mr. Croker at the Democratic Club, who in a few moments directed the reply: "Well, tell him we'd like to have him take it." Colonel Ruppert avers that beyond his notification to Mr. Croker that he would accept, and the forwarding of his campaign contribution, that was all he knew about running for Congress. He served during the Fifty-sixth Congress, but declined a renomination, the duties of a member and a life at the capital not being in accordance with his tastes and inclinations. Notwithstanding his distaste for legislative duties, he was faithful in his attendance upon all of the sessions while a member, and performed all the work assigned to him on committees with the same energy and thoroughness that have characterized him through all his life in everything that he undertakes to do. He was attentive to the calls made up him by his constituents, and no labor was considered too hard, if it was found neces-

sary to protect their interests. Since his retirement from Congress he has given his entire time to the management of his business interests, which are not confined to the famous brewery. He has large investments in the Astoria Silk Company, of which he is President, and the De La Vergne Ice Company, of which he is a Director. He is also connected, as a Director, with several of New York's leading financial institutions.

Colonel Ruppert is very fond of club life, as is evidenced by the numerous memberships which he holds. His name is found on the rolls of the New York Athletic, the Manhattan, the Democratic, the Suburban, the Military, the Jockey, the Catholic, the Arion, the Liederkranz, the Larchmont Yacht, the Atlantic Yacht and the New York Yacht clubs. In all of these his face is a familiar one, and he takes the liveliest interest in their transactions and a genuine delight in his intercourse with his fellow-members. He is always to be found foremost in all sporting events of a national or international character, and is an enthusiastic yachtsman. He is a liberal patron of the turf, and at one time had a famous string of blooded horses, which was said not to have its equal in the country. His stables while in existence are believed to not only have furnished their owner with the desired amusement, which was the primary object, but to have also proved a profitable investment. Colonel Ruppert, though not an active member of the racing fraternity, still maintains a lively interest in the breeding of horses, and he is the owner of several animals of great value. Dogs are also one of the Colonel's keenest delights, and he has one of the finest collections of St. Bernards in the country, some of which have carried off blue ribbons at Madison Square Garden and other shows. The Boston terrier is another breed of which he is a great admirer, and of which he is the owner of several very fine specimens. Next to his horses and dogs Colonel Ruppert enjoys yachting, and he has for many years been the owner of one of the finest yachts in New York waters. But above and beyond all this wealthy young clubman's enthusiasm are his books and their bindings. He is a great reader, and has a valuable collection, mostly of modern literature and English classics. He has made a study of the covers of books as well as of their contents, and he is a connoisseur in the art of binding. His books are rebound as soon as purchased, and are in the most expensive form. He has a great fondness for rare editions and is the possessor of a number of great value.

LUDWIG NISSEN

Ludwig Nissen, merchant and capitalist, was born in Husum, Schleswig-Holstein, on December 2, 1855. He comes of a distinguished family and is connected by ties of consanguinity with the famous Danish statesman, George Nicholaus von Nissen. On the maternal side he traces his descent from the old Polish nobility. His mother was a direct descendant of Count von Dawartzky, who, for having taken an active part in the Polish revolution toward the close of the eighteenth century, was exiled and his estates confiscated by the Russian Government.

Mr. Nissen was educated in the public schools of his native town and was at an early age appointed to a position of trust in the Imperial District Court of Schleswig-Holstein. The strict formalities and petty restrictions inseparable from the position chafed young Nissen's spirit and he grew restive and discontented. He had the consciousness of possessing abilities for the accomplishment of greater things than the perfunctory duties connected with the handling of public documents. He had a great ambition to get into the commercial world, and his young vision had already extended beyond the borders of his own land to the shores of far-off America, where he believed the possibilities were boundless. Against his expressed desire to emigrate to this country his father set his face and used all his persuasive powers to dissuade him from carrying his desire into effect. He said to him, at length: "Well, you have my consent to go to America; you can become a merchant if fortune favors you. But before taking this important step consider that here you have a good position, which is secure to you, while there you will be absolutely friendless, perhaps penniless." This was not encouraging talk, but the young man's ardor was not chilled by it, and after due deliberation he decided to cast his lot in the New World. Accordingly we find him landing in New York on September 11, 1872, with the munificent sum of two dollars and fifty cents in his pocket as the sum total of the capital with which he was to begin his commercial career. The elder Nissen had doubtless counted upon his son soon tiring of his new venture, and that, becoming disgusted and discouraged with the prospect before him in America, he would write for money to take him back home. But he evidently was ignorant of the true character of the young man and of his dauntless resolution. It may readily be supposed that the small capital was soon exhausted, even with the most careful economy, and the young sprig of European nobility had to scan the columns of the daily press for a chance to get something to do which would keep him from actual want. Through an advertisement in the Staats Zeitung he was enabled to obtain humble employment. It was not exactly in the direct line of his mercantile ambition, but he consoled himself by recalling the old Spanish proverb: "When you cannot get what you like, you must like what you can get." His duties in his new rôle were more numerous than aristocratic, but he nevertheless did them thoroughly and well, characteristics which have remained with him through life, and in time he succeeded in improving his condition by obtaining a subordinate place in a hotel in Dey Street. Here he soon gained the favor of his employer, and was in a comparatively short time promoted to the position of cashier. He was now doing well, and his hopes began to run high. He was careful of his earnings and never abandoned the central idea of getting into commercial life. An opportunity presented itself when he was offered and accepted a position in a factory, his object being to obtain a knowledge of the details against the day when he should become a manufacturer himself. His hopes were, however, doomed to be disappointed for a time. The factory became insolvent, and young Nissen soon found himself in almost as bad a plight financially as when he first landed in the country. His condition would have been dis-

couraging to one possessed of less ambition and determination. He had made some small business ventures, and these had enabled him to show that he possessed integrity and character, and had brought him valuable friends. One of these placed at his disposal five hundred dollars with which to purchase a half-interest in a restaurant. He eventually became the sole owner of the business and was for a time quite prosperous. While thus engaged he made a venture in the wine business, but through the dishonesty of an unscrupulous partner he lost not only all his investments, but all his accumulations besides. Thus for the third time he found himself in possession of nothing but an exuberant flow of spirits and the indomitable determination to try again. The opportunity came when he was offered a partnership with a Mr. Schilling in the diamond-setting and jewelry business, under the firm name of Schilling & Nissen. Here, at last, he found himself in his true element. The chance had come for him to display his mercantile instincts, and he was not long in demonstrating that he possessed all of them in a large measure. He entered into the new field with great zeal, and in time displayed such ability as salesman, purchaser and business manager that as a final outcome the firm name was transposed to Ludwig Nissen & Co., and a few years later he bought out his old partner and admitted a new one, the firm name remaining the same. In the face of the fiercest competition he fought his way up, overcame every difficulty, surmounted every obstacle, became immensely popular with the trade, built up his business to one of the first in his line, and was finally elected Treasurer of the New York Jewelers' Association, one of the most conservative corporations in the world. He takes a keen interest in public affairs, and is an important factor in financial circles. He is President of the Stuyvesant Heights Bank of Brooklyn, member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a Director of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, a Trustee of the Jewelers' Association, and holds the same relation to the Brooklyn Bank, the Dime Savings Institution and to the Guardian Trust Company of New York. He was one of the judges of award at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition and a Commissioner to the Atlanta Exposition. He is a member and Director of the Hanover and Union League clubs of Brooklyn, and a member of the Parkway Driving, the Hanover, the Aurora Grata, the Riding and Driving, the Municipal, the Brooklyn, the Germania and the Marine and Field Clubs. The only public office ever held by Mr. Nissen was that of Excise Commissioner of Brooklyn under Mayor Schieren.

ADOLPHUS S. OCHS

Adolphus S. Ochs, journalist, publisher, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12, 1858. His father came to America in 1844, and before he had been in the country a sufficient length of time to gain a citizenship he enlisted in the army. He took part in the war with Mexico and proved himself a valiant soldier. A little more than a decade after the close of the Mexican War he again entered the army, this time as an officer, and as Captain of a company in the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteers he won distinction for his bravery and efficiency throughout the four years' struggle for the preservation of the Union. Upon the termination of the war Mr. Ochs, with his family, moved to Knoxville, Tenn. There the son attended the public schools and made rapid progress in all the fundamental branches. The elements of industry and enterprise in his character were an early development. At the age of eleven years he was a carrier boy on the Knoxville Daily Chronicle, supplementing his school hours by earning something on his own account. This was the beginning of his life in the newspaper world, which was in time to grow into such vast proportions. To his course in the public schools he added a short term in a business college. He then made a brief sojourn behind the counter in a drug store, this being his only evasion of the printing business, a business which had unusual charms for the embryo publisher. In 1873, when he was but fifteen, he went back to the newspaper office, so congenial to his instincts. This time he found employment in the office of the Knoxville Chronicle, where he was "devil" and "copy boy," until his earnest solicitation to be put "at case" was granted. Here he developed rapidly and quickly became one of the best compositors in Knoxville. Desiring to widen his knowledge of the art, he left his position in Knoxville and went to the job office of the Louisville Courier-Journal, where he studied that branch of the business industriously for a year. He then returned to Knoxville to accept the position of general "utility man" on the Daily Tribune. A vacancy on the reportorial staff of this paper gave him the opportunity he had been looking for, and he readily accepted the offer to step into the place. In this new field he showed remarkable ability, and was rapidly promoted along the line until he reached the top. Soon after his last promotion as a writer on the paper he was offered the position of business manager, which he promptly accepted. It was while in this position that Mr. Ochs was thrown in contact with Colonel J. E. MacGowan, who was at the time on the staff of the Tribune. The two conceived the idea of starting a newspaper in Chattanooga, MacGowan having the promise of a small financial backing. The Chattanooga Times was not a very pretentious paper in those days, and the opening seemed a good one. The plans of the two were anticipated, however, by Mr. F. M. Paul, who came out with the Chattanooga Dispatch in May, 1877. Of this paper MacGowan was made editor, and Ochs became its business manager and advertising solicitor. This connection, so far as Mr. Ochs was concerned, continued for a year, when he left the paper for the purpose of publishing a city directory. This venture was a success in point of completeness of the work issued, but did not realize a large profit. After his departure from the Dispatch it showed decided evidences of lack of prosperity, and the publishers were anxious to re-establish Mr. Ochs in control, or to sell the paper to him, provided he could arrange to assume its obligations. While negotiations were pending the owners of the Times secured control of the concern; but out of the assets Mr. Ochs, as receiver, managed to pay off almost its entire indebtedness. The Times itself was not at this period in a very prosperous condition, as is evidenced by the fact that the publisher offered to sell out to Mr. Ochs for eight hundred dollars, provided the latter would assume a debt of fifteen hundred dollars on the material. This offer finally

culminated in his becoming the owner of a half-interest in the paper, part of the consideration being in the shape of deferred payments. Two years later Mr. Ochs bought the other half-interest, and, with his former associate, MacGowan, installed as editor, and with obligations that would have appalled a less courageous man, he began in earnest his career as a newspaper publisher. The paper prospered rapidly from this period. It became conspicuously identified with the progressive spirit of the South, and was soon foremost in every movement to promote the development, growth and prosperity of that section of which Chattanooga was the center.

During the eighteen years in which Mr. Ochs was the active manager of the Chattanooga Times no worthy public movement was known in which the paper was not a willing and useful helper, if not the originator, and its prosperity was commensurate with its enterprise. Mr. Ochs ran the first special news train in Tennessee, an event which was appropriately celebrated. On July 1, 1888, a jubilee number of the Times was issued, in which the business men of the city manifested great interest. In 1890 was begun the erection of a handsome office building, which was completed at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars. Upon its inauguration the citizens of Chattanooga showed their appreciation of his enterprising spirit by presenting Mr. Ochs with a handsomely illuminated address, accompanied by a beautiful and costly souvenir.

In 1896 the publishers of the New York Times found themselves in need of the services of a man who would rescue the paper from its declining fortunes, and the successful career of Mr. Ochs impressed them with the belief that he was the one to accomplish the task. The matter was presented to him, and after mature deliberation he consented to assume the management of the paper. What degree of success has attended his efforts is known to every citizen of New York. The journal hallowed by the name of Henry J. Raymond is now enjoying the most prosperous career in its eventful history, and has recently been removed from its old position on Park Row to one of the finest newspaper structures in the world, at Forty-second Street and Broadway. In 1901 Mr. Ochs obtained the controlling interest in the Philadelphia Times and the Philadelphia Public Ledger and, combining the two journals, placed them under the business management of his brother, George M. Ochs. The investment in these two well-known journals has been attended with excellent results.

Mr. Ochs has always been prominent in the editorial and publishers' associations of the country, and from 1891 to 1897 he was secretary of the Southern Associated Press, and when the Associated Press was reorganized he was made a charter member and Treasurer of the new organization. He is still the principal owner of the Chattanooga Times, though its management is in other hands.

JOHN W. VROOMAN

John W. Vrooman, lawyer, was born in the town of German Flats, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 28, 1844. The Vroomans are among the best families of the State, and take a just pride in their ancestry. The first of the American progenitors were among the earliest to arrive in New Amsterdam from Holland. They finally settled in the Mohawk Valley, at a period when that section was filled with hostile Indians, and the records show that their attempts to establish a home in the wilderness were not unattended by many fierce and bloody conflicts. At the burning of Schenectady, on February 9, 1690, by the Indians, it is found by the history of the event that "Bartholemus Vrooman was killed and burnt, and Barrent, ye sonne of Adam Vrooman, was taken prisoner and carried to Canada." This event was undoubtedly the most thrilling and disastrous of any that occurred to the settlers in Central New York before or after that period, but at no time for many years after the first advent of the white man were they undisturbed, and the Vroomans are found in many instances to have been the sufferers from the fierce attacks of the redmen.

John W. Vrooman traces his pedigree back to Count Egmont, the famous Flemish General, whose execution by the Spaniards in 1568 led up to the revolt that annihilated the Spanish power in the Netherlands. Mr. Vrooman's grandmother was a Casler, and closely related to the brave General Herkimer and other leading families of the Mohawk Valley.

Young Vrooman's education, while thorough in the elementary branches, did not extend to a collegiate course, and much of his practical knowledge was obtained under adverse circumstances in the intervals of farm labor. He possessed an indomitable spirit, and this enabled him to triumph over many obstacles which beset his path in his efforts to store his mind with useful knowledge, and we find him teaching as well as studying in the district schools in order to obtain the means for a higher education. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of Judge Ezra Greaves, in Herkimer, as a law student, teaching school during the same period. He was thus employed when the first sound of the civil conflict broke over the land. Inspired by the true spirit of patriotism, he did not hesitate to abandon the career he had entered upon with more than ordinary promise of success. Although but nineteen years of age, he entered the volunteer navy of the United States, and made his entry into the service on board the Vanderbilt, attached to the South Atlantic Squadron. This vessel was one of the swiftest in the blockading fleet, and did effective service in preventing ingress to or egress from the Southern ports on the part of the Confederate vessels. In 1864 the Vanderbilt was ordered to join the North Atlantic Squadron, and participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. The crew of the Vanderbilt comprised part of the attacking force from the land side in these memorable engagements, and young Vrooman bore himself with commendable valor on both occasions. He remained in the service until the close of the war and was honorably mustered out.

Upon returning to Herkimer Mr. Vrooman resumed his study of the law, and in 1866 he was admitted to the bar. He displayed great energy and intelligence in the cases which he presented to the courts, and met with considerable success. In 1868 he was appointed Chief Clerk to the Surrogate of Herkimer County, a position which he held for ten years. He early took an active interest in politics, being an ardent Republican. In 1876 he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Assembly, a position which gave him the opportunity of gaining a knowledge of the personality of the leading men in political life in the State. In 1877 he was chairman of the Herkimer County delegation to the Republican State Convention in Rochester, and during the deliberations of that body was made a member of the Re-

publican State Committee. In 1878 he was elected Clerk to the Senate, and so acceptably did he discharge the duties of this responsible position that he was re-elected for five consecutive terms. His popularity was never exceeded by any one occupying this honorable position, as was evidenced by his being tendered the nomination for the sixth term. He declined the honor, however, whereupon the Senate presented him with a testimonial of which any American citizen might feel justly proud.

In September, 1891, Mr. Vrooman was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State. But a Democratic tidal wave swept the State and the Republican candidates were defeated by a decisive majority. It was a great testimonial to Mr. Vrooman's popularity, however, that he ran fifteen thousand votes ahead of his ticket. He was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1892. Mr. Vrooman's defeat in his candidacy for Lieutenant-Governor, while it was a check to his political ambition, proved to be very beneficial from a pecuniary standpoint. He thereafter devoted himself more assiduously to his practice, and was active in promoting several large interests which had been intrusted to him. He had been made Treasurer of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and Chairman of its Executive Committee in 1890, both positions being tendered as a tribute to his ability and integrity. The result of his great activity has been the accumulation of a comfortable fortune.

Mr. Vrooman has been for some years prominent in Masonic circles, and was Grand Master of the order in the State in 1890 and 1891. In the Grand Lodge he was elected for seven successive years to various positions, and in no instance was a candidate named to oppose him or a single vote ever cast against him. He is a member of the Aaron Helmer Post, Grand Army of the Republic; a Trustee of the Holland Society, the Monitor Association of Naval Veterans, the Empire State Society, a Director in the Provident Savings Life Association and in the Herkimer National Bank. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Union League and Republican clubs of New York, and of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. He is an earnest member of the Methodist Church, and takes much interest in the Sunday-school and in the Young Men's Christian Association.

In closing this sketch it is a pleasure to record the fact that, while Mr. Vrooman has ever been an active, and even at times an aggressive, partisan, the breath of scandal or unfair dealing has never been attached to his name.

JEROME BYRON WHEELER

Jerome Byron Wheeler, merchant, financier, was born in the city of Troy, N. Y., on September 3, 1841. Both of his parents were born in New England, and both were of English descent. His mother, whose maiden name was Emerson, was of the family which produced Ralph Waldo Emerson, the essayist, lecturer and poet. Both parents possessed strong minds and good character, and their boy grew to manhood under exceptionally excellent influences. During his early youth the family moved to Waterford, a small town near Troy. The son was educated at the public schools, and at fifteen became a clerk in one of the village stores, but a little later found more ambitious employment in one of the factories of Waterford. Through this early training in the practical work of life he became ambitious, self-reliant, energetic and capable. He had already entered upon a business career when it was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, the young man, in common with thousands of the patriotic youth all through the North, was anxious to go to the field in defense of the flag. On September 3, 1861, the day on which he became of age, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixth New York Cavalry, and immediately went to the front with his regiment. The service which this regiment rendered to the Union cause throughout the entire war was notable. Young Wheeler was with the command in all the great campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, being with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, at Gettysburg, and at Appomattox. It was not long after his enlistment that the young soldier was found to possess abilities of a nature too valuable not to be utilized, and he was promoted successively to Quartermaster's Sergeant, Second Lieutenant on the staff of Colonel Devin, Acting Quartermaster of his regiment, First Lieutenant, Brigade Quartermaster, and before the close of the war he had been advanced to the grades of Captain and Major by brevet. As Quartermaster he won an enviable reputation by the promptness and efficiency which he displayed in discharging the duties of this responsible position. In the field he displayed dash, ability and determination, and repeatedly attracted the attention of general officers who did not know him, and was complimented many times in official reports, especially by Colonel Devin, who was greatly attached to him. By his personal effort and remarkable display of energy after an engagement or forced march he was almost invariably the first man to bring up his train of supplies for the relief of the famishing soldiers. His services as a staff officer were of the highest order, and no young officer ever left the service with a fairer record for bravery and efficiency. When, in September, 1865, he was mustered out with his regiment, he returned to Troy with but a few dollars in his pocket, but with an honorable discharge and a reputation which had preceded him, and which gained him a position. His first employment was as a bookkeeper, but he soon tired of this occupation and determined to take up his residence in New York City. Here he had the good fortune to find employment with a comrade of his regiment, John F. Barkley, who had embarked in a small grain business. The place was not very remunerative, but it gave young Wheeler an opportunity to learn the business, which was the main object. Finally, in response to the friendly suggestion of his old commander, General Devin, to Robert S. Holt, of Holt & Co., flour and commission merchants, that firm offered him a desirable clerkship. Accepting the offer, he threw his whole energy into the work assigned to him, and was rapidly promoted from one position to another, until finally, in 1878, he was admitted to partnership.

In 1870, through the death of his brother-in-law, R. M. Valentine, Mr. Wheeler became connected with the great dry goods firm of R. H. Macy & Co. He had been made executor of Mr. Valentine's estate, and

he finally joined with Charles B. Webster, the senior partner, in the purchase of the entire business of the firm. The subsequent career of this great house is familiar to every one.

In 1882, while on a visit to Colorado for recreation, he became interested, in behalf of a friend, in a mining camp at Aspen. This resulted in his purchase of the controlling interest in two mines, and he gave a portion of his holdings to the friend in whose behalf he had made the investment. The venture proved so remunerative that Mr. Wheeler returned to Colorado the following year and made large investments. These grew to such proportions that he finally gave his entire time to the development of his mining interests, in which Charles B. Webster and Robert S. Holt became his associates. Through the energy and enterprise of this firm, largely directed by Mr. Wheeler, their operations became of immense proportions, and the resulting profits were very large. They were the pioneers in the introduction of improved mining facilities and in the promotion of many railroad lines.

Mr. Wheeler gradually became deeply interested in the affairs of Colorado and has done much to promote its growth and importance. He has extended his investments in the State in many directions, and always with excellent judgment. The Grand River Coal and Coke Company at Jerome Park, for obtaining supplies of coke for his smelting works, was an important and successful undertaking. The company owns five thousand acres of valuable coal lands, possessing veins of unusual thickness. At an early day in his Colorado experience Mr. Wheeler established the J. B. Wheeler Banking Company at Aspen, and has since founded the J. B. Wheeler Banking Company at Manitou. He has also built an opera house at Aspen, and has aided largely in the development of the Glenwood Hot Springs, near Aspen, as a resort. Surrounded by noble mountains, possessing a grand climate and springs of great medicinal value, this beautiful spot is destined to a great future. For several years Mr. Wheeler made frequent journeys between New York and Colorado, in order that he might give due attention to his interests in both sections, but he finally retired from the R. H. Macy firm and gave his entire time to his Colorado interests. Of late, however, he has relaxed greatly in his business pursuits and has resumed his residence in New York. He is a most agreeable man in social life, and is a member of several clubs, including the Union League, Goethe, Manhattan, Lawyers' and Commonwealth. He is public-spirited and philanthropic and is particularly mindful of his old comrades-in-arms.

REYNOLD WEBB WILCOX, M.D., LL.D.

Reynold Webb Wilcox, one of the most distinguished of New York's physicians and hospital professors and practitioners, and a medical writer of the highest ability, was born at Madison, Conn., in the year 1856, the descendant of a New England colonial family of high standing in the earlier history of this country. On his father's side Dr. Wilcox is a descendant of William Wilcoxson, of Stratford, Conn., who came to this country in 1635, he being one of the original settlers of that colony. His father, Colonel Vincent Meigs Wilcox, commanded the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Civil War, and took part with them in their severe service during that conflict. His mother, Catherine Millicent Webb, traces her ancestry to Richard Webb, of Stamford, Conn., who emigrated as early as 1626, and was the founder of the well-known Connecticut family of that name. Both of his grandmothers were of the Meigs family, so prominent in colonial history, and which derived its descent from Vincent Meigs, of East Guilford (now Madison), Conn., who came to Connecticut in 1640. All of his ancestry can therefore be traced back to a very early period in the history of the Colony of Connecticut, in which their descendants have since been honorably known.

Dr. Wilcox, after a period of preliminary education, was entered as a student at Yale College, proved an earnest and diligent scholar, and was graduated with honors as Bachelor of Arts in 1878. He subsequently studied in Hobart College, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts, and in the Medical School of Harvard University, where he graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1881. During the period in which he was engaged in the study of medicine at Harvard he served as house physician in the hospitals of Boston, taking advantage of the opportunity to add to his acquaintance with the practical details of the profession in which he was about to engage. An honorary college degree came to him in 1892, he being made Doctor of Laws by Maryville College in recognition of his skilled and abundant labors in medical literature.

Desirous of fitting himself to the utmost available extent for the duties of his profession, he went abroad after his graduation from Harvard, and during the following fifteen months engaged in a thorough course of study in several of the leading medical centers of Europe, including Vienna, Heidelberg, Paris and Edinburgh, gaining there experience of the utmost value. Upon his return he took up his residence in New York, where he served his term as house surgeon at the Woman's Hospital. In 1884 he was appointed a clinical assistant at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, and in 1886 an instructor in the same institution, and in 1889 he was chosen its Professor of Medicine. As a teacher of practicing physicians he is well and favorably known for his extensive practical experience, broad scholarship and scientific enthusiasm. The above does not exhaust his hospital career, he having also given valuable service at the Northeastern and Demilt dispensaries and in the wards of Bellevue, Post-Graduate and St. Mark's hospitals, and as consulting physician to the Nassau Hospital, his duties having been utilized not only for his personal study, but for the instruction of the profession at large. In short, as a teacher and demonstrator of the medical art Dr. Wilcox has won an assured place, while in addition he has an extensive private practice.

He is especially well known to the members of the medical profession by his prolific writings upon medical and therapeutical subjects, in which he has done extensive and valuable work, having published in all more than three hundred papers, most of which have been translated into French and German and have been

extensively quoted in the American journals. For a number of years he has been the therapeutic editor of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, and he is also the author of "Materia Medica" and "Therapeutics," text-books which have gone through six editions, and which have been adopted as the text-books in the leading medical schools. Another work of value bears the title of "Fever Nursing." Notwithstanding the demands upon his time by his large practice, his hospital and professional duties, and his numerous professional writings, he has found the opportunity to write a genealogical work upon the history of his family, entitled "The Descendants of William Wilcoxson, Vincent Meigs and Richard Webb."

Dr. Wilcox is a frequent speaker at the various medical organizations of which he is a member—the American Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, American Therapeutic, and the Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical, County, State, Greater New York and Harvard Medical societies. Of the American Therapeutic and Harvard societies he has been President He is an honorary member of the Connecticut State Medical Society.

As an orator he is highly considered, and listened to with much attention by the members of medical societies, his remarks always showing pith and point. He does not confine himself in this direction entirely to the demands of the medical profession, but is frequently sought for as a speaker before the various patriotic and scientific societies, in whose purposes and labors he takes a warm interest, and to many of which he belongs. He is a member of the societies of the Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, War of 1812 (Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Society), Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and Sons of Veterans. Of the last he has been Surgeon-General. He is also a member of the Metropolitan and the Calumet clubs. As a physician in active practice, as a teacher of medical practitioners, as a writer upon medical and patriotic subjects, Dr. Wilcox has already obtained an enviable reputation, with the promise of still greater achievements.

SMITH ELY

Smith Ely, Mayor of New York and member of Congress for several terms, was born on April 17, 1825, at the residence of his maternal grandfather, Ambrose Kitchell, at Hanover, Morris County, N. J. His ancestry were notable in the history of our country, and especially in its military history, some members of the family having taken part in all the principal early wars. Judge Aaron Kitchell, his maternal great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and at a later date served as United States Representative and Senator and Presidential Elector-at-large. His father, Epaphras C. Ely, leather merchant in New York City, served as a soldier in the War of 1812; his grandfather, Moses Ely, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and his two more remote paternal ancestors, William Ely and Richard Ely, were captains in the Colonial army during the old French and Indian War. By virtue of this military service of his ancestors Mr. Ely is a member of the Society of the War of 1812, of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Society of the Colonial Wars.

Mr. Ely, after the period of his preliminary education, adopted the law for his profession, studying for three years in the office of Frederic De Peyster, and afterward graduating at the Law School of the University of New York. Yet he never practiced the profession, devoting his middle life instead to mercantile pursuits, and giving much time to political matters and in the exercise of public duties.

An earnest and active member of the Democratic party, he has kept himself alert in its movements and interests, and many years of his life have been spent in official service as a representative of that party. His public life began in 1856, when he was elected a school trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, holding this office for four years. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate by a large majority, being the first Democrat ever elected in the district. In the Senate he was the only Democrat on the two most important committees, the Committee on Cities and the Sub-committee of the Whole, and was thus enabled to do much good and prevent much evil in legislation.

In 1860 he was elected to the Board of County Supervisors, one of whose important functions at that period was to raise money and enlist men to carry on the war. This was a duty of the greatest importance, and one to which Mr. Ely devoted himself earnestly and conscientiously. He held this office for eight years, and while a member of the board became conspicuous by his rigorous opposition to any extravagant use of the public funds. A close and stern supervision was of great importance, in view of the necessities of the situation and the tendency to use public office for private ends, which was then growing in the metropolis, and was soon destined to lead to the deep corruption of the Tweed ring organization. During Mr. Ely's term in office any attempt at misuse of the city's money found in him a vigorous and persistent opponent. His record for honor in office was everywhere recognized, and in 1867 he was re-elected on an independent ticket in opposition to the regular Democratic and Republican candidates, being supported by every daily newspaper in the city. In the same year he was made Commissioner of Public Instruction.

His distinguished service in these capacities brought Mr. Ely prominently forward, and he became looked upon as well fitted to represent his party in the United States House of Representatives. In 1870 there was a union of the factions of the Democracy of New York, and he was nominated and elected to the Forty-second Congress from the Seventh District. He took his seat in the House in 1871 and was placed by Speaker Blaine on the Railroad Committee and did good service in that capacity. In 1874 he was re-elected, and during this term served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Public Buildings and the Com-

mittee on the Expenditures of the Treasury Department—being chairman of the last-named committee.

In 1876, while he was still serving in Congress, the different Democratic elements of New York City united in nominating him as a candidate for Mayor. The Tweed ring had been now overthrown, the reform element was at the head of affairs, and no one but a man of the best record and most unblemished reputation would have had any opportunity of gaining the nomination, much less of winning the election. The Republicans nominated the distinguished soldier and statesman, General John A. Dix, who had recently served a term as Republican Governor of New York, and, under the circumstances, no man except one of the highest standing in the community could have won against him. Mr. Ely was that man. The citizens rallied to his support and he won the election by a majority of over fifty-five thousand. His administration of the important office for which he had thus been chosen was characterized by the qualities which he had shown throughout his official life, those of wise and strict economy and judicious administration of the duties committed to his charge. In each of the years of his term the net amount of the city debt was reduced, it being in January, 1877, $119,811,310; in January, 1878, $117,700,742, and in January, 1879, $113,418,403, there being thus a total reduction in two years of nearly $6,500,000. At the same time the tax levy, notwithstanding the increase of population, was similarly reduced, decreasing from $31,109,521 in January, 1877, to $28,008,888 in January, 1879. No other Mayor ever succeeded in attaining a similar result. Before the expiration of his term as Mayor, Mr. Ely was offered by the Democratic party in his old Congressional district the nomination for Congress. He declined the honor, however, preferring to retire to private life.

Since the period named Mr. Ely has not held office, his only appearance in the political field being as Democratic Presidential Elector in 1880. He served on the Board of Central Park Commissioners in 1897-98. He is unmarried, and is a member of the Century, the Manhattan, the Merchant, the Drawing-Room and the Presbyterian Union clubs.

JOHN J. DELANY

John J. Delany, lawyer, was born in the city of New York in 1860. He received his education in the public schools and at St. Francis Xavier's College. Possessed of strong intellectual powers, he made a fine record as a student and was graduated high in his classes. Immediately after he had finished his studies at St. Francis Xavier he entered the Law Department of Columbia College and took a full course. He entered upon the practice of his profession within a very short period after his graduation, and from the first gave promise of attaining to the first rank at the bar. He is a fluent and forceful speaker, and his pleadings and public addresses attracted early attention. From his early manhood he took a lively interest in political affairs of a local nature, and soon acquired a thorough familiarity with all the details of the workings of the various parties. His first affiliation was with the Republican party, but this was not for very long. The formation of the County Democracy, which was made up of former members of Tammany Hall, supplemented by a smaller accession from the Republican party, proved an attractive card for the aspiring young politician, and he entered the ranks of the new organization with great enthusiasm and became one of its most ardent members. It was natural that his great activity in political matters should lead to official preferment, and in 1889 he was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel. His selection for this important position was a distinct compliment to so young a member of the bar, but he did not fail to justify the wisdom of the choice. To him was assigned the duty of attending to the negligence cases, and the zeal and activity he brought to the administration of his department produced a record for efficiency and the dispatch of business that had not been equaled by any of his predecessors. It was while he was in this office that he successfully conducted some of the most important cases that had ever been brought before the Court of Appeals

Upon the waning of the power and strength of the County Democracy, Mr. Delany became a member of the Tammany organization, and from that time he became an important factor in the political affairs of the city. His is no negative character. He has a temperament of the aggressive sort in all matters pertaining to party organization. He is what is commonly known as a "born fighter," and he was not very far advanced in this field of activity when he had an opportunity of displaying some of his natural qualities in this regard. The first political fight that brought him into prominence was the long and picturesque one that he waged against William Dalton for the leadership of the Eleventh Assembly District. This was Delany's native heath, embracing the scenes of his boyhood days, and it was not a matter of very great surprise that he had a very large following of personal admirers. This, added to a feeling of restive independence toward Croker, the then Tammany boss, gave him the inspiration to undertake the difficult task of ousting a leader who was protected by the powerful shield of the "organization." He was duly warned that the attempt would be met by the severest political punishment, but this had no deterrent effect, but rather inspired the rebellious young aspirant to greater effort. Dalton was high in the councils of Tammany, an especially strong favorite with Croker, and the entire strength of the organization was brought to bear upon Delany and his friends. When the full significance of this fact is realized it will be readily seen that the undertaking was a desperate one. Violence was resorted to by Dalton's adherents, and "Hell's Bottom," a well-known locality in the district, was the scene on several occasions of a veritable war. In some of these conflicts the candidate himself did not come off unscathed, but he never wavered. Old-timers in Tammany remember this fight as one of the most stubborn in the history of the Wigwam, but it resulted in Delany's defeat. He

carried his case before the executive committee of Tammany, alleging the grossest frauds in the conduct of the election, but was turned down. His dramatic exit from Tammany with his two hundred followers, after an impassioned denunciatory speech, was the sensation of the hour. His revolt resulted in the inauguration of an independent organization in his district, with an enrollment of over two thousand members, but this was subsequently abandoned and Mr. Delany became reconciled to Tammany. His spirit of independence, however, has never been abandoned, and some of his hardest blows have been aimed at the organization. His denunciation of Croker was at times severe, and no man has said harder things about some of the shining lights still prominent in the Wigwam.

Mr. Delany's acceptance of the position of Assistant District Attorney under the administration of Mr. Phillbin caused some of the straight Tammany men to look at Mr. Delany askance, but he was never openly criticised, and he came out regularly for Edward M. Shepard when he was nominated and was one of the chief speakers in that campaign. When George B. McClellan was chosen Mayor in 1903 he selected Mr. Delany for the office of Corporation Attorney, and he was reappointed on January 1 of the present year. His qualifications for the duties of the office are considered of the highest order, and his appointment is regarded on all sides as one of the strongest made by the present Mayor.

Mr. Delany's strong points as a politician are his power of oratory and his great influence as a Catholic layman. He has always had a distinctly pious turn, and many of his associates as a young man were young men studying for the priesthood. Among his constant companions in college and as a young man, and who afterward became well known and prominent among the clergy of the city, were Fathers Curley, Nagle, O'Brien and Quinn. Bishop Spaulding of Ohio was one of his youthful friends. He is considered one of the best lay authorities in the city on ecclesiastical matters. He was for a time at the head of the Knights of Columbus, the largest Catholic organization in the country. He is a large, heavily built man, with a full, round, smooth-shaven face, with something of the lineaments of a priest, and his face glows with the benevolence of a bishop. He has a commanding influence among the plain people, by whom he is regarded as the ideal citizen. He is a profound student of classical literature, and some of his public addresses have been pronounced gems of literary merit, notably the oration delivered on the occasion of the memorial to Archbishop Corrigan. He has always taken an active interest in all movements in behalf of the Irish, and in 1885 was elected President of the Municipal Council of the Irish League. He has also been active in a number of charitable organizations.

Mr. Delany's great abilities as a lawyer are universally recognized, and he has been prominently named in connection with a position on the Supreme Bench, a position he is eminently qualified to fill.

ISIDOR STRAUS

Isidor Straus, merchant, is a native of Rhenish Bavaria, where he was born on February 6, 1845. His father's family came to this country in 1852 and settled at Talbotton, Ga. Isidor Straus obtained a common-school education, which he supplemented with a classical course at Collinsworth Institute, an educational institution of some pretensions in his native State. It was his ambition to enter West Point Military Academy, and probably he would have done so had not the war broken out just at the time that he had prepared himself for this institution. He was then sixteen years old, and, with the war fever in the air, he wished to enter the service of the Confederate army. He assisted in the organization of a company of which his comrades had chosen him Lieutenant. When he offered himself, however, he was informed that the Confederacy did not have the guns sufficient to arm its men, and wanted no boys, and the only thing left for him to do was to enter his father's store and take the place of a clerk who had joined the Southern army. Here he remained for two years, when an opportunity came to him to go to England and remain in the employ of a company there until the close of the war. His father had in the meanwhile moved to Columbus, Ga., and was seriously thinking of moving to Philadelphia, to start anew in business. The son favored New York instead, and, his advice prevailing, the family came to New York, and the firm of L. Straus & Son was organized and began dealing in earthenware. The success of this venture led the firm to branch out into porcelains and chinaware, and as the other sons of Lazarus Straus reached the age at which they could enter business the firm name was changed by making a plural of the second section. From that time the firm of L. Straus & Sons grew in reputation, until it was known not only in this country but throughout the business world.

In 1874 the firm took charge of the china and glassware department of R. H. Macy & Co. This house had been established by R. H. Macy in 1858, and was already well known in the commercial world. Mr. Macy was living in 1874, and was devoting his personal attention to a business that had already acquired a considerable magnitude. His death occurred in 1877. The business continued to grow, the Messrs. Straus devoting themselves solely to the china and glassware department until 1888, when they were induced to enter the firm, the partners then becoming C. B. Webster, Isidor Straus and Nathan Straus. Under the new management the various departments of the house were much enlarged, until the gigantic business now done at Macy's was developed. Isidor Straus has been the office member of the firm since the partnership was formed, but, while the details of the office constitute his immediate field, he has a complete mastery of the business, and is always ready, upon occasion, to take in hand the direction of affairs in the store itself.

While always a student of economic questions, Mr. Straus's interest in political affairs was not thoroughly aroused until Mr. Cleveland became a Presidential possibility. It was then that he began to take a decided and active part in the legislation relating to a sound currency and tariff reform. He was one of the committee of fifty who went to Washington in 1890 and appeared before the Committee on Finance in opposition to the passage of the McKinley tariff bill. The reputation which he made before this committee established him also in the favor of the legislators, and an opportunity was readily given him to appear before the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives to present an argument in favor of sound currency when the silver agitation began. The thoroughness with which Mr. Straus had informed himself upon the currency question, and the ability that he displayed in presenting his arguments before the committee in favor of sound money, added greatly to the confidence

and respect which legislators and merchants alike already felt for him. In 1893, when the condition of business was desperate, and grave doubt was entertained as to the position of President Cleveland with reference to the expediency of convening Congress in extra session, Mr. Straus was prevailed upon to visit the President, and while it has never been disclosed what his services were on that occasion, it is a historical fact that the proclamation convening Congress was issued on the very day that Mr. Straus visited the White House. The result of that extra session forms one of the most important pages in the history of this country.

In the campaign which resulted in Mr. Cleveland's election to his second term Mr. Straus took an active part, contributing valuable service in the councils of the Democratic leaders. When Mr. Cleveland was forming his Cabinet the name of Mr. Straus came up for the office of Postmaster-General. The prospect of this appointment met with wide commendation, but Mr. Straus let it be understood that he had no desire to lay aside his business pursuits even for so exalted a station. While the compliment could not have been other than pleasing, he preferred to continue at service in the cause to which he had committed himself. He was compelled, however, to yield to a strong demand made upon him by a large delegation of his fellow-citizens, and he was elected a member of the Fifty-third Congress. In Washington he lived in an atmosphere congenial to his tastes, and his familiarity with economic questions made him a valuable acquisition to the councils of his party. While the Committee on Ways and Means was considering the tariff bill, he lent his hearty support to its chairman, and for this his practical experience as a merchant, combined with his knowledge of the economic side of the question, particularly fitted him.

In the field of philanthropy Mr. Straus holds a place equally as prominent as his position in the business world. The Educational Alliance, the "People's Palace" of the congested tenement district of New York's East Side, of which he is President, owes its present position as one of the great factors in the solution of the sociological problem among the tenements of the metropolis to his indomitable perseverance and intelligently directed energy.

Mr. Straus is a director in many, and a supporter of almost every philanthropic and charitable institution in New York, regardless of creed. He is a Director in several banking and financial institutions, among which may be mentioned the Hanover National Bank, the New York County National Bank, and he is Vice-President of the Birkbeck Savings and Loan Company. He is a Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, Vice-President of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, and is connected with most of the institutions whose sphere covers the fields of science, art, education, charity and philanthropy. He is prominently connected with the Manhattan, the Nineteenth Century, the Reform and the Free Trade clubs. He is the possessor of an excellent library, which is quite rich in works bearing on economic questions, a line of reading which has always interested him more than any other.

A. P. GARDINER

A. Paul Gardiner, merchant, manufacturer, was born at Dundee, Canada, a small town near Fort Covington, Franklin County, New York, in 1865. He is of Scotch descent, his grandfather having come to America from Kilmaecomb, Scotland, to Canada in 1795. Arriving at Montreal, he organized a colony from among a number of those who had accompanied him to the New World, and, proceeding up the St. Lawrence River, they purchased from the Indians a large tract of land and settled upon it, founding the present town of Dundee. Mr. Gardiner was not only the leading spirit in organizing this important colony of early settlers, but he retained, by his force of character and intelligence, a commanding influence in all its subsequent movements. The first public structure was, as may readily be supposed, a church building, and in this for nearly one hundred years the services were conducted in the Gaelic tongue. In this church the pioneer of the family was a deacon, and it was largely through his efforts that it was supported and enabled to exercise its wholesome effect upon the little community. On the maternal side Mr. Gardiner is descended from another Scotch family, his mother's maiden name being Leischman. This family came to Canada at about the same period of the arrival of the Gardiner family. The Leischmans settled on a farm which they purchased at the head of the Lachine Rapids, and upon which now stands the important town of Lachine, a suburb of Montreal. It was probably during one of the elder Gardiner's many visits to Montreal that he met his fate in the person of Miss Leischman, and they were married a few years after her arrival in America. To this couple was born Peter Gardiner, the father of the subject of the present sketch. He inherited in a very large degree the sterling qualities and characteristics of his parents, and maintained throughout all his long life the eminent standing in the community which they had attained. Like his father before him, he was a deacon of the church, the Mayor of the town, the lawyer, the confessor and confidant of the whole community. To him also descended a very considerable estate, including a productive farm, and to this he, in time, added largely. On this farm was born, January 11, 1865, A. Paul Gardiner, the youngest of four boys, and here began the formation of that character which was to work out a career crowned with remarkable success. In one of his little, published volumes, speaking of the surroundings of children, he says: "Some are luxurious, others indifferent and neglected, while still others are the homes of the industrious and frugal, watched over by the loving and forgiving mother and the severely upright father." It was in such an atmosphere and surroundings that young Paul passed his early life. He began his education at the district school, and in due time reached the dignity of a student in the high school of the village. It was a momentous event when he finally left home for the first time to attend the high school of the county, a proud distinction that was not accorded to every youth in the community. It must not be inferred that during this period the young student was freed from many of the cares and duties that fall in greater or lesser degree to the lot of every farmer's son. Of these he got his full portion, though they ever proved irksome, and eventually this aversion to a pastoral life led to his rejection of his father's expressed wish to remain on the farm. He had not long returned from his graduation at the high school when the spirit of adventure became so strongly developed that he determined, notwithstanding the life of ease and comfort that awaited him at the homestead, to go out into the world on his own account. After many confidential talks with his father and mother, their consent was obtained to his making the venture. Entering the city of Montreal with a capital sufficient for his immediate needs, he began his search for employment. His

first efforts were confined to the smaller establishments, but, meeting with little encouragement here, he concluded to look higher up. About the largest dry goods establishment in the city was chosen for the experiment, and it was attended with success. The merchant was attracted by the manly and earnest manner in which he preferred his request for a trial, and he was engaged at a salary that was scarcely equal to his maintenance; but he was not long in securing an advance, and in a few years he came to be the highest salaried man in the concern. It was when he had attained a thorough knowledge of the business that he determined to transfer his field of endeavor to New York. Accordingly, after a service of three years with the Montreal firm, he entered a large dry goods establishment in Brooklyn. He was given an advanced position on account of his previous experience, but a few days in this store satisfied him that he had not reached the position where he could use his abilities to the best advantage. He decided at once upon a change, and, securing a card introduction to the vice-president of a large manufacturing concern, he offered his services in such a convincing manner as to secure the necessary trial. His position was that of a traveling salesman, and his first trip was productive of such results as secured him permanent employment with the firm, where he remained for some time, during which he visited every State in the Union.

After a five years' successful career with this manufacturing concern, Mr. Gardiner originated a magazine on the co-operative plan of publication among retail merchants, and soon Modes and Fabrics sprang into prominence as one of the leading home and fashion magazines of the country. The large experience he gained in his sixteen years' publication of this magazine encouraged him to interest himself in promoting proprietary remedies, in which he subsequently became an investor to a large amount.

A few years ago Mr. Gardiner saw the large possibilities in investments in the Bronx, and he became actively interested in the development of that section. He accordingly made large investments in acreage property near the Harlem branch of the New York Central Railroad, and also at Croton-on-Hudson, where he has a fine estate, "Hessian Hill Farm." The enterprising spirit of Mr. Gardiner has been followed by many others, and the consequence has been a wonderful growth in this suburban section. Mr. Gardiner is spending a large sum in the improvement and beautifying of his estate, and it is destined to become one of the most valuable and attractive on the banks of the Hudson.

Mr. Gardiner has found time, notwithstanding his life of ceaseless business activity, to do some work in the way of literary productions that are of a high order of merit. He has a graceful style and a keen sense of humor, and these have enabled him to produce some sketches, mostly of a biographical nature, which have had quite an extended circulation. They include "The House of Cariboo, and Other Tales from Arcadia," "Vacation Incidents," "The Fifth Avenue Social Trust," "Paul's Adventures to Date," etc.

CAPTAIN J. W. MILLER

Jacob W. Miller, formerly an officer in the United States Navy, was born in Middletown, N. J., on June 1, 1847. He is the son of Jacob W. Miller, who was a United States Senator from that State from 1841 to 1853. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, and when he was sixteen years of age he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the exact date of his entry being September 1, 1863. His career at the Academy was characterized by a close application to his studies, and he was graduated well up in his class in June, 1867. The Civil War having closed two years previously, the service did not offer the severe and onerous duties that had fallen to the lot of his older companions, but nevertheless those he was called upon to discharge at all times exacted the highest qualities of the soldier, and these he performed to the highest satisfaction of his superior officers. His first duty was with the European Squadron in the Mediterranean, and this was followed by cruises on the Pacific and West Indian stations. During this period he developed abilities of a high order, and he was selected for special service in connection with the Nicaragua Inter-Ocean Canal Survey in 1872. This work brought into service the scientific knowledge that he had obtained at the Academy, more particularly in the higher mathematics, and in this regard the young officer was found to be exceptionally well equipped. He surveyed a portion of the Western Divide, and had charge of the hydrographic work on the San Juan River. That the work was well and satisfactorily performed is attested by the fact that in the autumn of 1873, having returned to Washington in the meantime to prepare and submit his report, he was again sent to Nicaragua, but this time as secretary to the commission appointed by the United States Government to determine which was the best route for a ship canal across the Isthmus. Upon the completion of this work he was engaged for several months in Washington in the preparation of his report.

In 1875 Mr. Miller was ordered for the second time to duty on the Mediterranean Station, on board the flagship Franklin. During the years 1877 and 1878 he was on duty on the sloop Vandalia when General Grant visited the Levant in his memorable trip around the world. Having completed the full term of his cruise in European waters, he returned to the United States, and was assigned to duty at the Naval Academy as Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, and he remained on this duty until 1881, when he was once more ordered to sea duty, and his last cruise was made in the sloop Jamestown as her navigator from San Francisco when that vessel made the entire voyage under sail. This is pointed to as a memorable event in the navy, as being the last sailing man-of-war that went around Cape Horn.

Upon the conclusion of this voyage, Captain Miller carried out a decision which he had long had in contemplation, and resigned from the navy to enter a more active life in civil pursuits. While retaining the strongest attachment for the service, he realized the fact that in times of peace it did not offer a satisfying field for an ambitious spirit, and this spirit he possessed in a large degree. His first employment in civil life was as Vice-President and General Manager of the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita Railroad. He remained with this and other corporations in the West until May, 1886, when he was tendered and accepted the position of General Manager of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, and of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company. In May, 1889, he was elected to the presidency of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company. He was also made President of the Nicaragua Company and the Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Company. He has, besides, connections with other marine and railroad interests. It will be readily seen that Captain Miller made

no mistake in changing the field of his activities, so far as material advancement was concerned.

When the Spanish-American War broke out Captain Miller promptly offered his services to the Government, and they were as promptly accepted. He was immediately commissioned and placed in command of the Third Division of the Auxiliary Naval Force. This branch of the service saw no actual warfare, but in its rapid and thorough organization and equipment to meet the emergencies of a prolonged struggle it did much to produce a feeling of confidence in the minds of the people. It was during this period that the great value to the country of a naval militia as an auxiliary force was demonstrated, and this resulted in the complete reorganization of the New York Naval Battalion in 1891. In organization Captain Miller took an active part, and he was made its first commander, and subsequently he was made Captain of the Naval Militia of the State. Thus it will be seen that, while Captain Miller is no longer in an active sense connected with the military arm of the Government, he is in a position to render it most effective service should the occasion require.

Captain Miller takes a lively interest in municipal affairs, and in 1894 he was made a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has rendered valuable services as a member of the Committee on Docks, and also as a member of the committee having in charge the schoolship for the naval militia. During the visit to this country of Princess Eulalie of Spain, and afterward of Prince Henry of Germany, Captain Miller was an active and efficient member of the committees appointed to entertain them, his intercourse with foreigners during his many voyages eminently qualifying him for the delicate and responsible duties of such a position.

Captain Miller's social qualities are well developed, and he is a member of several clubs, among them the University, on the council of which he served for many years. He is also a member of the Seawanhaka, the Century, one of the council of the Naval Alumni Association of New York, Vice-Commander of the Naval Order of the United States, and a member of the Society of Foreign Wars and of the Spanish-American War. He is also a prominent factor in many charitable organizations.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN

Captain William Livingston Flanagan, manufacturer, soldier, was born in New York City on May 14, 1858. His nacestors on the male side were Irishmen of considerable note. The first to come to America was his great-grandfather, Christopher Flanagan, who, born and raised to manhood in Dublin, Ireland, came to this country just before the commencement of the Revolutionary War. Being an Irishman, it did not take him long to come to the determination to espouse the cause of the patriots, and not long after his arrival he enlisted on board a privateersman, and in that capacity, on one vessel or another, he served until the close of the war, participating in many naval engagements and earning for himself an enviable name as a soldier. Upon the termination of the struggle for independence he settled in New York, married, and engaged in the book business. He was especially well equipped for this line of trade, as he was a man of good education, well versed in the literature of the time, and before his death became noted as a great linguist. To him was born a son, James, who became a lawyer of considerable prominence, and who was eventually elevated to the bench. James Flanagan was for many years the close friend and intimate of Governor De Witt Clinton, and aided him greatly in his project of building the Erie Canal. James Flanagan, his son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, did not inherit the legal bent, but was more inclined to a commercial career. After receiving a liberal education, and being placed in possession of some means, he began in an humble way the establishment of a business which was in time to become the leader of its class in the metropolis. The brewery of Flanagan, Nay & Co. was for many years among the largest manufacturers of beer and ale in the country.

William Livingston Flanagan, the son of James Flanagan, received his education from private instructors, and was at the age of seventeen equipped to enter upon a business career. This he did by entering his father's establishment, where he early developed natural business abilities of a high order, and rapidly rose to positions of trust and responsibility. The heads of the firm were not slow in discovering the young man's superior qualifications, and he was but twenty-two years of age when he was admitted to membership in the concern. So thoroughly had he mastered all the details of the immense business, and so masterful were his business qualifications, that soon after becoming a member of the firm the entire management was given into his care. He continued to direct the affairs of the concern until it was consolidated with the H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company, and he continued in the management of the enlarged company during the remainder of his life.

Captain Flanagan was associated with his brother, De Witt Clinton Flanagan, in the enterprise of constructing a canal across the Cape Cod Peninsula at the neck between Barnstable and Buzzards bays. He did not, however, take the initiative or any formative part in that great project, now thought to be measurably near the point of realization, but he gave to it his moral and material support, and was heartily in accord with his brother in his confident belief in the ultimate success and great value of their enterprise.

Captain Flanagan was possessed of the military instinct in a large measure. As early as 1878 he enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, and he became conspicuous for his efficiency in drill in that crack organization. He continued to serve in the ranks until 1887, when he was honorably mustered out. On the 2d of February, 1891, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Second Battery of the National Guard of the State of New York, and on the 11th of June, 1894, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the same battery. This branch of the service had great attrac-

tions for him, and he became thoroughly proficient in its details and requirements. To such a length did he carry his studies, and to such a proficiency did he attain, that he became a recognized authority on the artillery branch of the service. While still retaining his membership with the Second Battery he was detailed to accompany the Fifth Battery to the State Camp of Instruction in 1894, which was a marked compliment to his efficiency as an officer. In April, 1898, he was appointed on the board for the examination of non-commissioned officers of the Second Battery. On July 15, 1898, he was commissioned Captain of the Fourth Battery, United States Volunteers, for duty in the war with Spain, and he remained with the battery until November 1, 1898, when he returned to duty with his old battery. Captain Flanagan was a pronounced Democrat in his political beliefs, but this fact did not have any influence with Governor Roosevelt when he came to make up his military staff. He appointed him an Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, in just recognition of his superior qualifications as an officer as well as of his patriotic spirit in offering his services to the Government. In February, 1891, he was detailed for duty on the board for examining enlisted men for qualified gunners of the first and second class. In June, 1901, he was relieved from duty on this board and was appointed on the board for the examination of the applicants for non-commissioned officers of the Second Battery. This rather extended space is given to Captain Flanagan's military record in order to properly emphasize the high estimate which was placed upon his abilities by those in authority. He was ever foremost in all projects looking to the improvement in the military organizations of the State, and it was this spirit that animated him to offer a prize in the shape of a bronze statue of Napoleon, valued at five hundred dollars, for competition by the five batteries of the State in a target contest.

Captain Flanagan was the owner of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, so long and favorably known, at Sixty-sixth St. and the Boulevard. He died January 18, 1903.

W. GRANVILLE-SMITH

Walter Granville-Smith was born in South Granville, Washington County, New York, January 26, 1870, and is the eldest son of James Ward Smith and Chloe Luthera (*née* Day) Smith. Early the family removed to Newark, N. J., where the lad attended the public schools, which he left for the Newark Academy, a well-known seat of learning in that city, in which he took the higher courses, at an early age developing a strong bent for drawing. This was encouraged by his parents in every way, and while still at school he took some lessons from an amateur artist of some note, Mr. David McLure, spending all his spare time in the pursuit of painting and drawing, so that very early he became proficient in a technical way, overcoming the preliminary difficulties of his profession at a time when most young men begin. Indeed, he acquired a remarkable facility that has never left him, and on leaving the academy he entered the office of the architect, Mr. Van Campen Taylor, of Newark, as a draughtsman, being later employed in the same capacity by Mr. William Halsey Wood, also of the same city.

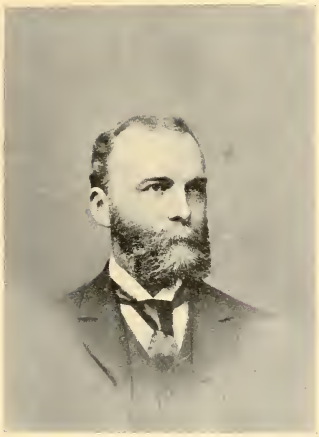
His renderings of architectural plans attracted considerable attention, and the practice thus obtained has been of inestimable advantage to him since in his career. With some of the money saved from his remuneration in the offices of these architects, he determined to take up seriously the study of art, and to this end he entered later the classes of Mr. Walter Satterlee, of New York, an associate of the National Academy of Design and a member of the American Water Color Society, and he subsequently became a member of the Art Students' League. Here his advance was rapid, indeed, and soon he offered illustrative work to the magazines, with immediate success, having all the commissions he could fill and receiving therefor substantial sums. Still ambitious, however, he made arrangements to go abroad, and in 1897 he visited Europe, making his headquarters in Paris, the Mecca of the art student these score of years or more. But he further visited the art centers of Europe, made many acquaintances and imbibed the best from galleries and men, returning to New York later, where he opened a studio at the old building of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. There he stayed for several years, dividing his time between illustration and the painting of easel pictures, both in oil and water color, being particularly facile in the management of the latter medium, and shortly he was elected to membership in the American Water Color Society, where he has been prominently identified with all its exhibitions for several years.

Much of his work in water-color has been reproduced, and he has been much in demand by the publishers. But he soon turned his attention to the more serious medium of oils, finding for some years inspiration on the south shore of Long Island, at Bellport, the Great South Bay, with its fisher-life, its marshlands and various maritime happenings attracting him greatly. The old fisher-folk there he has painted at their occupations, and he has given glimpses of village streets and quaint old architecture, all culminating in his *envoi* to the recent display of the Society of American Artists, "The Old Mill," wherein he may be said to have reached the highest point in his artistic career, his large painting attracting the liveliest attention and escaping the main prize narrowly, by a few votes only. This work, which was prominently placed on the line at the show, represented an old structure by moonlight. Some willow trees are about the house, and to the right is an old stable, while in front is a group of idlers. It is of the soil, *sui generis*, and the subtlety of tones is well caught, the technical part of the picture attracting the notice of his brother artists.

That Mr. Granville-Smith is a serious student of

nature is never for a moment to be mistaken. It shows in the lightest touch, and he has the illustrator's quality of astonishing observation, no small detail escaping his trained eye. Official recognition has happily come to him in these years, some of it arriving early, and, though still well on the right side of forty, he has had more than his share of honors. The William T. Evans prize at the American Water Color Society was awarded him in 1905, and the Hallgarten prize at the National Academy of Design, while at the Charleston Exhibition he was given a bronze medal, and he has been an exhibitor by invitation to the shows at Pittsburg, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and at London. Mr. Granville-Smith is also identified with other art organizations, the Illustrators' Society, the Salmagundi Club, and, of athletic inclinations, he is a member of the Fencers' Club, being expert with the foils. In 1894 he married Jessica May Stout, and to them have been born a daughter and a son. His present studio is at 96 Fifth Avenue, and he has a summer residence at Bellport, where he is installed in a rambling old house fitted up with artistic taste and a delightful collection of Colonial furniture.

Mr. Granville-Smith's range is practically unlimited, for he attacks figures, marines and landscapes with equal facility and satisfactory results, working always enthusiastically and with consummate knowledge, the result not alone of artistic intuition, but of the most serious study before nature out of doors, and happily he has always enjoyed the best of health and has a powerful physique. Indeed, his art is his life, and morning, noon and even the night find him at his easel, ever working at some problem, ever seriously considering new schemes, striving as hard now as when he first began, and, with all his dexterity, securing his ends by the greatest amount of labor, for he is his own most severe critic. There is scarcely a publication of artistic standing and dignity to which he has not contributed in recent years, and, though his inclinations lead him to the making of serious composition pictures, he is in such demand that he may not call his time all his own, but has to comply with the too frequent requests of the publishers. Yet he has remarkable fecundity, and his application permits him to put out much, none of which is unworthy his talent and standing in his profession.



FRANCIS HOWARD LEGGETT

Francis Howard Leggett, the leading member of a prominent mercantile firm in New York City, where he has long been well known for his business enterprise and as an active and earnest citizen, was born in this city, March 27, 1840, being derived from an old Westchester County family which came to this country in the seventeenth century, and the history of which may be briefly given as preliminary to that of the subject of our sketch. The family can be traced back to Essex County, England, where it dwelt for many generations, the name being derived from a Papal legate who lived far back in the family line and derived his name from his official title.

The first American of the family came to this country from the English colony of Barbados, in the West Indies. His son married Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of a large landholder in Westchester County, New York, and his grandson was for years Mayor of Westchester borough and one of the leading citizens of that district. From this person descended Abraham Leggett, father of the subject of our sketch, and for many years a highly respected merchant of New York City, where for half a century he carried on a large wholesale grocery business on Front Street, and where he aided in founding the Market Bank.

Francis H. Leggett received a good education in an academic institution, upon the completion of which, in 1856, he began his business life, at the age of sixteen, as clerk in a produce commission house. He continued here until 1862, gaining a thorough acquaintance with business methods, and displaying that industry and intelligence to which his more recent rapid progress has been due. In the last-named year he went into the wholesale grocery business on his own account, in partnership with an older brother, and continued thus associated until 1870, when he withdrew from the firm to engage in business with his younger brother, Theodore (now deceased), the name of the new firm being Francis H. Leggett & Co.

The business, while modest in its origin, soon felt the impetus of Mr. Leggett's enterprise and thorough acquaintance with its details and necessities, and grew with the most encouraging rapidity, increasing so quickly that from the original establishment it extended in 1873 to occupying three stores on Reade Street. Later it became necessary to add a fourth store on Chambers Street, to accommodate the large business which had developed. The progress here briefly described continued until the extended quarters mentioned became too small for the great trade of the firm, and it became necessary to gain increased room. In 1881 the present imposing warehouse on West Broadway, Franklin and Varick Streets, ten stories in height, was erected and thoroughly equipped with every requisite for the handling of groceries on the largest scale.

The house does a large importing business in high-class groceries, coffees and teas, while many articles are manufactured from the raw material or otherwise prepared for the trade in the King Street premises of the firm, which has thus developed from an importing house into a manufacturing establishment on a large scale, so far as many of the products dealt in are concerned. In addition to its large plant in New York, it has an office in Bordeaux, France, while there is not a producing region in the world which is not made tributary to its demands. Since the origin of the firm three other partners have been admitted from the experienced and trustworthy employees of the house, the original firm name being retained. Mr. Leggett continues at the head of the concern and is the active manager of its great business, over which he keeps an immediate and careful oversight.

We have spoken especially of the immediate commercial interests of Mr. Leggett, to which his attention has been largely confined, as a representative of the mercantile interests of New York and of the especial line of trade with which he has been so long and so

prosperously associated and in which he is now an acknowledged leader.

Aside from this, his interests have spread into other business connections, and he is a member of various financial and other institutions, being a Director in the Home Insurance Company and in the Washington Trust Company, a Trustee in the Greenwich Savings Bank, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Produce and Mercantile exchanges. He was formerly a Director of the National Park Bank, which position he held for twelve years.

Public life has not appealed to him and he has held no political or official position in the city, though an earnest citizen and a strong opponent of all that threatens to detract from its good name or to endanger its interests, or affect the integrity of those to whom they are intrusted. His earnestness in this direction was shown a number of years ago, when he was selected as foreman of a special grand jury, which served for three months in bringing up the police official bribery cases that excited much attention and indignation at that time. His work in this body was thoroughly and conscientiously performed, and with so broad a view of the duties imposed upon him that it brought him the thanks of the Judge and general praise from press and people

Aside from his business connections, Mr. Leggett belongs to several social organizations, including the Metropolitan, the Union League, the Merchants' and a number of other clubs. He takes a warm interest in the Charity Organization Society, or the association of public charities, of this city, being a member of its council and a frequent contributor to its funds. Religiously, he is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. His country seat is at Stone Ridge, Ulster County, New York, where he has an extensive establishment.

SIMON STERNE

The legal profession in the city of New York includes in its ranks many men of fine powers and distinguished ability, men who have not confined themselves to the practice of the law, but have made their marks in other directions, as in the field of politics or the domain of literature. Among those who have won a reputation for their achievements in the latter direction may be named Simon Sterne, a gentleman who, while winning a position of prominence in railroad law, has also taken an active part in the movement for reform in New York City, and has won himself a name as an able writer and a reasoner of unusual powers in the field of political economy.

Mr. Sterne is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born July 23, 1839, the son of Henry and Regina Sterne. He was educated in the Philadelphia public schools, at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Heidelberg. After his graduation from these institutions he studied law under John H. Markland and Judge Sharswood, of Philadelphia, and was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania on June 6, 1859, in which year he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He remained in practice, however, for only a short time in his native city, and then removed to New York, where he was admitted to the bar in June, 1860, and where he has since resided and practiced, winning a reputation as an expert in railroad law, which has been the most active field of his practice. He has represented a large number of railroads, and since 1888 has been general counsel for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

As a citizen of New York he took an active part in the revolt against the corrupt political domination of that city led by the notorious William M. Tweed. He entered energetically into the contest for honest municipal government, was a member of the famous Committee of Seventy, which was prominent in the fight against the Tweed régime in 1870, and also acted as its secretary. He drafted the charter known as the Charter of the Committee of Seventy and other legislation of that period, and devoted about a year and a half to the work of the committee, continuing his efforts until the election of Mayor Havemeyer and the passage of laws sustaining the cause of reform which drove the ring from power. He was private counsel for Mayor Havemeyer during his incumbency, and also claims the honor of suggesting the law which made Election Day in New York a legal holiday. In fact, during that period of stress and strain in the history of New York as a municipality Mr. Sterne was a power in the cause of honesty in public affairs and one of the strong men among those who lifted the city from the mire of corruption into which it had fallen.

In 1876 Mr. Sterne was appointed by Governor Tilden as one of the commission, of which William M. Evarts was chairman, to devise a plan for the government of the cities of this State. This commission sat for two years, without compensation, and reported a series of amendments to the Constitution adapted to prevent a renewal of the reign of fraud which had so long continued in the metropolis. The railway and its interests and operations was also one of the subjects that actively enlisted his attention, and in 1878, at the request of a large number of the leading merchants and bankers, he delivered a lecture on "The Railway and Its Relation to Public and Private Interests" at Steinway Hall, the Mayor of the city presiding. As a result of the interest taken in, and the general discussion of, the subject the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the abuses alleged to exist in the management of the railways of the State, and Mr. Sterne was selected by the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to act as counsel to conduct the investigation, which lasted

over eight months. The labor of the committee was most searching and thorough, and the charges which had been made were fully sustained. The law subsequently passed to appoint a railroad commission for New York State was drafted by him. In fact, no other man in the city and State did so much as he to reform the evils which had crept into railroad management and to establish fair and just relations between the railroads and their patrons.

Mr. Sterne's interest in this subject extended beyond the boundaries of New York State, and for several successive sessions of Congress he argued before the Committee on Commerce of the House upon the necessity of interstate railway legislation. As a consequence, in 1885 the Cullom United States Select Committee on Interstate Commerce requested him to remodel and revise, in conjunction with Mr. Albert Fink and Mr. George R. Blanchard, leading railroad experts, the bill drafted by the committee. This he did, and the bill which was subsequently passed is now the basis of power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has recently become of so much prominence in connection with the railroad rate legislation.

He had by this time grown to be an acknowledged expert on railroad affairs in general and a power in the movement for their regulation and reform, and in 1887, as a result of two successive visits to Europe and a thorough study of the railway situation there, he, on the commission of the President of the United States, made a report to Congress on the relation of the Governments of Western Europe to the railways.

Mr. Sterne, in connection with his active public duties, has made himself well known as a writer of marked ability and as a broad and liberal thinker on subjects demanding deep thought. In 1861, shortly after his removal to New York, he brought himself into public notice by a thoughtful lecture on "The Tariff: Its Evils and Their Remedy," and from 1862 to 1864 he was judged suitable by the trustees of the Cooper Union to deliver lectures on political economy in that institution. During part of this period, in 1863-64, he was editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, and he was subsequently editor and proprietor of the Social Science Review in 1865-66. We owe to his pen "Representative Government and Personal Representation," written in 1871; "Constitutional History and Political Development of the United States," and a number of articles in Lalor's "Cyclopædia of Political Science and United States History," contributions marked by skill in presentation and knowledge of the subjects treated. He is a frequent contributor to the reviews, has made many addresses before societies and public bodies, is a patron of the arts and a member of many clubs and other societies. As a reformer he was a member of the Committee of Seventy, so prominent in the reform movement of 1894, and made himself felt in its councils.

In 1870 he married Mathilde Elsberg, sister of Dr. Louis Elsberg, the celebrated laryngologist, and has one daughter, Alice Sterne. He continues active in legal and reform matters in New York and retains his interest in railroad legislation and general affairs.

HENRY LAWRENCE HORTON

Among the prominent and able bankers of New York City, the men who have won a reputation and gained the esteem of the community by energy and integrity in business affairs, public spirit and activity in all matters in which the good of the community is concerned, must be named Henry Lawrence Horton, formerly president of the village of New Brighton, Staten Island, and still an active and prominent citizen of the metropolis.

Mr. Horton is a native of Pennsylvania, being born at Shesquin, in Bradford County, of that State, July 17, 1832. The family is an old one in this country, the first American ancestor having been Barnabas Horton, who came to America from Mousley, Leicestershire, England, in 1633, settled at Hampton, Mass., moved to New Haven in 1640, and in the same year settled at Southhold, Suffolk County, Long Island, where he built the first frame dwelling in that place. The lineage of the family can be traced back to 1300, to Robert de Horton, and in the line of his ancestry is Lord Horton, whose castle still stands in Northamptonshire, England.

Mr. Horton is the son of William B. Horton and Melinda Blackman Horton, daughter of Colonel Franklin Blackman. His early life resembled that of many men who subsequently made their mark in this country, he being brought up on a farm, obtaining such sparse education as was there to be had, and early in life manifesting an unusual business capacity. At the age of seventeen he left home and went to Towanda, N. Y., a position as clerk having been offered him in a mercantile house in that place. Here, by industry, business intelligence and faithful attention to the interests of his employers, he won their confidence and esteem, and developed those sterling qualities of integrity and enterprise to which the success of his subsequent business career is due.

When twenty-two years of age Mr. Horton left Towanda for the West, settling at Milwaukee, Wis., where he began business on his own account in the produce commission line. In this prosperous Western city he remained actively and somewhat successfully engaged for eleven years, the latter part of which included the period of the Civil War. At the end of this contest, in 1865, moved by various business reasons, he disposed of his establishment in Milwaukee and left the West for New York City, where he felt satisfied there would be opportunities of more rapid progress for one of his enterprise and business activity and ambition.

It was a good period to seek the great center of business enterprise and to avail himself of the avenues for advancement which the metropolis offered. The great struggle which had so long distracted the country was at an end and the disturbing questions which gave rise to it were definitely settled. War affairs and war interests were in all directions being set aside and the people again turning their undivided attention to business and seeking to restore the country to that reign of peaceful activity which had so long been interrupted.

Mr. Horton was prompt to avail himself of the opportunity, and soon after his arrival in the metropolis connected himself with the Stock and other Exchanges, entering into the banking and brokerage business. Since then he has conducted one of the most successful establishments of that kind in the city, and has won wealth and position by his capacity for business and strict attention to its details. He is now the senior member of the firm of H. L. Horton & Co., which occupies commodious and handsome banking-rooms at No. 66 Broadway, but for over twenty-five years was located at No. 56 Broadway. His house is one of the few that safely weathered the financial storms which for many years disturbed the business interests of the country, and maintained an uninterrupted prosperity during that period, passing safely through its several

occasions of severe business revulsion, and it still retains its prominence as one of the prominent banking establishments of the city.

He is a member of the Stock and Produce Exchanges, of the Chicago Board of Trade, and of the Union League, Manhattan, Athletic and other clubs; is a lover of horses and keeps a well-filled stable, and is fond of books and a lover of art, his city home, at 144 West Fifty-seventh Street, being adorned with a large library and many valuable paintings, in part the fruit of several years spent in Europe. He married Miss Sarah S. Patten, of New York, their family consisting of two daughters, Blanche and Grace.

Soon after engaging in business in New York Mr. Horton took up his residence at New Brighton, Staten Island, where he was in possession of a handsome estate, and has made himself a leader by his public spirit. He has taken a very active part in public affairs in this district, having been prominently concerned in every aggressive movement in Richmond County, and is especially entitled to credit for his energy in promoting the development and interests of the Staten Island Water Supply and of the Rapid Transit companies. As above stated, he has occupied the position of President of New Brighton, and it has no citizen more wide awake to its interests.

Mr. Horton has made hosts of warm and useful friends, whose esteem he possesses in the highest degree. He is a thorough business man, and of such ripened judgment and experience that his advice and influence are widely sought. Of attractive personal appearance and courteous manners, he has made himself a favorite alike in social and business life, while his sound judgment makes him a most useful citizen. Warmly benevolent in disposition, one of his chief aims in life seems to be to provide for the comfort and happiness of others, and few men have done more unostentatious works of charity. In short, he is in every respect a good citizen, taking a warm interest in all the public affairs of the metropolis and making his influence felt in many ways outside the channels of business, one of the men to whom the demands of good citizenship is a duty rather than a burden, and who play their part well in all the details of life.

EDWARD PAYSON FOWLER, M.D.

Among the broadest-minded physicians of New York City, a man of no "school," but of all "schools," a man who has broken loose from the narrow conventions of his profession and widened his methods to take advantage of the best to be found in any field of practice, is Dr. Edward Payson Fowler, one of the most eminent of present-day practitioners in the metropolitan city.

Dr. Fowler was born at Cohocton, Steuben County, New York, November 30, 1834, being the youngest son of Judge Horace and Mary Fowler. He is descended from old Puritan stock, being the sixth lineal descendant of William Fowler, who came to Massachusetts in 1630 with the first contingent of the Puritans. His grandfather, Eliphalet Fowler, entered the Revolutionary army as a private, made his mark in the Continental army, and retired with the rank of Major. His mother was the grandniece of Mary Phillipse, the first love of George Washington, whom her parents took to Europe to break off the attentions of the young Virginian, then unknown to fame, and with nothing to show that he was likely to rise to eminence.

As young Fowler grew up his inclinations led him toward the medical profession, in which he was destined to gain such distinction, and in 1851 he entered the New York Medical College as a student, showing himself one of the most diligent, studious and able of those in his class. Completing a four years' course in 1855, he graduated as first-prize man, having passed an exceptionally brilliant college term. The credit which he had won in his college years and the honors with which he graduated opened to him excellent advantages for a career, and he immediately entered into partnership with Drs. Gray and Hull, who had then perhaps the most extensive and lucrative practice in New York City. In consequence, his practice became unusually large almost from its commencement.

But, as we have said, there was no narrowness in Dr. Fowler's view of his duties to his patients. He felt that as a physician it was incumbent on him to seek the best in all fields of practice, and, convinced that the "Old School" system of medicine did not exhaust the domain of medical science, but that the "New School" of homœopathy had in it much worthy of knowing, he again became a student and familiarized himself with the principles of homœopathic practice. He subsequently practiced this in connection with the former, looking upon the two systems as component parts of a unit. During his many years of practice he has evinced the possession of skill and ability of such high order as to raise him to the highest rank of the profession, his practice being among the best class of New Yorkers, including many of the old Knickerbocker families.

Dr. Fowler has always been distinctly in opposition to sectarianism in medicine, declaring that medicine is a unit and should be dealt with as such. His views in this direction were recognized by the thinking part of the "Old School," which in 1878 adopted those rules, for New York State, known as the "New Code," giving up the stringent conservatism which had long prevailed. Under this new system the only qualification demanded for a physician is the legally required medical education, and the "Old School" became practically the "Comprehensive School." This action was not indorsed by the homœopathists, and consequently Dr. Fowler withdrew from his former connection with them and joined the "Comprehensive School" of medicine—not as indicating a change in his views, but in consistent agreement with his long-expressed doctrine of the unity of medical practice.

In addition to his private practice, Dr. Fowler has availed himself of the benefits of hospital practice, having served in the Ward's Island and Hahnemann hospitals. His high standing in his profession was duly recognized in 1887, when there was conferred on

him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, and he was appointed Examiner of Anatomy in "the first Board of New York State Examiners for conferring medical degrees." He has been connected with the foremost medical societies of the city and State, was one of the founders of the New York Medico-Chirurgical Society, and served as its President, and is also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Neurological Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York and other societies. While Dr. Fowler's attention has been devoted assiduously to his profession, he is unusually well versed in business affairs. Politically he is an ardent Republican, and is a member of the Union League Club, and has taken an active and earnest interest in the movements of the party in New York.

Dr. Fowler was married in 1873 to Miss M. Louise Mumford, now deceased, two children—Edward Mumford Fowler and Louise Mumford Fowler—surviving. In 1896 he was married a second time, his new wife being Miss Mildred Russell. In addition to his city home, he has a delightful summer residence at Cooperstown, N. Y. Personally he is a man of genial manners and benevolent disposition, qualities which have gained him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come into contact.

He has passed much time abroad in travel and study, has contributed generously to medical literature, and is the author of valuable medical works, including "Ætiology and General History of Scarlet Fever," "Pseudo-Typhoid Fever," "Certain Maladies of the Heart," "Abnormalities of the Cerebral Convolutions," etc. He has also translated from the French and German such works as Charcot's "Localization in Diseases of the Brain," Richert's "Physiology and Histology of the Cerebral Convolutions," and Benedikt's "Anatomical Study of the Brains of Criminals." He has in addition delivered many instructive lectures before medical bodies, his discourses showing deep study of the subjects under discussion.

In short, Dr. Fowler is a thorough master of the medical profession from all points of view, a voluminous reader and a deep thinker, and, aside from his practice, has done much to advance the science of medicine, alike by his many treatises on the subject and his able and useful works, which have won a recognized place in the literature of the profession.

HENRY HERSCHEL ADAMS

A BRAVE and patriotic soldier of the Civil War, a business man of high ability, a gentleman active and earnest in many affairs of public importance, Henry Herschel Adams has won a prominent position among our able and energetic merchants and manufacturers and those engaged in public and private affairs. Born in Collamer, Ohio, July 9, 1844, he has a distinguished ancestry both in England and America, the family, indeed, being traceable in a direct line of descent from William the Conqueror, through his daughter and Sir John ap Adam, from whom came through many generations the original American Adams family which has furnished the country two Presidents.

The immigrant ancestor was Henry Adams, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1634. The son of the latter, Lieutenant Henry Adams, was killed in King Philip's War. Benoni Adams, grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father, Lowell L. Adams, fought in the War of 1812. His mother, Hepzibah Thayer, of Surrey, N. H., was a member of the Anti-Slavery Society before the war and a correspondent of the National Era on the anti-slavery movement. These particulars are of interest as showing the prominence of the family in this country, especially in military affairs, in which Mr. Adams has well sustained the family traditions.

He was educated in Shaw Academy, Cleveland, Ohio, but left its classes when the Civil War broke out to take part in that great contest. Although at that time but seventeen years of age, he was full of the old warlike and patriotic spirit of the family, and after a year's impatient waiting he enlisted in Company G of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the formation of which he did active recruiting service.

Delicate in health at that time, he was unable to accept the office of Second Lieutenant tendered him, and was detailed on detached service in the Department of Military Mails. He was, however, with the regiment at intervals, and took part in the battle of Franklin, March 9, 1863, where, as the officers of the regiment state, he valiantly led the charge in advance across the Little Harpeth River, which dislodged Van Dorn's forces on the southern bank. He also participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where he acted as aide to General Opdycke, and also in those of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain, during Sherman's advance upon Atlanta, doing valuable service in the last two by taking charge of the courier lines of communication with Big Shanty and Kingston, the seats of supplies. This was a service of the greatest danger, as the intervening country was full of Confederate raiders and bushwhackers.

While in this perilous service he was captured by General Forrest at Athens, Ala., on September 20, 1864, together with seventeen of his men, and spent the two succeeding months in the Confederate prison at Cahaba, enduring the severest hardships. He was exchanged in November, and reported for duty on the morning of the battle of Nashville. He was discharged on March 10, 1865, on account of the condition of his health, due to the exposure and hardship of his prison life. His corps commander, General O. O. Howard, and four of the officers of his regiment subsequently joined in recommending him for a medal of honor in recognition of his gallantry on the field.

After the war Mr. Adams diverted the energy he had shown on the battlefield into the field of business, entering it with a boldness and activity which could not fail to bring success. Returning to Cleveland, Ohio, the seat of his school life, he engaged in the iron business in 1867, and such was the spirit he put into it and the intelligent study of its conditions which he made that he not only achieved success, but in time became known as one of the ablest iron experts in this country.

In addition to conducting an energetic mercantile business in iron, he became largely interested in shipping, and was the owner of several vessels engaged in the iron ore and grain transportation on the lake. In this way he won a leading position in the business affairs of Cleveland, and was also prominent in its social circles, his manly qualities winning him hosts of friends. He was made a member of the Board of Education, and took an active part in the promotion of school interests; was also a member of the Board of Trade, and in 1881 was a delegate to the Boston "Free Ship" Convention, and one of the committee to lay the proceedings of that convention before the Senate at Washington.

After being actively engaged in business for fifteen years in Cleveland, he removed in 1882 to New York City, where he became a member of one of the most prominent iron concerns in the United States, in the affairs of which his thorough acquaintance with the business in all its details proved of the utmost value. In 1890 he was elected President of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, and in June, 1891, attained the same office in the Henry H. Adams Iron Company, Incorporated, both of which concerns were of national reputation. At a later date he became President of the Colonial Iron Company of Pennsylvania and its principal owner, and President or Vice-President of various other business concerns, including the Old Sterling Iron and Mining Company of New York; also Treasurer of and large stockholder in the Greenwich Water Company, of Greenwich, Conn.; Vice-President of the Glenville Power and Water Company, and also President of the Riverside Water Company.

Aside from business concerns, Mr. Adams has made himself very active in patriotic and military societies. He joined Lafayette Post, G. A. R., in 1891, and was delegated by the post to decorate Lafayette's tomb in Paris on Decoration Day, 1893. After his return he was made Commander of the post, and has since been quite prominent in Grand Army affairs. His addresses delivered in Paris, France; Pittsburg and New York City, at the national encampments and the Grand Army reunions, display fine oratorical skill and ability.

He was one of the original advocates and promoters of the plan to cultivate patriotism among the youth by placing the Stars and Stripes over every public school building; is Vice-President of the Patriotic League of America, a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York City, also American Flag Association of America, and is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Army and Navy Club of Hartford, and various others, in addition to a number of social clubs. On the breaking out of the Spanish War he tendered his services to the Governors of New York and Connecticut in any capacity in which he might be able to serve his country, having raised, at his own expense, a brigade for active service. Mr. Adams is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, of the National Committee of One Hundred, organized to build the University of the United States at Washington as outlined by George Washington, and a Trustee of the Lincoln Memorial University of Tennessee. In 1867 he married Helen Redington, daughter of a prominent ship-owner of Cleveland, Ohio, and has one son, H. H. Adams, and two daughters, Mrs. J. D. Barrett and Mrs. A. B. Ashforth. Of late years he has lived much at his country residence at Greenwich, Conn.

BIRD SIM COLER

Bird Sim Coler, President of the borough of Brooklyn, was born in Champaign, Ill., on October 9, 1867, but his parents soon thereafter moved to Brooklyn, where he grew up and was educated in the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute, with a supplemental course at the Phillips Andover Academy. When nineteen years old he entered his father's banking house, and developed such an aptitude for the banking business that shortly after reaching his majority he was made a member of the firm. He made a special study of financial and municipal law, and soon became in Wall Street a recognized authority upon these vital and intricate subjects. This gave him a remarkable prestige as the representative of his banking firm and one of the youngest and most active members of the Stock Exchange, so that in a few years he came to be regarded as one of the shrewdest and most far-sighted financiers in the city of New York.

As a relaxation from the cares of business, he came to take an interest in politics, and in 1891 he became actively identified with the Brooklyn Democracy, receiving the nomination for Alderman-at-large the following year. Although he was defeated in his first political venture, he ran so far ahead of his ticket in the banner Republican district of Brooklyn that the leaders of his party at once recognized that a new and aggressive force had arisen in Brooklyn politics. The game of politics became so interesting that Mr. Coler set about forming an organization, and the Young Men's Democratic Club of the Twenty-third Ward was the result. Ever vigilant in strengthening his lines and adding to his forces, in a few years he had such a following that when the Greater New York was formed and the Democratic ticket for the election of the first officers of the greater city was made known the voters were startled to find named for the most important office next to Mayor—that of Controller—a young man only thirty years of age, and, so quietly had his remarkable political work been done, of whom most of them had never heard—Bird S. Coler. The results of the election justified his selection, however, for he swept everything before him and was elected by the largest vote given to any candidate on the ticket, carrying the "invincible" Republican Twenty-third Ward by the largest majority ever cast there, thus showing his great popularity among those who knew him best.

If Mr. Coler was unknown politically before election, he was well known after it, for he introduced such startling methods and displayed such an iconoclastic spirit in dealing with political parasites and grafters that he created consternation in the political headquarters of certain politicians, and they were not confined to his own party, either. The culmination of his defiance of the "practical politicians" was reached in his obstruction of the Ramapo scheme and his attacks on the political methods of Richard Croker in a magazine article entitled "Commercialism in Politics." These two things were the cleverest moves Mr. Coler ever made on the political chessboard, for they were such daring exhibitions of political independence that they attracted the keenest attention throughout the whole country, and Mr. Coler immediately became a national character.

Mr. Coler's administration of the office of Controller, from January 1, 1898, to January 1, 1902, is now generally admitted to have been one of the best in the history of the city of New York. The high note of public duty that he struck on assuming the office was continued without wavering throughout his entire administration, and the éclat he secured by his independence of the bosses, especially of the then leader of Tammany Hall, Richard Croker, marked him for future honors at the hands of independent Democrats. He had scarcely retired to private life and the routine of his banking business than a demand from the people

began to be heard for his return to a public career, and a few months later—September, 1902—he was enthusiastically nominated by the Democratic party for Governor of the State of New York. Although he failed of election by a very narrow margin, he aroused such enthusiasm among the people that he came nearer election than any other Democratic candidate for Governor in ten years, only losing the State by somewhat over eight thousand votes, whereas his opponent, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., had been elected in the previous campaign by over one hundred and ten thousand majority. In the Greater New York Mr. Coler received a phenomenal vote, sweeping the city by over one hundred and twenty-two thousand majority. Three years later, when there was a revolt against the bosses of both the old parties. Mr. Coler was selected to head the Municipal Ownership ticket in Kings County, and was elected Borough President by a surprising majority, drawing over eighty thousand votes from the two old parties. He entered upon the duties of the office of Borough President on January 1, 1906, and almost immediately began a war upon "corporation and municipal grafters," asserting that there was a conspiracy between the Democratic Street Cleaning Department and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company whereby the city had lost a million and a half of dollars on a contract with the railroad corporation for the removal of ashes in the borough of Brooklyn.

As a member of the banking house of W. N. Coler & Co., Mr. Coler has traveled all over the country, executing delicate financial and municipal commissions with consummate skill. He was one of the founders and the first President of the Guardian Trust Company, of which he is still a Director. Other large business interests with which he has been allied as Director are the Medina Sandstone Company, the Brooklyn Bank, the Maiden Lane Savings Bank, the Peckham Manufacturing Company and the Texas Bank and Trust Company. He is a member of many clubs and social organizations, among which may be named the Democratic, Brooklyn, Lotos and Manhattan. He loves thoroughbred horses, has exhibited at the Horse Show, and last year carried off several blue ribbons. All forms of outdoor life appeal strongly to Mr. Coler, and he has indulged his fondness for travel by several trips to foreign lands; but his hobby is the collection of rare books, of which he has a library of several thousand.

Mr. Coler, on October 18, 1888, married Miss Emily Moore, of Brooklyn, and they have one son, to whom both father and mother are devotedly attached, and who is a lad of great promise.

LUIS FENOLLOSA EMILIO

Captain Luis Fenollosa Emilio, though bearing a name that hints at foreign parentage, is a native of the United States, having been born at Salem, Mass., December 22, 1844. He comes, however, from foreign and soldierly ancestry, his family being natives of Spain, in which country his grandfather served against the Napoleonic invasion, gaining credit and being wounded on the battlefield. His father was also a patriot and soldier, fighting in the Government ranks against Don Carlos, the Pretender, and being rewarded for his gallant conduct with the cross of Maria Isabella Louisa, one of the Spanish orders of chivalry. His parents subsequently emigrated to the United States and settled at Salem, where their son was born in 1844, as above stated.

The boy received his early education in the schools of Salem and of Beloit, Mich., and afterward studied in the preparatory department of Beloit College. He was thus engaged when the Civil War broke out. Though not yet seventeen years of age, but moved by the martial instinct inherent in the family, he left the college and enlisted for the three years' service on October 19, 1861, as a private in Company F of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry from his native city of Salem. His first active service was with the expedition under General Burnside against Roanoke Island, in February, 1862. In the advance of the troops under General Foster through the swamps of that island and against the Confederate intrenchments, in which his regiment took part, the young recruit showed commendable activity and daring, pushing boldly to the front and being one of the first to enter the enemy's works. In the later advance against New Berne he and a comrade daringly advanced beyond the lines and acted as sharpshooters.

His boldness and courage on these occasions were perceived and appreciated by the regimental commanders, who rewarded him by placing him on the color guard and promoting him to the rank of Sergeant. In the later engagements in that region, those at Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsborough, the Twenty-third was actively concerned, and lost heavily at Whitehall, where the wounded were left on the field, under the enemy's fire. Sergeant Emilio volunteered to command a rescuing party to bring them in, but was not permitted, the service being considered as one of too great danger.

Young as Emilio was, still not eighteen years of age, his boldness in battle and his intelligent performance of every duty intrusted to him pointed him out as one worthy of higher rank; his good service was noted in the reports, and he was among those selected by the Secretary of War to report for assignment and promotion. Governor Andrew of Massachusetts thereupon tendered him a commission in the first colored regiment raised in the North, under Colonel Robert G. Shaw, while the colonel of his own regiment, who did not wish to part with his gallant young sergeant, assured him of higher rank if he would remain. A personal letter from Colonel Shaw decided his choice. He reported at Boston and was made a Captain in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) Infantry.

This rapid promotion from the ranks was high testimony to the courage and soldierly behavior of the boyish soldier. The regiment was sent South to take part in the military operations in the vicinity of Charleston, and had its maiden fight at James Island on July 16, 1863. But its most strenuous fighting came two days later in the sanguinary night assault on Fort Wagner, one of the strong outlying defenses of Charleston. In this affair the Fifty-fourth led the storming party, and was frightfully cut up by the hot fire from the fort. Colonel Shaw fell at the head of his men, and Captain Emilio took temporary command of the survivors. He gallantly rallied the fragments of his regiment, added to them many white soldiers, in-

spired them by word and example amid the chaos of defeat, led them to the support of the only unbroken brigade, and held an important position unflinchingly until relieved. For his services on that night of bloodshed and disaster he received the thanks of General Thomas G. Stevenson on the field.

In subsequent operations he was frequently in command of the regiment or large detachments in the trenches before Fort Wagner and with General Gilmore's expedition to Florida, to which the regiment was assigned. During the subsequent operations on the coast he took charge of the exposed outpost of Black Island and at the head of several companies commanded Fort Green against the James Island batteries throughout General Foster's attack upon James Island in 1864. Captain Emilio took an active part in various other operations, and prominently participated in the final march upon Charleston and the fall of that long-defended city. His last engagement was on February 7, 1865, when with three companies he drove the enemy's force of cavalry and artillery for an entire day before our advancing columns. He accompanied his regiment to Savannah in March, and was mustered out there, after three and a half years of active and honorable service. During the war he had been twice assigned to special duty, as Acting Judge Advocate of the First Division, Tenth Corps, and the Southern District, Department of the South, and as Acting Provost Marshal of the Coast Division, of the same department.

Captain Emilio was not yet twenty-one years of age when his military career ended. It had been, as we may say, an event of his boyhood. His business career began in 1867 at San Francisco, whither he went in that year, and where he became actively and prominently engaged in real estate and building operations. He resided in that city until 1881, in which year he gave up his business there and removed to New York City. In 1876 he married Mary Belden, daughter of Josiah Belden, of San José, Cal., whose former homestead stood on the site now occupied by the Hotel Vendome. He had but one child, a son.

During his period of residence in New York, Captain Emilio has become to some extent an author, having published one book and many papers detailing his experiences in the war. His book is entitled "A Brave Black Infantry," and among his published papers are "The Occupation, Defense and Fall of Roanoke Island," "The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry in Assault of Fort Wagner," "Siege of Fort Wagner," "The Expedition to Florida," etc. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic; the United Service and Seventh Regiment Veteran clubs, the New York Real Estate Exchange, and other social and business organizations.

RIGNAL THOMAS WOODWARD

Rignal Thomas Woodward, a New York man of business, who may claim to be one of the builders of the "New South" from his activity in seeking to develop the cotton manufacturing industry in that section and its general industrial progress, was a native of Maryland, having been born on his father's estate of Abington Farm, at Millersville, in Anne Arundel County, of that State, on the 10th of June, 1838. He came from a patriotic old Maryland family, his great-grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolution and his grandfather a captain of volunteers in the War of 1812. Amos Garret, the first Mayor of Annapolis, may be classed among his ancestors, having been a brother of the mother of the original Woodward, in the direct line, that settled in Maryland. Mr. Woodward was a son of the Hon. Rignal D. Woodward and Elizabeth Hardesty Woodward, and was himself connected by marriage with the Ridgely, Duckett, Boyd and William families of Maryland.

Mr. Woodward spent his childhood and early boyhood with his parents on Abington Farm, attending school at the "Academy," near Crossroads, about two miles from his home. In later years he became one of the trustees of this school, in which his entire education was obtained. His father, indeed, had views of giving him the advantages of a superior education, and laid his plans for sending him from home for a college course; but the boy's aspirations turned toward a business career, rather than to extended study, and at his request his father consented to forego his plans and give him a trial in mercantile life.

His uncle, Mr. William Woodward, was then engaged in the dry goods commission business in Baltimore, and agreed to take the boy into his establishment and give him an opportunity to learn the business. He was about sixteen years old when he thus began his business education, but he was full of energy and ambition and was determined to succeed, and soon made himself very useful in the store, showing an ability, aptitude, industry and business judgment unusual in one so young. The result of his earnest and close attention to his duties and his marked business talent was that he made himself indispensable in the establishment, and in 1863, when he was twenty-five years of age, was admitted into the firm as a partner. The business was at that time conducted under the firm name of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., under which title it is still carried on.

In the year in which the new partner entered the firm its business was found to have become so expanded that it was deemed advisable to open a branch house in New York City, and the energetic new member of the firm was one of those selected to represent it in this city, where youthful activity and energy were necessary in the work of building up a profitable branch establishment. Of the New York house Mr. Woodward became the head and soul, pushing the business by all the means at his command, infusing into it his own energetic personality and making his business ability felt in every detail of the growing concern.

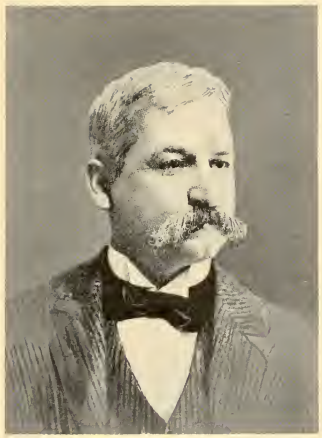
As the years went on he grew prominent in New York business circles, and his house became widely known as the representative of the largest cotton mills of the South, the products of which it largely handled. Mr. Woodward was always strongly interested in the development of the manufacturing interests of that section of the country, so long confined in its industries to agricultural pursuits. He felt that the South was especially adapted, by its products and the growing enterprise of its people, for cotton manufacture, and warmly advocated the building of mills for the manufacture of cotton goods in that section, as he believed and contended that the locality in which the staple was produced was the natural and most advantageous place for its manufacture. It need scarcely be said that the policy he advocated has been carried out, until at pres-

ent the South has become a dangerous rival of New England, and even of old England, in the production of cotton goods, and it may be affirmed that Mr. Woodward, by his policy of putting the goods of the Southern mills on the market and pushing their sale, was an important element in developing this new line of Southern enterprise, which is now so active and promising.

Mr. Woodward never held any political office and took little more than an ordinary citizen's interest in political affairs. In political faith he was a strong Democrat, and had great influence in the local councils of his party, but did not seek for prominence or favor. His most active effort in this direction was made in 1883, when he was the originator and leader of the first great parade of business men in the interest of Grover Cleveland, the choice of the Democratic party for the Presidency.

Mr. Woodward was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Raborg, daughter of Dr. Christopher H. Raborg, of Baltimore. This marriage took place on January 26, 1864, his wife dying March 5, 1900, leaving eight children, five of whom, four sons and one daughter, survive their father. The daughter, Mary W. Woodward, is now the wife of Hon. De Witt C. Flanagan, a sketch of whose career will be found elsewhere in this volume. He married again on February 5, 1902, his second wife being Mrs. Julia W. Bowling, widow of Joseph Bowling and daughter of the late Chief Justice Benjamin Winchester, of Louisiana.

Mr. Woodward was a member of a number of social clubs and a Director of several corporations, and at one time was a Trustee of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the Diocese of New York. He made that city his home for many years, but later in life resided at Morristown, N. J., and spent much of his time at his boyhood home, Abington Farm, which came to him after the death of his father. Here he died March 29, 1904, death coming to him in the room in which he was born.



GENERAL JACOB BAIZ

General Jacob Baiz, a native of Venezuela, Consul-General for Honduras, but for nearly all his life a citizen of New York, in which city he has long been extensively engaged in trade with the republics of Central and South America, was born of French and American parentage in the Venezuelan republic in the year 1843. New York had long been the home of his family, his grandfather, David Naâr, having for a considerable period been engaged in the tobacco business in this city, where he suffered the misfortune of being burned out in the disastrous conflagration of 1835. The father of General Baiz, after a period of residence in Venezuela, came to New York when his son was eight years of age, and subsequently made that city his place of residence.

Young Baiz received the good business education obtainable in the public schools of New York, and in 1862, when nineteen years of age, left school and engaged in business with commendable ambition and enterprise. Instead of entering an establishment in a minor position to gain a business education, he, with bold confidence in his resources, at once entered into business for himself, the line of trade chosen by the enterprising young merchant being the shipping of American manufactured goods of every description to Spanish and Portuguese sections of the Central and South American States, Mexico and the West Indies, and receiving in return the valuable natural productions of these several countries.

It was a line of trade which had been little developed in this country, but one which appealed strongly to the youthful Venezuelan, not so much through patriotic impulses as through business foresight and quickness in perceiving alike the needs of the Southern natives and the market that could be developed in this country for many of their products. His judgment in this direction was not misplaced, and the youthful merchant soon found himself at the head of a profitable line of traffic and one capable of great extension. This he has not failed to perceive and take full advantage of, his trade having been actively developed, until at present his business connections are very widely extended over the whole region of the American continent south of the United States, and his exports of American products have become very large. The demand for the manufactures of this country has steadily and rapidly grown during recent years, this country gradually absorbing a fair share of the valuable trade which was formerly monopolized by England and other European countries. General Baiz has been prompt to take advantage of this growing demand, and at present the shipments of such goods from his establishment reach the large total value of about one million dollars per annum.

In return he receives large consignments of the varied and valuable agricultural products of the countries named, including such articles as coffee, india-rubber, skins, hides, indigo, and various other of their more desirable products. Among these he particularly devotes himself to the importation of coffee, carrying today large stocks of this material imported from Brazil and other South American countries and the coffee-growing districts of Central America. He was the first to introduce the valuable coffees of Central America into this country to any large extent. General Baiz is an expert in the different grades of coffee, and his judgment of a sample of the fragrant berry stands as an authority in the trade.

While thus actively engaged in bringing to this country the highly valuable products of nature which exist in such profusion in the tropic and semi-tropic regions of Latin America, he has been equally active in supplying them with the products of American workmanship, goods which are scarcely at all in those countries, but for which there is a great and growing need in that region. His business is thus as much one

of barter as of purchase and sale, he practically exchanging the products of loom and forge of this country for the results of agriculture and forest exploitation of Central and South America.

In this line of business he is one of the largest exporters in this country of all kinds of machinery and manufactured products, including carriages, harness, woven fabrics, footwear, and, in short, about every class of goods in demand by the citizens of our sister republics of the south. He has over three hundred foreign business correspondents in all parts of the civilized world, and particularly in the countries to which his trade connections principally extend, and has in his employ a staff of fourteen clerks, many of them cultivated linguists, the business of the office being carried on in the English, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages. General Baiz is himself a linguist of unusual proficiency, speaking all the above-named languages with ease and fluency.

General Baiz has, by his long-continued and widely extended business connections of the southern nations, come into somewhat intimate relations with many of their leading men of business and officials, and has been enabled to serve them in this country in various ways. For important services thus rendered in 1886 to the republic of Honduras the Government of that country conferred on him the rank of Brigadier-General, a military title not won on the battlefield or in military duty, but by equally valuable service.

He has long added to his business connections with the countries named important services in an official capacity. Thus in the years 1874 and 1875 he was appointed Consul-General for the several republics of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras. The first-named two positions he retained for some twenty years, while he still retains the Consul-Generalship for Honduras. During the period of his business career he has, on important occasions, served as confidential agent in this country for President Soto of Honduras, President Barrios of Guatemala, and President Zaldivar of San Salvador, a fact which clearly shows the very high regard in which he is held by the authorities of the countries named.

General Baiz is personally a courteous and affable gentleman, no man bearing a higher reputation than he for integrity and just dealing in his special line of trade, while his business enterprise reflects credit upon the city of his adoption. Among our citizens of foreign birth he can scarcely be classed as a foreigner, nearly all his life having been passed in New York, and that city having been the seat of his entire business career. He is a member of the Produce and Coffee Exchanges and of the Chamber of Commerce, and is Vice-President of the New York Driving Club. If he has any special weakness, it is in favor of horses, to which he is especially devoted. He was married in 1868 to Miss Seixas, of Charleston, S. C., and has three children, Florence, Marguerite and Arthur.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D.D.

Trinity Church, the famous pre-Revolutionary Protestant Episcopal church of New York, has been fortunate in the possession of a rector of distinguished ability for well nigh half a century, the Rev. Morgan Dix, whose term of service in this important clerical post dates back to the early years of the Civil War. Born in New York City, November 1, 1827, Dr. Dix is the son of the formerly famous General John A. Dix, who played an important part in the past history of New York State and the country at large. He was elected Secretary of State for New York in 1833, and represented that State in the United States Senate in 1849. In the early months of 1861 he was Secretary of State in President Buchanan's Cabinet, in May was appointed a Major-General and served through the war, was appointed Minister to France in 1867 and elected Governor of New York in 1872. From 1830 to 1842 the family resided at Albany, after which they traveled abroad, and it was not until young Dix was seventeen years of age that he was able to begin active preparations for a university education. In 1845 he entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated three years afterward. In accordance with the wish of his father, who had aspirations for a political future for his son, due to his having shown fine powers in his college career, he now began the study of law, the acknowledged channel to political prominence. But the inclinations of the young student turned in quite a different direction. Earnest in thought, feeling deeply his duties toward his fellow-men, he felt that the ministry was his true field of effort, and in consequence of this predilection he soon gave up his legal studies and entered the General Theological Seminary of New York, in which he took the regular course, graduating in 1852.

He was ordained during the same year in St. John's Chapel, New York, by Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, and in 1854 was admitted to the priesthood by Bishop Alonzo Potter, in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia. Here he remained for some time as an assistant to the rector, Rev. Joseph Wilmer, who was afterward Bishop of Louisiana. He then went to Europe, where he spent a year and a half in travel and study.

Dr. Dix's connection with Trinity began after his return from Europe. Recognized as a theologian of unusual ability, of much learning and energy, and of fine powers as a pulpit orator, he was elected assistant rector of Trinity Parish, and entered upon a line of duties which he has pursued for more than fifty years. His assistant rectorship continued for only about six years, when Dr. Berian, the rector, died, on the 7th of November, 1862. Three days afterward, on November 10, Dr. Dix was elected his successor, and was installed on the following day, in accordance with a pre-Revolutionary form of induction which is only observed in Trinity Parish. He was instituted on the 29th of the same month in the presence of a large congregation.

During his incumbency as rector Dr. Dix has done much for the advancement of the parish, which in the interval has grown by the addition of five chapels, with many other buildings needed in the parish work. The old rectory has been converted into a parish hospital and greatly enlarged for that purpose, and a complete system of parochial schools has been established, including day and night schools, kindergartens, manual training, cooking and house schools. For these a number of schoolhouses have been erected, and in addition there have been built several parish and other buildings for the extended needs of the parish work. As is well known, the parish holds a large quantity of real estate, which has grown very greatly in value during Dr. Dix's incumbency, and is in a position to greatly develop its mission work and make itself a power for good.

In this development Dr. Dix has taken great interest, and has shown his earnestness in the progress of the

parish in many ways. He has long been active in promoting the growth of sisterhoods, and was pastor of the Order of St. Mary at its origin. He has also taken great interest in church music and has been very successful in its improvement. This he took in hand early, having been a member of the choral society under Dr. Hodges, and taking part in the first choral service ever held in New York. As rector he has had under his immediate direction seven churches and eighteen clergymen, entailing on him active duties and much responsibility, and yet has found time to fill many other important positions. Among these he acted as delegate to six general conventions, in the last three of which he was President of the House of Deputies. Since 1869 he has been President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York, and is also a Trustee of Columbia College, of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Leake and Watt's Orphan Asylum, etc. He is Vice-President of the Protestant Public School of New York and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

These are by no means all the multifarious duties which have fallen upon him, but they have not exhausted his time or his energies. A deep theological student and a ready writer, he has found an opportunity, in the midst of his various labors, to do no small amount of literary work. His productions include "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," "Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians and Colossians," "Lecture on Pantheism," "Lecture on the Two Estates: the Wedded in the Lord and the Single for the Lord's Sake"; "Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical"; "Memoirs of John A. Dix," "History of Trinity Parish," etc.

His literary labors and the high standing he has attained in the world of theology have brought him a number of honorary degrees from institutions of learning, including those of S.T.D., from Columbia, 1862; D.D., from University of the South, 1885; D.D., from Princeton, 1896; D.D., from Oxford, England, 1900, and D.D., from Harvard, 1902.

As a preacher Dr. Dix is forcible, earnest and courageous. He does not confine himself to general issues, and does not hesitate to denounce any social evil in the plainest and most vigorous language. Few ministers or men are more respected. It may be said in conclusion that he has been an ardent collector of rare books, manuscripts, etc., and that his library contains many highly valuable examples of mediæval literary treasures, together with an extensive collection of Americana.

CHARLES H. TRUAX

Charles Henry Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, was born at Durhamville, Oneida County, in this State, on the 30th of October, 1846, the descendant of a family which claims a place among the earliest Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam. The progenitor of the family in America was Philippe du Trieux, a Walloon, who came to the Island of Manhattan about 1623. The name in the Dutch records became Truy, and was afterward changed to Truax, Henry P. Truax, one of the descendants of the original settlers, being the father of the subject of this sketch.

Judge Truax was educated at various institutions of learning, including Vernon Academy, Oneida Seminary and Hamilton College. He left college in his junior year, but the college afterward, in consequence of his eminence, conferred on him, in 1876, the degree of A.M., and in 1890 that of LL.D. During his period of school life he taught a part of each year—from 1862 to 1868.

An earnest and capable student, he made excellent progress in his school years, but the wish to engage in the study of the law, which he had chosen as a promising field for his life work, led to his quitting college before his graduating year and coming to New York in 1868, where he entered upon a course of legal study in the office of his uncle, Chauncey W. Shaffer.

The young aspirant for legal honors had prepared himself in a measure before, and now studied with such ardor and intelligence and made such rapid progress in this line of study that he was admitted to the bar before the close of that year, and entered at once into practice, at first in association with his uncle, but in the following year by himself. As a lawyer he proved a success from the start, and rapidly gained a large practice on the reputation of great ability and extensive legal knowledge. Within twelve years of his entering upon practice he had made his mark so thoroughly that he was deemed a fair subject for high judicial honors, and he was selected by his party, the Democratic, as a suitable candidate for a seat upon the bench of the Superior Court. He was elected on November 2, 1880, his term of office being for fourteen years. During his incumbency many important decisions were given by Judge Truax, a notable one among them being that in the case of Williams vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company, in which he affirmed the right of the companies to consolidate and issue new stock. This decision was appealed from and reversed by the General Term, but was subsequently sustained and reaffirmed by the Court of Appeals.

Another decision given by Judge Truax, of the greatest importance as regards the rights of private real estate owners, was that declared May 2, 1887, in the case of Abendroth vs. The New York Elevated Railroad Company. In this case he affirmed that "plaintiff is entitled to relief by injunction, etc., on the ground that the acts of the defendants complained of are not necessary incidents of the lawful use of the railroad, and also on the ground that even if they had been necessary incidents, they were, so far as they impaired the plaintiff's benefit and use of his property and diminished its rental value, either trespasses or a private nuisance, for which he had a right of action to recover damages; or such acts were a taking of the plaintiff's private property without compensation and without due process of law, which is prohibited by the Constitution of the State."

The importance of this, as opening the way to damages for many others who had been similarly aggrieved or injured by the operation of the elevated railway, is patent, and led to private settlement of many claims which otherwise would have been subjects for litigation.

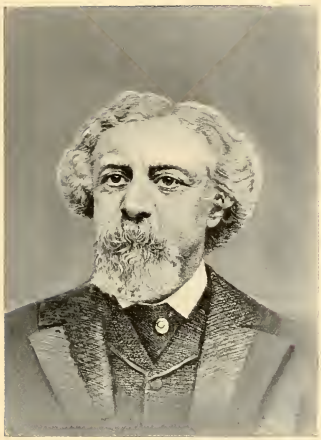
Judge Truax's term in the Superior Court terminated in 1894, but such had been the judicial acumen

shown by him, and so high was his reputation by this time as a wise, honorable and capable Judge, that he was made the party candidate for the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and elected to that elevated position in January, 1896, for a full term. He still occupies his seat as a Justice of this court, and has added to his reputation by the distinguished ability displayed by him.

Judge Truax has taken an active part in social affairs. He is President of the Manhattan Club, President of the Society of Sons of Oneida, a Trustee of the Holland Society, of which he was President, 1896-97, belongs as a member to the St. Nicholas Society, and is a member of other social organizations. He is a Trustee of the Mott Memorial Library, and for seven years was a Trustee of the Church of the Puritans. He was formerly active in athletic games, and is still a member of the New York Athletic Club. He has been twice married, first to Nancy C. Stone, of Camden, N. J., in 1871; second, to Caroline Sanders, of New York City, in 1896.

Judge Truax's chief pleasure, however, is taken in travel and book collection. He has spent much time in all the principal cities of Europe and has collected hosts of valuable books. His residence contains fully ten thousand volumes, many of them of great value, being old and rare editions, or splendidly reprinted and illuminated manuscripts of the old masters of bookmaking. In addition to these treasures, he has presented to Hamilton College a valuable library of twelve hundred and fifty volumes, which is known as the Truax Classical Library.

This sketch of Judge Truax's career may be fitly completed by a mention of his brother, Chauncey S. Truax, born March 11, 1854, one of the most successful lawyers of New York City, and a member of the 1894 Constitutional Convention of the State of New York. Shortly after his graduation from the Law School of Columbia College he was appointed to a professorship in Robert College, Constantinople, an institution founded during the Crimean War, and which has been of much service in adding to the higher educational facilities of that Oriental city. Mr. Truax served there as professor for a year and a half, and took this opportunity to prosecute researches in history and ancient law, in which he was earnestly interested. He visited all the classical localities in doing so, and went carefully over the site of Troy while Dr. Schliemann was making his celebrated excavations there. Since his return to this country he has been very actively engaged in legal practice, in which he has had great professional success.



JUDGE WILLIAM HENRY ARNOUX

William Henry Arnoux, formerly Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New York, is of French descent, his grandfather having come to this country in company with Count de Rochambeau during the Revolutionary War, in which he fought and was wounded. After the war he married a French lady and settled in this country, at Vergennes, Vt. Judge Arnoux's father was born at this place and was brought by his parents to New York City while still a child, and in this city the son was born and received his education. The boy was precocious as a scholar, beginning to learn Latin at eight years of age, Greek at eleven, while at fifteen he was prepared to enter Princeton College. His father, however, preferring to bring him up to a mercantile life, placed him in a cloth house in New York, where he remained for four years, struggling with a field of work for which nature had not adapted him. At the end of that time his father withdrew him from business and placed him to study law, for which he proved much better fitted. Four years afterward he was admitted to the bar.

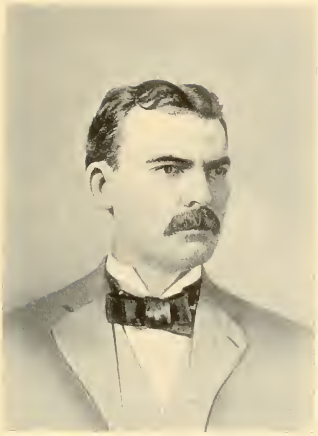
In 1855 Mr. Horace Holden, in whose office he had studied, having satisfied himself of the young man's ability and probable success, offered him a partnership with himself and T. H. Thayer, his son-in-law. This firm continued in existence until 1858, Mr. Arnoux demonstrating his legal knowledge and ability in the many important cases which came into the hands of the firm and gaining a promising practice at the bar. Upon the dissolution of the firm he engaged in practice for himself and continued for ten years without a partner. He then became a member of the firm of Wright, Merrihew & Arnoux, and in 1870 formed the legal partnership of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, a business connection which persisted for twelve years subsequently.

During those many years of active practice in law cases of great variety Mr. Arnoux demonstrated the possession of unusual ability and a skill and tact that won him the reputation of unusual acumen in his profession. His practice grew large and profitable, many cases of importance coming into his hands, and in time he came to be looked upon as a lawyer of fine powers, and one well worthy, in respect to knowledge and judgment, of a seat upon the bench. In 1882 Governor Cornell, recognizing this, appointed Mr. Arnoux Judge of the Superior Court of the City and County of New York, to succeed Judge Spier, who had resigned his seat. This appointment led to a contest, Richard O'Gorman claiming the seat. It was decided in favor of Judge Arnoux by the decision of the court, which awarded him the vacant seat. His term of service as Judge was a short but very active one, in which he made his judicial ability and earnest integrity strongly felt, and established a high reputation for skill in the just interpretation of the law, vigor and determination in sustaining it, and dignity in his administration of his high office. During his term of office a number of questions of grave importance were brought before him, among these being the construction of the newly revised Sunday laws. This was a matter of much public interest, it being a question that affected various classes of the community, and its settlement was eagerly awaited. Judge Arnoux's decisions on these laws were widely approved, the only appeal against them being subsequently abandoned. Brief as was his term of service, he won the general respect of his profession and the public, and retired from the bench with a gratifying reputation.

After his retirement Judge Arnoux rejoined his firm and entered again into legal practice, and in which he has since actively continued, his legal connections having widened and his business greatly grown. With this his reputation as an able barrister has similarly expanded and he has long been ranked among the leaders of the New York bar. No man is a more enthusi-

astic lover of his profession or takes a warmer pleasure in legal conflicts or in unraveling the knotty questions with which a lawyer often has to contend. It is his method to study to their depths the problems with which he has to deal and as far as possible to settle the question of the law regarding these topics. Many important cases have passed through his hands, and have been handled with such critical acumen as to become established precedents in the courts. A notable elevated railroad case handled by him involved so careful and thorough a research into the early Colonial history of the State that it has been printed and circulated as a very valuable treatise on the settlement of the Dutch in New York.

While legal duties have absorbed much of Judge Arnoux's time and attention, he has taken an active interest in the pressing questions of the time and has been an earnest advocate of the cause of governmental reform. He has also devoted much time to matters of charity and to church affairs and has long been an officer and worker in a number of benevolent and religious societies. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club and the New York Bar Association, and was President of the State Bar Association in 1889-90, during which he was very active in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the formation of the United States Supreme Court. One of his earnest literary interests has to do with the Bible, of which he is a profound student, making a critical examination of many matters connected with its history and significance, and in connection with this has collated numerous unpublished biblical manuscripts. He is an authority on this study, in which he has few equals in this country.



CHARLES L. BUCKINGHAM

Charles Luman Buckingham, one of the most prominent among the younger lawyers of New York, traces his descent from Puritan ancestry, being a lineal descendant of Thomas Buckingham, who emigrated to Boston in 1637 and was one of the founders of New Haven and Milford, Conn. Mr. Buckingham is in the ninth generation from this original immigrant, and was born October 14, 1852, at Berlin Heights, Ohio. He received his early education in the public schools of this locality, after which, at the age of sixteen, he made an extensive journey to the West. On his return home he engaged successfully in some business enterprises, with the object of obtaining means to aid him in a college career. He then entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with honors in 1875.

During his college course Mr. Buckingham proved unusually proficient in mathematics, mechanics and the principles of civil engineering, a profession in which he would undoubtedly have been successful had he undertaken it, and in which he would have found a splendid field for the exercise of his native talents. His powers in this direction were so well known and evident that in 1889-90, when a series of articles on engineering subjects, contributed by some of the leading engineers of this country, were published in Scribner's Magazine, Mr. Buckingham was one of those asked to contribute, and responded with one of the most valuable in the series of articles.

Despite his marked powers in this direction and the deep attention he had given the subject in his college years, engineering did not appeal to Mr. Buckingham as a life work. His inclinations turned to the law instead, and, making this his choice of a profession, he entered the Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C., in which city, while engaged in his legal studies, he held the position of examiner in the Patent Office, a service which was useful to him in that line of practice in which he afterward became so well known as an expert.

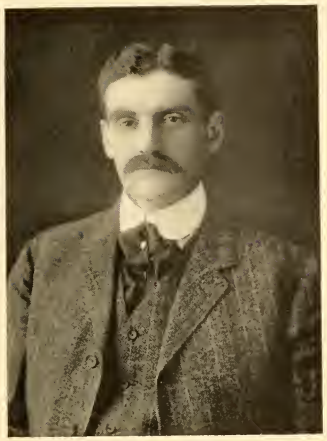
Mr. Buckingham continued in the Patent Office after his admission to practice, receiving several promotions in this service, but at length decided to remove to New York as counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Here he entered actively into legal practice and quickly attracted attention by his wide knowledge as a patent expert and his brilliant powers as a lawyer. He has since conducted some of the most important patent cases ever tried, and with remarkable success, winning cases which involved enormous interests, and when opposed by the most eminent patent lawyers and by such distinguished attorneys as Senator Conkling and David Dudley Field. The financial importance of the cases which have been intrusted to Mr. Buckingham frequently amounts to immense sums, and calls for the best legal talent for their proper management.

In the wide field of patent litigation, Mr. Buckingham's attention has been particularly directed to electrical cases, one of the most important and difficult departments of patent law at the present time, and demanding deep research and a wide special knowledge for their successful handling. In this department he stands first, his practical experience as an expert, gained from his years of service in the Patent Office, being of the utmost advantage to him. His familiarity with questions involving the use of electrical power, and his expert scientific knowledge in this direction, with his talent for exhaustive and original investigation, are such as give him pre-eminence in this special branch of practice, in which, in addition, the highest legal skill and ability are requisites.

Mr. Buckingham is notable for his untiring industry, in which he is equaled by few lawyers who have attained equal prominence in the profession. When intrusted with a case of leading importance, he familiar-

izes himself with all the patents which bear even remotely upon the question involved, not only those of this country, but those of Europe. His technical and mechanical knowledge also serve him well in this duty as an aid in the examination of witnesses, in which he occasionally solves mechanical problems which the expert witnesses before him had never attempted. Aside from this technical skill, Mr. Buckingham enjoys the reputation of being one of the most skillful cross-examiners at the bar, while his briefs are distinguished for the clearness and originality with which they are prepared.

He is the leading counsel of the Western Union and the American District Telegraph companies, and represents various other electrical and kindred corporations. He has devoted himself so closely to his legal duties and the studies rendered necessary by them that he has kept aloof from political or public duties, his time and attention being very largely taken up by the demands of his profession. Yet he finds time to devote to social duties, and his wide culture and fine conversational powers make him an attractive figure in society. He is a member of several clubs of New York and Washington, of the Ohio and Electrical societies of New York, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.



DE WITT C. FLANAGAN

Among the notable enterprises which have marked the history of this country there stand high the great engineering triumphs, the tunnels, bridges, dams, canals and other works of the highest type of enterprise, works which need a daring in conception and a skill in performance equaling that of the greatest military hero. The people of the United States have been benefited by many such stupendous works, and there is one such now under process of completion that promises to be of the highest utility alike to commerce and to the preservation of human life. This is the Boston, New York and Cape Cod Canal, which is now, after nearly two centuries in which its necessity had been recognized, under process of construction by the Hon. De Witt C. Flanagan, late member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey, and prominent among the merchants, manufacturers and financiers of New York City.

In a sketch of Mr. Flanagan's career especial prominence must be given to the great work on which he is now engaged, but before describing it more particularly it is important to put on record the remaining incidents of his life. The son of James Flanagan, the founder and conductor of a leading brewery business in New York, and of Sarah Jane (Ormsby) Flanagan, he was born in New York City, November 28, 1870; was educated at Callison School and Columbia College, where he took a three years' course in applied science, and eventually succeeded to the management of the extensive brewery business of Flanagan, Nay & Co., the product of his father's enterprise and superior business management.

Referring to Mr. Flanagan's ancestry in this country, it may be stated that his great-grandfather, Christopher Flanagan, came from Dublin, Ireland, just before the Revolutionary War, served on a privateer during the struggle for independence, and after the war built up a large book business and became noted as a linguist. His grandfather, Judge James Flanagan, was long the close friend and adviser of Governor De Witt Clinton, and aided him greatly in the project of building the Erie Canal. From this friend of his grandfather came Mr. Flanagan's name. De Witt Clinton built the Erie Canal, and De Witt Clinton Flanagan is building the Cape Cod Canal.

As has been said, Mr. Flanagan's business life has been an active one. Manager of his father's brewing business and long a successful business man of New York City, he is largely identified with important commercial and financial interests in that city, and has taken an active part in political matters as a prominent member of the Democratic party. As such he was elected to Congress in 1900 from the Fourth District of New Jersey and served in the Fifty-seventh Congress. He was defeated for re-election, his district, through a legislative change in its borders, having become overwhelmingly Republican, but he had the honor of being supported by ex-President Grover Cleveland in the only political speech made by him since he left the Presidential chair. While in the House Mr. Flanagan won the confidence and friendship of many of the leaders of his party, especially among the Congressmen from the South, and was able to enlist the support of the Southern delegates to the standard of Judge Alton B. Parker, and thus materially to aid him in securing his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

In the recently revived project to construct a canal across the Cape Cod peninsula at the neck between Buzzards and Barnstable bays, and thus avoid the long and dangerous navigation around that peninsula, Mr. Flanagan has taken an active and prominent part, and now, with the association and support of prominent financiers in New York, finds himself at the head of this important commercial and engineering enter-

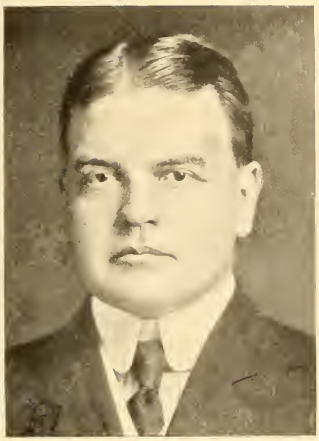
prise, one which has been for more than two centuries in contemplation, and ranks above the Manchester Ship Canal and in line with the Suez and Panama canals in its promised effect upon our commerce.

This canal, which will make an island of the Cape Cod section of Massachusetts, owes its great commercial importance to the fact that it will, by a safe inland waterway, connect the great commercial metropolis of New York with the vast manufacturing interests of New England. It will save seventy miles of navigation between New York and Boston over the present Vineyard Sound route and one hundred and forty-two miles over the outside route, and, through avoiding the numerous shoals, the persistent fogs and the dangerous storms of the present routes, will go far to eliminate the appalling losses of vessels, lives and property which the treacherous Cape Cod sands have long exacted as tribute from the commerce of the Eastern States. In twenty-five years there have been lost here one hundred and sixty-five vessels, ninety lives, and property valued at almost two million dollars, a repetition of which disasters will be saved by the execution of the great work which Mr. Flanagan has in hand.

The Cape Cod Canal is one of the oldest and probably the longest delayed engineering project connected with the development of this country. As long ago as 1676 Samuel Sewall, a public-spirited citizen of Sandwich, Mass., started an agitation for the excavation of a canal southward from the headwaters of Monument River to the big bodies of water washing the southern coast of Massachusetts. This was taken up by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1697 and a committee appointed to consider its feasibility. The report of this committee had been long dust-covered in 1776, when the project was revived and the first survey made by United States engineers under General Machin. Interrupted then by the Revolutionary War, the route was resurveyed in 1825, and the project was revived and abandoned by successive Congresses, Legislatures and individuals until the end of the century. In 1860 Government surveys were made, in 1875 General Foster made the first plan for a canal without locks, and in 1885 the inventor of a patent dredge started to excavate the canal, but died after a little over a mile had been dug.

Such has been the history of the enterprise until 1899, when Mr. Flanagan and eight other incorporators obtained a charter from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to construct and operate a ship canal across the Cape Cod Peninsula. After the necessary preliminary work had been accomplished, Mr. Flanagan enlisted the financial support of prominent Boston and New York capitalists, and it is estimated by the engineers, William Barclay Parsons and E. L. Corthell, that the canal will be open to the public in 1908.

The canal, when completed, will be eight miles long, one hundred feet wide and twenty-five feet deep at mean low water, and will doubtless greatly develop the commerce between the two great cities of our eastern coast and prove one of the grand engineering successes of the day. Mr. Flanagan is the man to carry it through to success, and it will be a monument to his energy and enterprise.



TIMOTHY LESTER WOODRUFF

Timothy Lester Woodruff, three times honored as the successful standard-bearer of the Republican party for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, is one of the cleverest and most active members of the younger school of politicians who have already had such a marked influence on the history of the Empire State—an influence that seems destined to grow even still wider and more powerful with the advance of time and the passing of the "Elder Statesmen" who have held such a firm grip on the political machine of the Republican party in the State of New York. Mr. Woodruff comes naturally by his political aspirations and astuteness, for his father was also a man of considerable ability and experience as a politician and considerable of an adept in the ways and means best adapted to bring about political success.

Contrary to the general impression, "Tim" Woodruff, as he is affectionately called by those who have anything more than a bare acquaintance with him, is a New Englander of the real old-fashioned sort, having been born in one of the best and most sacred precincts of all Yankeedom, the State of Connecticut. His father was John Woodruff, another true-blue New Englander, who was born at Hartford, Conn., on February 12, 1826, and, after having received an education in accordance with the standard of his day and surroundings, entered into business there and in due time became active in politics. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Connecticut, to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was also re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving with considerable distinction in both. At the conclusion of his Congressional career he became Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Connecticut, and was always highly honored in the community in which he lived. He died in New Haven, Conn., on May 20, 1868.

At the tender age of ten years Timothy L. Woodruff was deprived of both parents by death, and consequently missed one of the strongest factors and tenderest influences in a man's life—parental guidance, and especially a mother's love—in his gradual development from boyhood to man's estate. The relatives who became the orphan's guardians, however, faithfully fulfilled their trust, and the boy's education was of the very best. After the usual course in the local schools he was sent to Phillips Exeter Academy for his preparatory course, on the completion of which he entered Yale College, whence he was graduated in 1879.

As is so frequently the case, on the completion of his college course there was a brief period of indecision as to his future—whether he should adopt one of the learned professions or take up a business career. Having finally decided on the latter, with characteristic energy he betook himself to Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie for a supplemental course in the essentials for a thorough business education. Two years later, in 1881, he entered the firm of Nash, Whiton & Co., where he displayed such a forcible talent for business that when later that firm became a corporation, under the title of the Worcester Salt Company, Mr. Woodruff was made its treasurer, a position which he has ever since held. Mr. Woodruff is also President of the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, which carries on an enormous business and has a large factory for the manufacture of machines in Syracuse, N. Y. At the same time he retains his business connections with Brooklyn, where he is a Director in the Hamilton Trust Company and in the Merchants' Exchange Bank, two of the foremost financial institutions of the City of Churches. In 1889 Mr. Woodruff became one of the proprietors of a famous maltine preparation which gained a wide use throughout the country, and to the building up of this business he devoted himself unfalteringly and skillfully for several years.

It is with the politics of Brooklyn, however, that the name of Mr. Woodruff is most closely associated in the

popular mind. Although still young in years, he has been in politics a long time, having begun his activities in the Republican party, when only twenty-three years of age, in the Brooklyn Mayoralty campaign of 1881, as a member of the executive committee of the Young Republican Club, an organization which appealed strongly to young men, and especially the first voters, and which two years later, in 1883, enthusiastically supported Seth Low and helped materially to elect him Mayor of Brooklyn. From this Republican success in Brooklyn Mr. Woodruff forged rapidly to the front in Kings County and constantly added to his political following, being elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1885, and also representing his party in the National Convention of 1888, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency, the following year becoming a member of the Republican State Committee.

In 1896 Mr. Woodruff became the Park Commissioner for Brooklyn, and introduced in that office the same qualities of enterprise, foresight and skill that had contributed to his success in the business world; but before he had a chance to thoroughly develop his plans in his new office he was called to higher honors by the leaders of the Republican party, and a few months later was nominated for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State on the ticket headed by Frank S. Black, of Troy, for Governor. In the campaign that followed, Mr. Woodruff developed qualities as a tactician and a speaker that surprised even those who thought they knew him thoroughly, and which were strong factors in the success of the ticket. At the expiration of his first term, when Theodore Roosevelt returned from the Spanish War covered with glory and was made a popular idol and the candidate for Governor of New York, Mr. Woodruff was again selected for Lieutenant-Governor, and again did heroic work for the success of his party ticket. And still a third time, in 1900, when Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of Newburgh, was the candidate for Governor, Mr. Woodruff was drafted into the service of his party for Lieutenant-Governor as a means of strengthening the ticket in Kings County and "below the Bronx." In all these campaigns he more than fulfilled the expectations of the party managers, all the while adding to his own political prestige and the number of his party admirers and followers.

Although the cares of business and the tactics of politics have largely engaged Mr. Woodruff's time for many years, there is another side to his life—the social side—the sweet and wholesome influence of which has proved an admirable counterpoise to the excitements and turbulences of those two wearing occupations. The Woodruffs have been an exceedingly important factor in the social life of Brooklyn. Mr. Woodruff has a beautiful home close to Prospect Park, where he has always entertained lavishly, and in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains a camp noted for its beauty, and aptly named Kill Kare Kamp, where he entertains his more intimate friends. He is a member of the leading clubs, social and political, of Brooklyn, and is also the President of Adelphi College.

Still on the sunny side of the meridian of life, Timothy L. Woodruff has gained a pronounced success in the three departments of human endeavor which call for the keenest efforts and development of the sharpest rivalry among men—business, politics and society—and is entitled to have his name placed in the very forefront of those whom his fellow-men so aptly describe as the "successful men of our time."

GEORGE JAY GOULD

George Jay Gould, capitalist, was born in the city of New York, February 6, 1864. He is the son of Jay Gould, the noted financier, who was descended from two notable New England families. Major Nathan Gould, the pioneer, was a man of great force of character, who came from St. Edmundsbury, England, to Fairfield, Conn., about 1646. His son, Nathan Gould, rose from the position of Town Clerk of Fairfield to that of Deputy Governor in 1706, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State in 1724. Several of the family were soldiers in the American Revolution. The wife of Colonel Abraham Gold, Jay Gould's great-grandfather, was Elizabeth Burr, whose ancestor was John Burr, an emigrant to America with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and one of the eight founders of Springfield, Mass. Colonel Abraham Gold, the first of his line to spell his name Gould, was killed at the head of his regiment, the Fifth Connecticut, at Ridgefield, Conn., while repelling the British raid on Danbury, and his sword is now in possession of one of his descendants in Brooklyn, N. Y. Captain Abraham Gould, his son, a "grim, earnest, honest man," settled in 1780 in Roxbury, N. Y. His son, John Barr Gould, the first male white child born in Roxbury, was a man of sturdy character, and showed his fibre in 1844 by his resistance to the fanatics of the anti-rent agitation. While defending his home against the anti-renters he found an enthusiastic supporter in his boy Jay. A well-read man, noted for his public spirit, he helped to found schools and generally to advance the interests of the community. Jay Gould, known in childhood as Jason Gould, was born at the homestead in Roxbury, May 27, 1836, and received his education in the district schools and at Beechwood Academy.

George Jay Gould received his principal education in a private school—Dr. Cornwall's—being accompanied in his studies by his brother, two years younger. The instruction they received was thorough in the practical branches, and when he had concluded his course with Dr. Cornwall the elder brother was given the opportunity of taking a collegiate course. This he declined, and, at the age of eighteen, elected to take up his schooling in finance and railroad management, and with that end in view entered his father's office for instruction. Soon afterward he became a clerk in Washington E. Connor's office. Jay Gould was a partner in the Connor house, but when, in December, 1885, the father retired, the son was admitted in his place. In February of that year a Stock Exchange membership was purchased for him, and after having been rolled and butted about the floor of that institution, after the approved custom, he became a member in good standing.

In the spring of 1886 the Connor firm was dissolved, and both Jay Gould and his son announced their retirement from Wall Street, the elder Gould declaring it to be his wish to train his son so thoroughly in the management of his affairs that he would be fully qualified to assume control at any time. He found his son an apt pupil, and in a few years we find him holding the responsible position of Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company and a Director in the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the St. Louis and Indianapolis, the Texas Pacific and the Manhattan Elevated Railroad companies. Not many years later he became Vice-President as well as Director of these companies. In the management of these great interests he was intrusted with a power of attorney to act in the name of Jay Gould. He took up the study of telegraphy and became an expert operator. This knowledge and skill have been of the greatest value to him in emergencies, when an instantaneous question and reply are of the utmost value. His greatest work in his early career was given to the Missouri Pacific system, of which he was given practical control. Besides overseeing all the regular work of man-

aging this great railroad, he directed all the work of construction on the new one thousand miles of roadbed. By frequent trips beyond the Mississippi he became familiar with the Western country. When the elder Gould's health gave way under the strain, and relief and travel and new climes were necessary to his recovery, George Jay Gould took his father's desk, and, with frequent intercourse by telegraph, he settled every problem and gave every order his father would have given had he been on the ground. When at home the father and son spent some moments or hours every evening talking over their interests and projects, the younger absorbing all his father's ideas and gaining the invaluable knowledge the latter had acquired by his longer experience.

The death of Jay Gould had only the slightest effect upon the properties known by his name or upon the money world from which he disappeared. Another Gould was already fully equipped to step into his position as head of the great house, to conserve the value of the vast estate and the fame of the line of Gould. Wall Street felt assured of this, and was satisfied that George Jay Gould had proved a business man so like his father that it would hardly be suspected that a new hand was moving the levers which controlled the thousands of miles of railway and telegraph lines whose interests were centered in the little office on Broadway. For years Jay Gould had been molding the character and the mind of his son, and he felt that when he was compelled to give up work a fit successor was ready to continue in his place, and his associates, friends as well as enemies, also felt well assured of this fact.

George Jay Gould is a modest man of medium height, olive-skinned, dark-eyed, and not of particularly robust build. Like his father, he cares little for society, and, like him, he has the strongest domestic tastes. He has a fondness for athletics, and before he became absorbed in his business was a fair boxer and fencer. Riding is his great sport, and of late years his principal relaxation has been polo, in which strenuous game he has become quite an expert. In this sport he is almost always joined by his son, Kingdon Gould, who is now a promising student at Columbia College. He has laid out a fine polo field near his palatial residence at Lakewood, N. J., and here he maintains a fine stud of polo ponies. He is also fond of yachting, and is the owner of several fast sailing craft of this type. He is also the owner of one of the finest ocean-going yachts afloat, in which he not infrequently makes extended voyages in European waters. He takes great pride in his Lakewood residence, known as Georgian Court, and he has done much for the improvement of Lakewood in general, and is a generous contributor to many of its institutions. Mr. Gould was married on September 14, 1886, to Edith Kingdon, and three sons and four daughters have been born to them.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher, was born in San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1863. He is the son of George Hearst, who was a United States Senator from California. The family is of Scotch descent, though their residence in the United States dates back several generations. At the time Missouri was regarded as the Far West, and beyond the range of civilization, Mr. Hearst's grandfather, William G. Hearst, decided to make it his home. He moved from South Carolina to Franklin County, Missouri, and purchased a considerable tract of land. It was a fine grazing country, and Mr. Hearst engaged largely in the raising of cattle, which he disposed of to the trappers and to the communities further East. He had married in Georgia, and two children were born to him, the elder of whom, George, became United States Senator. This son was born in 1820, and remained in Missouri until 1849, when he caught the gold fever and, selling out the farm which he had inherited from his father, started for the new Eldorado. Like most of the pioneers of that day, he entered the diggings and became an expert miner. To his mining industries he added those of stock-raising, with which he had become thoroughly familiar in Missouri, and farming. Possessed of a fine physique and an indomitable energy, his efforts in his new field were attended with success. In 1861 he visited the scenes of his early days in Missouri, and before his return to California was married to Phœbe Elizabeth Apperson, famed throughout Franklin County for her wit and generous disposition. Four years after his return to California, in 1865, he was elected to the Legislature, representing one of the legislative districts in which city he located permanently. He was returned to the Legislature for several successive terms, and in 1882 was the Democratic candidate for Governor, but was defeated. In 1885 he received the unanimous vote of the Democratic members of the Legislature for the position of United States Senator. In 1885, a vacancy having occurred in the Senate by the death of Senator J. F. Miller, Governor Stoneman appointed Mr. Hearst to fill out the unexpired term, and he was elected to succeed himself, but did not live out the full term.

William Randolph Hearst received his preliminary education in the public schools of San Francisco and from private tutors. He was graduated from these to Harvard, where he made rapid advances in the higher branches. During his college career he evinced a decided taste for journalism, and was prominently connected with the Harvard Lampoon, the college journal. By his nervous energy and undoubted ability he injected more spirit and vitality into the paper than it had known for a long period. He was graduated well up in his class in 1886.

In 1880 the senior Hearst had purchased the San Francisco Examiner, not with a view to its becoming a paying investment, but probably as an aid to his political movements. Upon the son's return from college he preferred a request to his father that he should be given the management of the paper. The proposition did not meet with a cordial approval, as the paper had not theretofore paid any dividends, and its owner saw visions of an increased deficit being disclosed by its balance sheet. He finally assented to the son's request, and the Examiner became practically the property of the aspiring young journalist. His expenditures upon the paper were rather appalling to the elder Hearst. Entirely new methods were introduced, new and improved machinery was purchased, and great activity was instilled into all departments of the paper. There were not a few who looked upon the apparently extravagant methods of the young man as simply a means of courting disaster. It was, indeed, many months before the great outlay of money and energy began to produce favorable results in the counting-room. But the inevitable followed. Mr. Hearst's untiring energy

and fine business qualities brought him and his paper prominently before the public, and the Examiner, from being a non-paying investment, became one of the most valuable newspaper plants on the Pacific Coast. While Mr. Hearst was building up the Examiner he was developing the views and characteristics which have made him popular among the people. When he took charge there was not a single newspaper in San Francisco run upon a union basis. He took the initiative in this matter, unionized his office from top to bottom, and by his example and encouragement of the union movement forced the other newspapers to adopt the same policy. This active interest in his employees in his early career has never left him, and to-day he is, in consequence, more highly regarded by the bread-winning class than any other newspaper proprietor in the entire country.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Hearst purchased the New York Morning Journal. The paper was in a somewhat moribund condition, but he introduced into the establishment the same methods which had borne such splendid fruit in his San Francisco enterprise, and the result is known to every one who is familiar with metropolitan journalism. Five years after the purchase of the Journal he established in Chicago the Chicago American, the initial number being issued on July 4, 1900. He has since established two additional newspapers, one in Boston and one in Los Angeles, Cal., so that he is now the owner of five first-class daily newspapers, and he has in contemplation other enterprises of a similar nature.

In 1904 Mr. Hearst was prominently mentioned in many of the leading Democratic journals throughout the country for the office of President, and his name was indorsed by a large number of the delegates at the national convention. His candidacy was urged with great unanimity by the labor organizations of all the industries. He had taken up his residence in New York City at the time of his purchase of the Journal, and he was elected to Congress from the Eleventh District to succeed the late Amos J. Cummings. He is still representing the district, having been elected to succeed himself. In the fall of 1905 he was nominated by the Municipal Ownership League for the office of Mayor of New York, which resulted in the most sensational campaign in the history of the metropolis. He was defeated on the face of the returns by a small majority, and has entered into a vigorous contest for the office before the courts and the Legislature, which is still in progress.

The policy adopted by all of Mr. Hearst's papers is a strong antagonism to the trusts, and he has spent large sums in furthering these views in a practical way by carrying numerous alleged violations of the law into the courts. His name appears as plaintiff in several of these cases.

Mr. Hearst is familiar with every detail of his numerous papers, whether at home or abroad, and is in constant touch with his various managers. He has traveled extensively in Europe and Egypt, and has collected many rare Greek, Roman and Egyptian antiquities. He is especially fond of ancient Greek art. In history, Napoleonic lore and whatever pertains to Thomas Jefferson attract him most. He is intensely patriotic, and in the war with Spain he gave to the Government a yacht, which was reconstructed into a gunboat. He was the only newspaper proprietor who went to the front at that period as a correspondent. He was present on his yacht at the battle of Santiago, and personally took many views with his camera of that memorable engagement. As a newspaper publisher Mr. Hearst stands without a rival, and great political possibilities are predicted for him.

STEPHEN V. WHITE

Unblemished integrity and a high sense of business honor form a good stock for a man of affairs to hold, and in some cases these alone lead to success under the weight of impending disaster. Such has been the case in the career of Stephen V. White, who was saved from ruin by the confidence of his friends in his integrity, and who proved to them that their trust was not misplaced by paying every dollar he owed. The tale is a refreshing and illuminating one, though but an incident in Mr. White's business career. Before relating it, the events of his earlier life call for description.

Stephen Vanleullen White was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, the son of Hiram White, a member of an old Quaker family of Chester County, Pennsylvania, which had removed to North Carolina shortly after the Revolution. His mother was Julia Brewer, of a North Carolina family of much respectability, and a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector of Great Britain. Educated in the strong sentiments of the Quaker sect in opposition to human slavery, Hiram White found himself in an unfriendly atmosphere as time went on and the hostile feeling of the slave-holders against the abolition agitation increased. In 1831 the noted Nat Larner slave insurrection led to such harsh decrees against the negroes that the old Quaker refused positively to enforce them. In consequence he found himself surrounded by bitter and threatening enemies and was forced to leave the State when his son was an infant not two months old.

He made his way with his family in a covered wagon to Greene (now Jersey) County, Illinois, near the mouth of the Illinois River, and there became a farmer and miller. The boy, as he grew to proper age, worked on the farm and in the mill of his father, attending school at intervals and getting what education was possible. The first money made by the growing lad was gained by trapping, the furs taken being sold to the American Fur Company. In 1849 he was entered at the preparatory school of Knox College, and graduated from the college in 1854, teaching school meanwhile to help pay his expenses. After his graduation he became a bookkeeper for Claflin, Allen & Stinde, a St. Louis firm, with whom he remained a year.

This year of office life cured him of all desire to engage in mercantile business, toward which his tastes did not turn, his tendency being rather in the direction of law and literature. To gratify this he entered upon the study of law under the legal firm of Brown & Kasson, meanwhile writing editorials and reviews for the Missouri Democrat as an aid in paying his way.

Mr. White was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1856, and in the next year located himself at Des Moines, Iowa, soon afterward the capital of the State. Here business came quickly to him, his marked knowledge and ability gaining him many clients and rapidly building him up a profitable practice. He remained here for the succeeding nine years, during which he argued many important cases and gained a high reputation. Chief among his legal triumphs was the case of Gelpke vs. Dubuque, argued by him in December, 1863, before the United States Supreme Court, in which he obtained a reversal of the decision of the Iowa courts and secured to investors many millions of repudiated municipal bonds. In 1864 he served for a time as acting United States District Attorney for Iowa, the incumbent being ill.

During these nine years of practice Mr. White grew greatly in the estimation of the members of his profession and of the general public as a lawyer of exceptional skill and erudition, and he had before him the promise of an unusually brilliant legal career. Yet, either from disinclination to the practice of the law or for some other reason, he suddenly gave up his profession, left the scene of his triumphs, and in January, 1865, removed to New York, where he engaged in a

new business, and one in which he was quite without experience, that of banker and broker.

Associating himself with Captain Charles B. Marvin, business was done for several years under the firm name of Marvin & White. Mr. Marvin then withdrew, and Mr. White continued alone until 1881, when the firm of S. V. White & Co. was formed. It was in 1891 that this firm came to an end, in the somewhat disastrous manner referred to in the opening paragraph of this sketch. Mr. White had until then pursued a safe and conservative course and had won the respect and confidence of the community to an unusual extent. There was no more reputable and apparently no safer firm in New York than that of S. V. White & Co., when, in a moment, through the misuse of his money by his broker, he was plunged into deep financial difficulty, and, instead of the millions which he hoped to make, failed so badly that he found himself a million dollars in debt.

A remarkable result followed. By the rules of the Stock Exchange he could not hold membership while he had a legal obligation outstanding. In this emergency his three hundred creditors waived their claims, with sole reliance on his word of honor to pay them when he could. Their unusual confidence was not misplaced. Borrowing fifty thousand dollars from some trusting friends, Mr. White went upon the floor of the Exchange again, and with the most surprising success. Everything he touched seemed to turn to gold. His progress was steadily upward. As fast as he made money he transferred it to the most needy creditors, and within the brief space of eleven months he had paid off the entire million dollars of debt and was soundly established in business again. It was an event probably without parallel in the history of speculation, and could only have been obtained by a man of Mr. White's ability and recognized business probity. For more than twenty-five years he had been a Trustee and the Treasurer of Plymouth Church, and as a striking evidence of the general confidence felt in him his church associates re-elected him to the post of Treasurer immediately after the announcement of the failure. There could have been no greater compliment to his business integrity.

A resident of Brooklyn, Mr. White has long been one of the most prominent members of Plymouth Church, has been its Treasurer since 1860, and is familiarly known as "Deacon" White, in consequence of his activity in that organization. A Republican in politics since the Fremont campaign in 1856, he was elected to Congress in 1887, serving one term in that body. He was for a time Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, and since 1865 has been President of the American Astronomical Association.

STEPHEN FARRELLY

Stephen Farrelly, head of the American News Company of New York, is a native of Ireland, in which country he was born in 1843. His father, Owen Farrelly, was the master of a private school in Ireland, and a man of strong convictions and sterling character. When his native land was seriously disturbed and the conduct of his business interfered with by the political troubles of 1848 he emigrated with his family to this country and settled at Penn Yan, N. Y., where he himself educated his sons. After some years he removed with his family to New York City, where, when seventeen years of age, Stephen entered the service of Dexter & Bro., at that time wholesale news agents, but later prominent members of the great distributing organization known as the American News Company, which was established in 1864.

An elder son of Owen Farrelly was bookkeeper for Dexter & Bro., and became one of the founders of the American News Company; but on the formation of this company, Stephen, who had just reached his majority, was not admitted to membership. Not caring to remain with the company on a salary, he left them to seek his fortune elsewhere. He had gained an excellent knowledge of the business, was active and ambitious, and felt confident of making his way through his own energy and exertions. He went to Savannah, Ga., moved by the idea that there would be a wide field for supplying the Southern people, depleted by the war, with educational books and other literary material. In that city he entered into a business contract with the old book firm of John M. Cooper & Co., which before the war had been one of the largest book and stationery concerns in the South, but whose business had vanished and its capital been reduced by the effects of the war, while it was largely in debt to the North. Its chance of recuperation seemed very small.

Mr. Farrelly was well aware of the high standing and honorable reputation of the house, and suggested that it might compromise with its Northern creditors and resume its business. He undertook to manage this himself, and personally visited the creditors of the firm and secured their compliance. This done, he entered into partnership with the firm, which now took the firm name of Cooper, Olcott & Farrelly, and conducted so successful a business that in a few years the old debt was paid off.

Mr. Farrelly, however, during his residence in the South retained a strong conviction that the business of newspaper distribution was the one that offered most promise to ambition such as his, and in 1869 he sold out his interest in the Savannah firm and returned to New York, where he established the National News Company. This company prospered under his management, as a rival to the American News Company, but after a few years its business was merged with that of the latter concern, in which Mr. Farrelly now became a Director.

His residence in Philadelphia began in 1878, he having accepted the position of manager of the Central News Company, a branch house which the American News Company had established in that city in 1869. Since that date he has efficiently managed this concern, whose adaptation to its purpose has greatly developed. The wagon delivery system was inaugurated by him, the method of short credits and quick collections was adopted, and the business developed until now the Central News Company is one of the most prominent business concerns in the city. A few years ago handsome structures for the offices and warerooms of the company were erected on South Washington Square, the building being one of the ornaments of that section of the city.

Mr. Farrelly has made himself prominent in Philadelphia affairs, and has gained hosts of friends by his frank and genial manner. He is President of the Catholic Club, and is a member of the Historical Society

of Pennsylvania, the Citizens' Municipal Association of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and the Penn and Art clubs. He is also a Director of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, of the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company, and of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society. He speaks French fluently, and has on three occasions made extended trips to Europe, one of them in 1871, immediately after the Franco-Prussian War, in which he visited all parts of France and Germany. Of course, he did not fail to revisit the old home of the family in Ireland.

In 1902 Mr. Farrelly was transferred to New York, to become, in succession to his brother, the late Patrick Farrelly, the head of the American News Company, and he has directed the affairs of this great business with signal success.

MARTIN W. LITTLETON

Martin W. Littleton, who has just retired from the office of President of the Borough of Brooklyn, is a Southerner, having been born in Tennessee, on the Campbell's Station Battlefield, near Knoxville. His ancestry reaches far back into the history of the liberty-loving mountaineers of Tennessee and the pioneers who contributed to the building up of that Southern Commonwealth. When the conflict of arms broke over the nation in 1861 and the war among the States began, Martin Littleton's father cast in his lot with the Northerners in the conflict and entered the army, where he served as a Federal officer during the Civil War.

As a boy, while always a thoughtful lad, Martin Littleton showed an unusually venturesome spirit and a great deal of restlessness with his surroundings, and finally, although only fifteen years of age, he left his father's home and struck out to make his own way in the world. With a fearlessness and a maturity of observation and judgment that seemed odd in a boy of his age, he drifted across the border into the plains of Texas and worked his way up into the Panhandle country. The railroads were then fighting their way into the Texas wilderness, and the boy, still in his teens, was doing man's work with the gangs of laborers who were building the railway. Working on the roads in Parker County when eighteen years of age, after he had acted as "devil" in a printing office for a while, had tried his hand at setting type, and then had learned the trade of baker, he attracted the attention of the Prosecuting Attorney of Parker County, who was so struck by the young man's alert mentality and his native refinement that he determined to rescue him from his uncongenial surroundings. He sent for the stranger who had impressed him so favorably, had a talk with him, and finally offered him a position as clerk in the office of the County Prosecuting Attorney. Young Littleton, when he had recovered from his surprise, was overjoyed at the opportunity which had so unexpectedly come to him and eagerly accepted the position. This was the turning point in Martin Littleton's career—the tide taken at the flood which led on to fame and fortune.

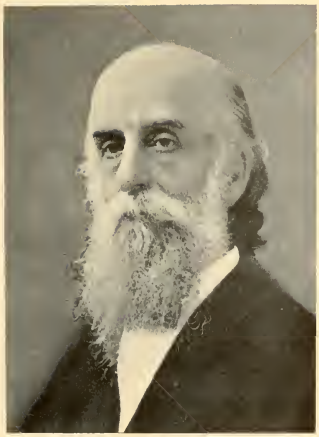
In the Parker County Courthouse he studied law with the same assiduity and perseverance that had marked his hitherto mechanical occupations, and he was admitted to the bar when only twenty years of age, and a short time thereafter was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the county. In his new office he handled some very important cases and proved a skillful and vigilant county official; but a few years later, desiring a change of scene, he moved to Dallas, Texas, and began the practice of his profession in a private capacity. He soon became prominent at the bar in Dallas, his success as a pleader to the jury and the eloquence of his appeals winning for him fresh renown in his new surroundings, so that he was again prevailed upon to enter public life, and he became Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in Dallas. While engaged in the practice of his profession in Dallas Mr. Littleton made many new and influential friends, and here was begun and consummated the romance of his life, for it was in Dallas that he met and won his bride —Miss Maude Wilson.

Shortly after his marriage the old restless spirit began to assert itself again, the circumscribed opportunities of the Southwestern city chafed his ambitious spirit, and he determined to come North, where he was sure he would find a more fitting and wider field for the exercise of his legal talents. As with thousands of other ambitious country lawyers, New York City proved the lode-star that could not be resisted, and in due time Martin Littleton and his newly wedded wife decided upon the metropolis as their future home. He began here humbly enough, first as a law clerk and a little later as a lawyer in a Brooklyn office. He never lost his cheery confidence in his ultimate success, how-

ever, and throughout this time of lesser opportunities, but of grinding hard work, he continued his legal studies unremittingly, and was vigilant and diligent in his preparations for the chance which he was sure would come to make his mark as a member of the bar in the Brooklyn courts. After a time the skill with which he conducted his cases and the eloquence he displayed in his appeals to the jury attracted public attention, and Mr. Littleton's name began to appear in the newspapers as having achieved victories over some of the oldest and most experienced members of the King's County bar. His position was now secure, and the success for which he had toiled so patiently and so diligently was assured. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company's legal department had been keenly watching his struggle to the front—and had likewise been badly defeated when it came in contact with him as an opponent—so the Brooklyn Heights Road now sought his services to defend its damage suits in the courts, and offered him such a handsome remuneration that he could not decline the offer. Leaving the service of the railroad company, he went into the office of District Attorney John F. Clarke, who made him Assistant District Attorney of Kings County and assigned to his charge the prosecution of the most important criminal cases. He summed up for the people in the case of the notorious William F. Miller, the five hundred and twenty per cent. syndicate man, who was convicted and sent to Sing Sing.

Mr. Clarke interested his associate in Brooklyn politics and induced Mr. Littleton to make several campaign speeches, and these speeches were so different from those of the ordinary campaign orator that they attracted the attention of the Democratic leaders of Brooklyn. In the Presidential campaign of 1890 he followed David B. Hill in the Academy of Music and made a speech so eloquent that Mr. Hill warmly congratulated him at its close. He had been a delegate to the State convention of that year, and in the following year he was selected by the Kings County Democracy to make the speech nominating Edward M. Shepard for Mayor of New York City. He took a prominent part in the following campaign, and in 1902 David B. Hill selected him as Chairman of the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga. He toured the State in the campaign that fall, making speeches with Senator Hill in all the large cities. All this had served to make Mr. Littleton one of the best-known Democrats in the State. The next year, 1903, although against his desires—for he wanted to get out of active politics and devote himself entirely to his profession—he was nominated for the office of Borough President of Brooklyn, and was elected over J. Edward Swanstrom, the Fusion candidate.

It would be a work of supererogation to enter into detail in regard to Mr. Littleton's administration of the office of Borough President of Brooklyn, from which he has recently retired to take up again the practice of his profession. Suffice it to say that it was dignified and conservative, free from scandals and equally free from sensationalism, and at the same time it carefully conserved the interests of the borough, materially advanced its development, and demonstrated to the people of Brooklyn that Martin W. Littleton was as efficient in an executive office as he was eloquent in the public forum.



REV. LYMAN ABBOTT

Lyman Abbott, clergyman, author and editor, was born in Roxbury, Mass., December 18, 1835. The head of the family in this country was George Abbott, by tradition a Yorkshire Puritan, who emigrated to New England as early as 1640, and settled in Andover, Mass., in 1643, as one of the original proprietors of that town. In the data gathered relative to the five generations which intervene between the Yorkshire Puritan and Dr. Lyman Abbott typical characteristics are to be noted. It has been well said of them that as a race "they were honest, hard-working and hardy, given to agriculture, faithful in religion, stern and sturdy of conscience. They bore themselves in the Revolutionary struggle with patriotism and valor. They revered the Bible, honored the Sabbath and studied the Catechism." Dr. Abbott's grandfather was born in Milton, N. H., in 1776. In 1800, when the early settlements in Maine were the principal New England enterprise, he moved to Hallowell, in that State, and, after a short residence in that place, to Weld, where, seeing great possibilities in the uncleared lands, he took two steps which evidenced the family traits. He made some startlingly progressive plans, but weighed them cautiously, and took counsel with his father, who was filling positions of trust in New Hampshire. Father and son in this blood have always been comrades, each showing deference to the opinions of the other. Evidently the spirit of progress always stirred the blood of the elder Abbott, for he straightway gathered together his belongings and journeyed to the wilds of Maine to join his son. From land agents the two developed into proprietors. One of their great achievements was the building of what was known as the "Coos Road," leading from Chesterville, in Maine, to Andover, in New Hampshire, thus establishing a convenient thoroughfare between the valleys of the Kennebec and Connecticut rivers. The opening of this road caused a considerable increase in the population of Maine, and some of the towns which the Abbotts were able to aid in settling were Phillips, Weld, Madrid, Salem and Temple. It was eleven years before his death that Lyman Abbott's grandfather removed to Farmington, where he purchased the estate known as "Fewacres." From that time until the present day the history of that town and the lives of the Abbotts have been closely interwoven.

Jacob Abbott, father of Lyman, entered Bowdoin College at the age of fourteen, and was graduated in the class of 1820. He prepared for the Congregational ministry at Andover Theological Seminary, and founded the Eliot Church in Roxbury in 1834. His literary labors were extensive, covering a period of more than forty years, and resulted in placing to his credit more than two hundred titles, and included the well-known Rollo series for juveniles.

Jacob Abbott's four sons who lived to manhood showed a singular unity of achievement. All were graduated from the University of the City of New York; all became authors and editors; all but Edward studied law, and each did years of service as church organist and chorister, Lyman, Austin and Vaughan were in law partnership for some years in New York City, and did a good deal of literary work together, under the pen name of "Benauly." Though Lyman was born in Roxbury, the family removed to Farmington when he was scarcely more than an infant. His father settled in New York before he reached his tenth year, and here he has spent his life. He married the daughter of Hannibal Hamlin, of Bangor, who was Vice-President during Mr. Lincoln's first administration. Dr. Abbott's first charge after ordination was in Terre Haute, Ind., and since then he has filled the pastorate at the New England Church of New York and the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

When Henry Ward Beecher died it was predicted that the church made famous through his personality

would not survive the loss. In looking for a successor to the great Plymouth divine the advisory committee received numerous suggestions from the admirers of popular preachers in all sections of the country. For a considerable period the pulpit was supplied by various eminent men, a number of whom were supposed to be candidates, and finally a regular call was extended to Dr. Abbott. He had filled the pulpit some months with great satisfaction, and it was the wish of the entire congregation that he should accept the vacancy. But it was not an easy matter to obtain his consent. He was at the time engaged as the editor of the Christian Union (now The Outlook), which had been equally with Plymouth Church a part of Mr. Beecher's great work. In obedience to the general and urgent demand from the church, however, Dr. Abbott was persuaded to accept the call, and in May, 1888, he entered upon the pastorate. Under the inspiration imparted by a great congregation he steadily advanced in oratorical fervor and power, without losing any of the qualities of clear, compact and instructive statement which he already possessed. Without attempting such an imitation of Mr. Beecher as would have been not only futile but distasteful, he set forth in his own way, and with the force peculiar to him, the Gospel with which Mr. Beecher had made his flock acquainted, and which he himself had learned as a member of Plymouth Church from the great preacher's own lips. And there never was a time during his ten years' pastorate when the members of his congregation regretted the choice they had made, although in that time it was found that the learned divine had views far in advance of those of many of his parishioners, and that his utterances on many occasions were so liberal as to in a measure shock not a few of the orthodox members. In this regard he did not escape the criticism of many of his congregation; but he could not be swerved from his duty as he saw it, and even those members who refused to agree with his advanced ideas joined with his most ardent admirers in regretting his retirement from the pulpit, which took place in November, 1898. Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, a member of the advisory committee of the church, voiced this sentiment when he said: "I do not believe there is a single individual in the church or society who does not profoundly, and without qualification, mourn over the prospect that Dr. Abbott must soon leave us. Nor is there one who is not grateful for the fact that we have had him so long, and that under his wise and inspiring guidance we have been so trained and disciplined that we may reasonably expect to bear without disaster the loss of a leader so trusted and beloved."

Dr. Abbott is a lecturer and writer of high repute, and has been honored by his Alma Mater with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Since he severed his connection with Plymouth Church he has been engaged entirely in editorial and literary work, filling the pulpits of various churches from time to time, and acting as university preacher to Harvard, Cornell and Chicago universities.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT (Third)

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the fifth in succession to bear the name, was born in the city of New York, September 3, 1874. That "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt, the second Cornelius of the American generation of Vanderbilts, will always be regarded as the real head and founder in prosperity of the family cannot be disputed. The tracing of the Vanderbilt genealogy in the United States will always be found of interest. The first generation, Jan Aertsen Van der Bilt, a Hollander, settled in the neighborhood of Utrecht, Long Island, about 1650. The famous name of Cornelius is derived from one of the three wives of Jan Aertsen, Dierber Cornellis. Jacob Vanderbilt, of the third American generation, settled about New Dorp, Staten Island. His son Jacob, whose mother was Mary Sprague, was born in 1723, and was the father of Cornelius I., who was born in 1764. The first Cornelius Vanderbilt married Phœbe Hand, and they were the parents of Cornelius II., born at Port Richmond, May 27, 1794, and who became the great Commodore Vanderbilt, the great steamboat owner and railroad magnate.

The Cornelius Vanderbilt now being considered received his early education from private tutors and at St. Paul's School. In due time he entered Yale, and was graduated in 1895, receiving the degree of M.E. At the university he was known among his chums as "Neely." He was a faithful, plodding student, and took a special course at the Sheffield Scientific School, where he laid well the foundation upon which he has since built an enviable reputation in the world of mechanical construction. Shyness was a personal characteristic of his youthful days. While acute in perception, he was cautious with new acquaintances, but cordial with those of his social class. In person he is tall, graceful and aristocratic in bearing, fine-featured, with the facial characteristics of his mother and the close, curly, dark hair of his uncle, William K. Vanderbilt. His garb has always been precise, neat and quiet to the smallest detail.

Upon leaving college young Vanderbilt was left by his father, with whom he was a prime favorite, to choose his career. It would seem that he had already determined this question when he selected his studies at Yale, for he entered into active railroad life well equipped academically, and he lost no time in acquiring the necessary practical knowledge. He took a desk in the drafting rooms of the motive power department of the New York Central Road, and no clerk in that vast establishment worked with greater diligence. While at the Scientific School at Yale he had made frequent excursions to the Central shops, where, donning his overalls and apron, he worked out in a practical way the problems in which he was receiving instruction. He gave his attention largely to the fuel question, in the solution of which he has shown wisdom and genius. He is possessed of wonderful inventive powers, which have resulted in the production of many improvements in railroad machinery, and the records of the Patent Office at Washington show that he has obtained patents for more than thirty improvements in locomotives alone. Among his first and most important improvements was a new style of fire-box, which has been adopted by practically all of the leading railroads. An index to a phase of his character was shown in his reply, upon being highly complimented for this invention. He said: "The main thing is that the locomotive works, not that I invented it." He has invented a cylindrical tank car, which has been found to be a great improvement over the old method of construction. His time is still largely devoted to perfecting railroad machinery, and few men in or out of the great railroad shops of the country will be found better equipped in a knowledge of the requirements of railroad transportation.

Part of Mr. Vanderbilt's character became known,

and created many comments flattering to his independence and gallantry, when, on August 3, 1896, at the home of Richard T. Wilson, he was married to the banker's daughter, Grace Wilson, sister of Mrs. Ogden Goelet and of the wife of Sir Michael Henry Herbert, the present Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, and sister-in-law of the wife of Marshall Orme Wilson, who married Miss Caroline Astor. The world learned that he had married Miss Wilson under pain of parental displeasure and practical disinheritance. This was found to be confirmed when the father's will was read and it was learned that Cornelius had been cut off with a legacy of five hundred thousand dollars and the income of a trust fund of one million dollars. While Alfred Vanderbilt thus took the place of the older brother as the principal beneficiary under the will, it is creditable to the family that this unjust distinction was not permitted to remain in full force, and by an amicable arrangement the oldest member of the family was allotted a considerable portion of the estate.

When Mr. Vanderbilt first attracted the attention of some of the world's greatest financiers his interests were not such as of themselves to bring about his election to the directorate of a single corporation. Some of his father's best friends, who believed that the young man had not been accorded fair treatment, kept their eyes on him, and after he had been wearing the jeans of a mechanic in the shops of the New York Central for some time, and had proved that he was there for business and not for diversion, they concluded that he had in him the stuff of which men are made, and he was invited to sit at the council board of some of the kings of finance. He was his own endorser, and never yet has he failed to make good. The President of one of the great corporations recently said of him: "Cornelius Vanderbilt is in most ways the best Director we have. When he came among us he said nothing and kept his ears open. Every now and then he would come around and ask questions, not of a general but of a special character. He always wanted to know about some particular end of the business. He went about the gathering of his knowledge as carefully and thoroughly as if he were a conscientious salaried employee. He mastered one detail after another, until to-day I believe he knows as much about the business as I do." At thirty-three he is a Director in more than twenty corporations, and in each and every one of them he is an active and not a passive member. He has the faculty of imparting knowledge to others, and has won some distinction as a lecturer before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. But with all his multifarious duties Mr. Vanderbilt has not failed to respond to the social and civic demands made upon him. He has served as a member of the Civil Service Commission, and also as a member of the Grand Jury. He is a Republican in politics, and has been chosen as a delegate to the conventions of the party on several occasions. He has been an officer of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, for several years. He has made frequent trips to Europe, and has received marked courtesy from King Edward, Emperor William and other royal personages. During the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to America two years ago the Prince was handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN

George Brinton McClellan, now serving his second term as Mayor of New York, and the only Mayor re-elected since the adoption of the new constitution that welded the five boroughs into the Greater New York, was born in Dresden, Germany, on November 23, 1865, and three years later his parents returned to the United States that their son might be brought up and educated amid American surroundings. His education began in Trenton, while his father was Governor of the State of New Jersey, and when fourteen years of age he was sent to a military school at Ossining, N. Y., where he took a three years' course, with the expectation of entering West Point. General McClellan, however, opposed the ambitions of his son for a military career, and, insisting that he prepare himself for a profession in civil life, the General sent him to Princeton University, whence he was graduated with honors in 1886.

General McClellan died the year before his son's graduation from college, and the young man found himself not only deprived of the wise counsel and wide experience of his father in choosing a career, but facing circumstances in connection with his father's estate that demanded that he should immediately assume the full burden and responsibility of a man's work in the world. He went to Europe with his mother and sisters and on his return to New York took up newspaper work. For the encouragement of other young men in like circumstances let it be told that, although college-bred and with numerous friends, he was determined to make his own way in the world, and went to work for ten dollars a week. After he had "learned the ropes" he went to another paper, where he was assigned to political work and received twenty-five dollars. Later he went to still another, where he also received a substantial increase of salary, and was assigned to the duty of reporting the antics of the bulls and bears of Wall Street. This was the end of his newspaper career, and he has always said that the training he received therein was of the greatest benefit to him from an educational point of view.

In 1889 Mr. McClellan was appointed Treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge, and a few weeks later he was married to Miss Georgiana Heckscher, a prominent and well-to-do New Yorker. The wedding took place at Newport, and Bishop Potter performed the ceremony, which was one of the social events of the season. Young McClellan was not yet convinced that politics was to be the field of his activity, but he was convinced that if that was to be his chosen vocation he needed the law as a foundation, so he entered the Columbia Law School. Most of his studies, however, had to be carried on at night, after he had performed his duties as Treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge. On the completion of his three-year course at Columbia he read law in the office of Henry and F. A. McCloskey for two years, until he was admitted as a member of the bar.

In 1892 Mr. McClellan was nominated for President of the Board of Aldermen by Tammany Hall. He was the youngest man ever elected to that office, and polled the largest vote ever given up to that time for a candidate on the county ticket—175,587 votes. Thomas F. Gilroy was the Mayor of the city, and in 1893 and 1894 Mr. McClellan was acting executive head of the metropolis whenever Mr. Gilroy was absent. As George B. McClellan was then only twenty-eight years old, the sobriquet of "The Boy Mayor" was naturally conferred upon him.

Mr. McClellan's personal popularity with the rank and file and with the leaders of Tammany Hall had constantly increased, especially with Richard Croker and Charles F. Murphy. He took up his residence in the latter's district, and in 1894 was elected to Congress therefrom. Mr. McClellan represented that district in Congress until he was called to higher responsibilities as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of the

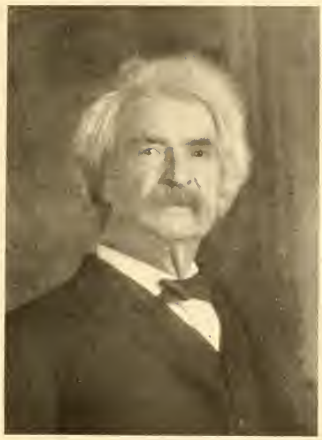
city of New York—in round numbers about ten years. He proved a conscientious, hard-working member of Congress, and paid particular attention to all legislation brought up in Congress which was intended for the betterment of the army. He was a keen, logical debater, and made a distinct mark in the House, especially as his term of service lengthened and his powers became more mature.

His first campaign for Mayor of New York against Seth Low was brilliantly planned and perfectly executed, and he was elected by over sixty thousand votes, a reversal of almost one hundred thousand votes over Mr. Low's previous success as a candidate. Mr. McClellan's second campaign, with three candidates in the field, and other factors that upset his plans and those of his party associates, is too recent and familiar to call for any comment here. His administration had been clean and conservative, and it won for him many supporters from the Republican ranks in his second campaign.

Ever since he became a voter Mr. McClellan has always been affiliated with Tammany Hall, and most of the time a member of the General Committee and of the Columbian Order. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans; the Aztec Club, and the Sons of the Revolution. He is also an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the Irish Brigade, and he belongs to the Union and Manhattan clubs.

It was to be expected that the son of "Little Mac" would show an interest in military affairs, and before he went to Congress he was a member of the Eighth Regiment of the New York National Guard, serving as a first lieutenant in that regiment for three years. His title of Colonel he derives from his membership on the staff of Governor Hill.

Mr. McClellan lives in an old-fashioned, comfortable house on Washington Square North, formerly occupied by Bishop Potter, and just around the corner from Fifth Avenue, and he also has a pew in Bishop Potter's old church—Grace Church—at Broadway and Tenth Street. He is very fond of walking, and generally tramps from his home to the City Hall, and back again at the end of his day's work. Next to smoking big, black cigars and the game of politics his greatest pleasure seems to be derived from books. He is a close student of the French, Italian and German languages, and when he "takes the stump" in a political campaign he has no need of an interpreter in addressing meetings in these languages among the newly made American voters—a fact that always delights those audiences. Since entering on the duties of his second term Mr. McClellan has taken a country place at his old university town, and now makes frequent trips with Mrs. McClellan to Princeton, where he escapes somewhat from the political turmoil that has followed the new lines he has laid down for his guidance and his political independence in his present administration. His present term of office is four years, and it is well known that his chief ambition is to leave the great city of New York permanently bettered by the services rendered to the government of which he is the responsible head.



SAMUEL L. CLEMENS (MARK TWAIN)

When a man reaches seventy and is doing the best work of his life, a new theory of the duration of intellectual activity, vastly differing from that propounded by Professor Osler, must be promulgated. Never has an American author—and Artemus Ward cannot be excepted—got closer to the hearts of the people than has "Mark Twain." Although we seem to have always heard of him, Mr. Clemens did not begin to publish in book form until he was thirty-two years old. But he did not spring into national popularity, in 1867, upon "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras," although his head was as well filled with literary promise as was the frog with shot. He had a long fight for recognition, but he made it valiantly.

Born at Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835, his parents removed to Hannibal, on the Mississippi, when the boy was two years old. His father was a Virginian, and inclined to be severe with the son. The youngster doted on his mother. This period of the American author's life is told in "Tom Sawyer"—the tale is autobiographical. Tom's distaste for school was Sam's; likewise Tom's reverential fondness for the mighty river that flowed past the town. He "hooked jack" many a time that he might boat or swim. Getting half-drowned became a habit with him. Every time he was brought home unconscious, after having been fished out of the turgid river, the neighbors would say, "That Clemens boy never was born to be drowned, nohow." "Mark Twain" boasts that his schooling ended with the spelling-book.

When Samuel had reached the mature age of twelve his father died. Notes that the parent had endorsed for friends had to be paid, and the family was left destitute. Young Samuel hitched up his "galluses" and became the bread-winner. He applied at the office of the Courier, an organ of powerful and distended intellectuality in Hannibal. As a dispenser of intelligence and a guardian of public morals, the Courier existed for the ethical purpose of demonstrating how cheaply an editor could live. The five hundred "claimed" subscribers paid in all kinds of produce. Everything was "wampum," from cord-wood to cabbages. Young Clemens acted simultaneously as assistant editor, "devil," pressman, foreman of the composing room, compositor and, on publication day, newsboy. The publication of the Courier involved far more muscular than intellectual ability. It was a hard life, but it kept food in the family larder—did not overburden it. This lasted three years, when, at the age of fifteen, Samuel desired to come to New York—allured by the wonderful tales of the World's Fair, then open. He started with barely enough to land him in the metropolis, and actually had less than two dollars when he arrived. After visiting the exhibition at what is now Bryant Park, he applied at the first place that displayed a printer's sign, saw John Green, and was "taken on." Thence he went to Philadelphia and got a "sit" on the Public Ledger. Prosperity was with him. He earned a man's wages and saved money. But he was homesick for the banks of the Mississippi. He returned to Hannibal, was welcomed as a prodigal, and then ascertained that a ten-dollar bill had been sewed in the lining of his coat for use in emergencies—although his devoted mother had forgotten to mention the fact.

Samuel became a steamboat hand, with the one idea of learning to be a pilot. Hannibal owed everything it was to the river, and its citizens, young and old, were proud to serve it. Finally Clemens attained the sublime height of his wildest earthly ambition. He was appointed a river pilot, at the fabulous salary of two hundred and fifty dollars per month. He became a demigod to the people of Hannibal; men who had advocated lynching him, when he wrote saucy "paragrabs" about them in the Courier, now begged for a shake of his hand. It is doubtful if Mr. Clemens ever

has known greater happiness at any period of his remarkably successful life.

"Life on the Mississippi," which is also the title of Mark Twain's description of the period, was a thing of ceaseless excitement between 1855 and 1860. The speed of the boats was faster, the races more frequent, the card sharpers more plentiful, the quarrels over poker more serious, and the revolvers finer hair-triggered than at any time in the traffic history of the mighty river. But the steamboat men heard with dismay that something in the shape of a deadly menace to the avocation was gradually crawling westward, across the Illinois prairies. It was made of rails of iron, and equipped with monsters of steel and fire—the railroad.

The river business was first to feel the attack. At towns where the keels of new boats had been laid down every spring all industry of the kind ceased. By gradual elimination, one steamer after another was burned, run upon a snag or tied up to rot. When it became evident to Clemens that the railroad would destroy the river steamboat the war broke out and he enlisted in a Confederate infantry regiment. Strong as were his sympathies with the Southern cause, he was allowed to resign at the end of five weeks' service. His brother had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada Territory and offered Samuel the post of private secretary. The salary was not calculated to turn the head of a young man of twenty-six, but it was better than soldiering. A description of that long trip across the plains will be found in "Roughing It." Every day's journey had its separate niche in Clemens' memory. It should be remembered, in this connection, that more than half of the entire literary product of this marvelous man has been drawn from events in his own life before he had attained his twenty-seventh year. When he wanted a story or an incident he had only to open up some corner of his brain. It was there, ready to hand.

Clemens reached the Washoe district at the height of the mining boom. Tales of fabulous wealth in gold and silver dazzled the young Missourian, and, taking for a partner a man named Higgins, he left Virginia City for the mines. The two adventurers located and staked out a claim; but the hard-and-fast law of the time was that claims must be "worked" within ten days of registration. Clemens waited for Higgins to begin. Higgins waited for Clemens. Other prospectors took possession, and the property turned out to be a "bonanza." Poorer than when he had left Virginia City, Clemens returned to work on the Enterprise. He occasionally wrote his reminiscences of days on the Mississippi. The cry of the leadsman at the bow still resounded in his ear: "By the mark, three!" Again, he would hear, echoing across two thousand miles of sagebush: "By the mark, twain! Shoaling!" What more natural than to sign as a nom-de-plume, "By Mark Twain"? When his finances were at their lowest ebb, "Twain," as he was already called in the Enterprise, was offered the city editorship, at twenty-five dollars per week. In two years he had saved enough money to make a trip to the Sandwich Islands; but he stayed longer than he intended and came back to San Francisco without a dollar.

Then, in desperation, he took a step that taught him new personal possibilities. He decided to give a lecture. His friends ridiculed the idea. Clemens rented the opera house on credit and cleared six hundred dollars. This was the end of his ill luck until his failure in the publishing business a few years ago. With that money he came to New York and lectured. When Captain Duncan chartered the "Quaker City" for the first of the "personally conducted" voyages to the Mediterranean, "Mark Twain," hardly known here, went along. "The Innocents Abroad" was the outgrowth of that trip. "Mark Twain" was made. Success was immediate. Among the fellow-travelers he met Miss Langdon, who afterward became Mrs. Clemens. His father-in-law bought "Twain" a house in Buffalo and a third interest in the Buffalo Express; but Clemens says he "couldn't live in Buffalo because of the frequency of fur overcoats." He moved to Hartford, Conn., where he dwelt many years. There many of his books were written, including "The Gilded Age," "Sketches, Old and New," "Tom Sawyer," "A Tramp Abroad," "The Prince and the Pauper," "Life on the Mississippi," "Huckleberry Finn," "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court," "The American Claimant," "Tom Sawyer Abroad," "Pudd'nhead Wilson" and "Joan of Arc."

Misfortunes, as a member of a publishing firm, bankrupted Mr. Clemens, and he started out at the age of sixty to retrieve his fortune. He made a lecturing tour round the world, and returned, after several years, with money enough to cancel every obligation. He now lives at 21 Fifth Avenue, and is so wealthy that he spends most of his time in bed. Mr. Clemens recently delivered his farewell lecture at Carnegie Hall, on which occasion he made a strong and effective appeal in behalf of the San Francisco sufferers.

PERCIVAL H. KUHNE

Percival H. Kuhne, banker, was born in New York City, April 6, 1861. He is descended from an ancient German family, who trace their ancestry back to famous landed proprietors in Magdeburg and the vicinity of that famous city. Among them in the early part of the last century was Johann Friederich Kuhne, who was an accomplished musician and one of the most noted clarionet players of his day. He was intimately associated with Richard Wagner, the great operatic composer, and with many others of the great German musicians of his time, though not in a professional manner, as he did not practice the art other than as a means of personal pleasure. His son, Frederick Kuhne, born at Magdeburg in 1824, after founding the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne in New York, was made the Consul-General of all the German States except Prussia. He was a man of superior ability, and he filled the important place with eminent success for more than sixteen years preceding the formation of the German Empire, in 1871, and then retired, after having received the approval of his Government by formal acknowledgment and in the shape of decorations of distinction and knighthood. The banking house founded by him early attained a prominence among the financial institutions of the metropolis that was exceeded by few, and it to-day maintains the same enviable position. Its founder, and for many years its able director, married Miss Ellen Josephine Miller, a descendant of an old, distinguished family.

The second son, Percival, was educated in the public schools of the city and at the College of the City of New York. After completing his course at the New York College he proceeded to Leipsic, Germany, where he spent several years in the completion of his education. It had always been the intention of the younger Kuhne to follow his father's vocation as a banker, and accordingly, not long after his return from his studies in Europe, he entered the banking house of which his father was a member and, in a subordinate capacity, began the study of the details of a business in which he was eventually to become a past master. His natural aptitude for financial affairs, which had been greatly strengthened by his scholastic training and mental discipline, made his progress not only sure but rapid. He devoted himself assiduously to the duties of whatever position he was intrusted with, and he was gradually promoted from one important position to another, until he finally became a partner in the firm and an important factor in the direction of its policies. The elder Mr. Kuhne had withdrawn from an active participation in the management of the affairs of the bank, and while on a visit to Paris in 1890 he died. He had passed an honorable career, characterized by great energy and an unswerving fidelity to his obligations, and his loss was greatly felt in the business and social world. His son was intrusted with the duty of administering the estate, and succeeded to his father's full interest in the banking firm. While his elevation to the more important position of a member of the firm gave him greatly increased responsibilities, it did not change in any degree his habits of industry and close attention to the business that passed over his desk. He gave the same conscientious consideration to all of its details as he had done when he was a mere subordinate learning the rudiments of finance. He had become thoroughly equipped for the satisfactory discharge of the duties which now devolved upon him, and he gave to the concern the benefit of his admirable judgment and foresight, which, joined to his unwavering integrity, amply sustained the established reputation of the house for probity and fair dealing. But Mr. Kuhne's business activities have not always by any means been confined to his counting-room. He early attained a high standing as a banker, and this caused him to be eagerly sought after by other financiers to lend strength to their enterprises. It was

in this way that he became one of the organizers and is now a Trustee of the Colonial Trust Company. He is a Trustee and a member of the finance committee of the Citizens' Savings Bank. He is also a Trustee of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President and Director of the Regina Music Box Company, Director of the Ætna Indemnity Company, the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, and of the Palisades Trust and Guarantee Company of Englewood, N. J. In none of these diversified institutions is Mr. Kuhne willing to give a merely nominal service. He is one of those who believe that a position of trust carries with it duties that must be strictly observed, and he does not fail to carry this principle into practice in every position which he holds.

Mr. Kuhne has always taken the deepest interest in the improvements resulting from the inventive spirit of the age, and to some of these he has given financial encouragement. One of these was the Pintsch Light Company, which produced an illuminant of great brilliancy, and which was extensively placed in use. In this company, in which he was a Director as well as Secretary, he was greatly interested, and contributed very largely to its success. It was later amalgamated with the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company.

Mr. Kuhne has never held a political office, nor has he ever aspired to one, always being content to discharge the duties which fall to his lot as a private citizen. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League and Calumet clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Botanical Garden, the Down Town Club and the New York Zoological Garden. He has always taken an active interest in the local military organizations, and is a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. He is also prominent in Masonic circles. He was married on January 31, 1893, to Miss Lillian B. Kerr, daughter of the late Hamilton B. Kerr, of New York.

EMIL LEOPOLD BOAS

Emil Leopold Boas, General Manager of the Hamburg-American line, was born in Goerlitz, Germany, November 15, 1854. He became a student at the Royal Frederick William Gymnasium, at Breslau, and the Sophia Gymnasium, at Berlin, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1873. His first introduction into the business world was as an employee of the Hamburg-American Steamship line, whose office in Hamburg he entered as a clerk. His display of intelligence in the discharge of the duties to which he was assigned and his unremitting industry marked him as a suitable object for promotion, and it was not many months after his first entry into the office at Hamburg that he was selected for a more important position in the American office. This change proved highly acceptable to Mr. Boas, as he was already possessed of a strong desire to make his home in the New World. He entered upon his duties in the New York office in 1873, and began a career which eventuated in his becoming sole manager of the company's interests in this country. The Hamburg-American is one of the oldest as well as one of the most important of our many European steamship lines, and a mastery of the details of its immense freight and passenger business requires the exercise of business talents of the highest order. These are possessed by Mr. Boas in an eminent degree, acquired by his long and active service in all the subordinate positions in the company, and in all of which he gave his best energies to the acquirement of a complete knowledge of its business. Mr. Boas had long been well and favorably known to most of the leading business men of New York, particularly among those in the foreign trade, and it was not, therefore, a matter of surprise to them when it was announced, in the early part of 1892, that he had been selected to fill the position of American manager of his company. It was a well-earned and well-deserved promotion, upon which he was heartily congratulated by his hosts of business associates.

Mr. Boas's views and opinions on public affairs are broad and liberal, and he has always taken an active part in all movements looking to the improvement of our trade and traffic facilities, but more particularly those relating to water transportation. The safeguarding of the interests of his company naturally led him to a complete familiarity with the piers and docks of New York Harbor, and this knowledge has frequently been of great value to the officials of the city in the changes and improvements which are being made from time to time in these great public utilities. In this connection he was an important member of the committee for the extension of the pierhead lines a few years since. He has very naturally taken a very decided interest in every movement looking to the improvement of the harbor of New York, and he was placed on the committee which laid before Congress an appeal for an appropriation for the formation of a new channel to the sea, to be known as the Ambrose Channel. He has also taken a prominent part in the movement for the improvement of the Erie Canal, and was Chairman and Treasurer of the Greater New York Canal Association, an organization which did efficient work in the successful promotion of that great scheme. But his public spirit has not been manifested alone in these enterprises. He has ever been alert in all movements looking to the advancement of the interests of his adopted city.

On the occasion of the visit to this country of Prince Henry of Prussia in 1902 it was manifestly fitting that Mr. Boas should be a member of the committee appointed to receive and entertain him during his stay, a duty which he performed with commendable pride in paying high honors to the distinguished representative of his fatherland. In recognition of his eminent fairness and ability in safeguarding the interests of their subjects, several of the monarchs of Europe have

conferred upon him special distinctions. He has been decorated by the Emperor of Germany as Knight of the Order of the Royal Prussian Crown, and also of the Order of the Red Eagle; by the King of Italy as Chevalier of the Order of St. Mauritius and St. Lazarus; by the King of Sweden and Norway as Knight of the First Class of the Order of St. Olaf; by the Sultan of Turkey, Commander of the Order of Osmanleh, and also Commander of the Order of Medjidi; by the King of Greece as an officer of the Order of the Redeemer, and by the President of Venezuela as Commander of the Order of Bolivar.

Mr. Boas, while mainly occupied in directing the affairs of his steamship company, has given much of his time to other important interests. He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and a member of its Arbitration and Canal committees; a Trustee of the Legal Aid Society, and also of the Germanistic Society of America. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Board of Trade, and of the Transportation Maritime Association. Besides taking an active interest in several charitable organizations, he is a member of the American Geographical Society, the American Statistical Society, the American Ethnological Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the New York Zoological Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The social side of his character and his love for sports is shown by his membership in the New York Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club, the St. Andrew's Golf Club, besides the Lotos, Richmond County Country, National Arts, Deutscher Verein, Lawyers', Unitarian, Liederkranz and St. Maurice Fish and Game clubs. He married, in New York, on March 20, 1888, Harriet B. Sternfeld, who has attained considerable distinction as a leader in social organizations pertaining to women. She is a member of Sorosis, and is also on the Board of Managers of the National Society of New England Women. She is on the Board of Managers of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and holds a similar position in relation to the Children's Charitable Union.

Mr. Boas is the owner of a fine country residence at "Bonniecrest," Greenwich, Connecticut, where he resides during the summer months.

MORGAN J. O'BRIEN

Morgan J. O'Brien, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State for the First Department, was born in the city of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1852. His father had come to America from the south of Ireland thirty years before, at the time when Daniel O'Connell succeeded Grattan as the Irish leader. The young O'Brien obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of this city, and later attended St. John's College, Fordham, now known as Fordham University, from which institution he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of A.B. In the following year he entered the College of St. Francis Xavier, conducted by the Jesuits, in West Sixteenth Street, and secured the degree of A.M. Thereafter he entered the Law School of Columbia College, graduating in two years with the degree of LL.D. Mr. O'Brien's father had gained a conspicuous position in the commercial life of New York, and the future Judge soon built up a very lucrative law practice. From the beginning he was engaged in the intricate commercial cases arising from large corporate interests, which are almost peculiar to our time, and which bring at once such laborious work and such large prizes. From the first a consistent Democrat, Mr. O'Brien soon made his mark in city and State politics, as well as at the bar. A great part of his time, in addition to his general law practice, having been taken up in litigation affecting the corporate interests of the City of New York, such as the docks, water-fronts and matters before the Sinking Fund Commissioners, he gained a considerable reputation for capacity, and the knowledge thus gained led to his selection as Corporation Counsel of the City of New York by Mayor Hewitt. While supporting the regular Democratic organization, he has been independent in politics throughout his whole life. He was one of those who drafted the platform upon which Grover Cleveland was elected Governor of this State. In that platform there was a civil service plank, which, though meeting with little opposition in the State convention, was likely to create trouble in the city. Many men held office in the city departments who might have found an examination of the character of the usual civil service test fraught with considerable difficulty for them and very little to their liking, and to many civil service meant the creation of a "caste" of office-holders. Nevertheless, Morgan J. O'Brien was perfectly clear in his own mind that the civil service plank should also be introduced into the city platform, and he spent a long day with the committee in an attempt to convince them of the wisdom of its insertion. He argued his case so cleverly and stood his ground so well that the orator of the party, who at the beginning was a vigorous opponent, was finally won over, and made a glowing harangue in favor of the measure, carrying the organization with him triumphantly. Despite the engrossing nature of his private practice, Mr. O'Brien, who was deeply interested in educational matters, accepted a position as Trustee of the public schools of New York. This position he held for many years, and it was with considerable reluctance that he gave it up, the increase in his practice and the great burden of work then upon his shoulders compelling him to do so. A matter of still greater import to him also occupied his attention at this time. The Irish Land League agitation which was initiated in 1879 by Parnell and Davitt received considerable assistance from sympathizers in America, and in the organization of these American forces Morgan J. O'Brien took a prominent and leading part. This movement was the turning point of modern Irish history, for to the forces then set in motion we must attribute the series of Irish land laws passed by Gladstone, Arthur Balfour and George Wyndham, which have changed in a considerable degree and, in fact, have simply revolutionized the condition of land tenure in the Emerald Isle. In 1887, and while still acting

as Corporation Counsel, Mr. O'Brien was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. At the time of his election he was in his thirty-fifth year, and was up to that time the youngest man to receive that judicial honor in the State of New York. Shortly after his election he received from St. John's College, Fordham, the degree of Doctor of Laws. For the first five years following his election his work lay in the circuit courts and the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The most critical work which fell to Judge O'Brien during those early years on the bench came to him in 1891. Certain election orders which were deemed very favorable to the Republican party had been issued by Justice Kennedy, of the Supreme Court at Syracuse. Justice O'Brien was designated by Governor Hill to sit as an additional Justice, and it was generally anticipated that the matter would be fought out by the two Justices on party lines. However, those who looked for difficulty were disappointed, for Justice O'Brien met Justice Kennedy and, after a conference with him, a united and harmonious plan of action was arranged. Justice O'Brien's opinions in this case were sustained by the Court of Appeals. In fact, throughout his long judicial career but a small percentage of his opinions have been reversed by the higher courts. The year following Justice O'Brien's work in the Syracuse election eases Governor Hill appointed him to the General Term, and in 1895 he was appointed by a Republican Governor, Levi P. Morton, a member of the Appellate Division. Some time before this Justice O'Brien had married the daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Crimmins, whose son, Hon. John D. Crimmins, occupies a very prominent place in Catholic circles of this city. The Justice is devoted to his family, and he has been singularly blessed in his home life. He is a man of attractive and winning nature, and quietness and gentleness of speech and action are among his dominant characteristics. Partisans of both the great political parties have recognized his sterling worth and noble character. He has been described as strong, true, upright, studious and vigorous, while his candor, kindness and thorough excellence have commanded general admiration and respect. An incident is sometimes cited which gives a striking illustration of his qualities. It happened on one occasion in the Second Department that the candidates who had successfully passed the examination for admission to the bar, through death and absence of some of the Judges of the Appellate Division sitting in Brooklyn, which had brought the number of Judges below the needed figure, faced the probability of having to wait many months before being admitted to the practice of their profession, a very real hardship and privation. Justice O'Brien learned this, and characteristically set about a plan to relieve the situation. He arranged to resign from the Appellate Division of the First Department and to be appointed to the same division in the Second Department, thus making it possible to admit the waiting applicants to the bar, which being accomplished, he resigned from the Second Department and was reappointed to the position he had occupied in the First Department. Upon the completion of his first term as Supreme Court Justice he was nominated by acclamation to succeed himself, both parties joining in the nomination, and he was elected to serve until the year 1915. The death of Justice Van Brunt a short time ago opened the way for his promotion to the office of Presiding Justice. He is at present serving as one of the three trustees of the reconstructed Equitable Life Assurance Society. He is deeply interested in insurance matters and has invested largely in the Equitable Life. Justice O'Brien during his whole life has been closely associated with charitable and educational work. For more than twenty-five years he has been in active service on the boards of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Foundling Asylum, St. Vincent's Hospital, St. John's University, and is President of the Alumni Association of Columbia University Law School.

THOMAS FORTUNE RYAN

Thomas Fortune Ryan, whose purchase of the controlling interest in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with its almost innumerable ramifications, so recently startled the world by the daring and brilliancy of his coup, and who is now recognized as one of the strongest and most dominant of the modern kings of finance, was born in Nelson County, Virginia, on October 17, 1851. He went to Baltimore when seventeen years old to seek his fortune, and, although without either money or influence, and notwithstanding that his early years in that city were marked by a hard struggle against adversity, he never lost confidence in his ultimate success, and the proud position which he occupies to-day in the financial world is another triumph of true American grit.

His first employment was in the dry goods commission house of John S. Barry, who ere long discovered his young employee's business capacity and took the keenest interest in watching and guiding his development into a successful business man. Mr. Ryan did not remain in the dry goods business long, however, as he foresaw for himself a wider field of opportunity in the realms of finance in New York City, to which he came in 1870. Four years later he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and soon afterward began to pay particular attention to corporation interests and securities, especially to consolidating and extending the street railway and lighting systems of New York, Chicago and other large cities. The influence of the late William C. Whitney now entered into Mr. Ryan's life, and for the next thirty years their business association was unbroken and yielded enormous returns. Mr. Ryan continued in the brokerage business for ten years, in the course of which he accumulated a handsome fortune and successfully matched his brains against the controlling intellects of Wall Street. But his intercourse with Whitney was the predominating factor in the new and fruitful field to which he was to turn his activities.

In 1886, when a combination of capitalists was formed for the consolidation of the various street railways in New York City, Mr. Whitney sought Mr. Ryan's services and to him assigned the gigantic task of putting their plans into successful operation. So well did he accomplish his work that his associates in the street railway syndicate thereafter contented themselves with following his lead, and he became practically the master of the enormous street railway system of New York, with its attendant enormous financial opportunities. This is said to have been the business enterprise that drew from William C. Whitney the admiring comment that "Thomas F. Ryan was the most adroit, suave and noiseless man he had ever known."

As a Southerner of keen business instincts, it was natural that Mr. Ryan should early perceive the opportunities of the tobacco industry, and he has for many years devoted much of his time to that interest, and he himself is said to consider his greatest achievement in business the fact that he gained "the protection of the British flag in the markets of the world for an American industry," when in 1902 he went to London to take charge of the fight which the American Tobacco Company was then making against the Imperial Tobacco Company for a division of the world territory for the tobacco trade. In two weeks Mr. Ryan won his fight completely, established harmonious relations with the English corporation, collected the expenses of the fight, which had been carried on with the greatest bitterness by the leading spirits of the American Tobacco Company interests in London, and, furthermore, brought back a block of stock of the British corporation, now worth twenty-five million dollars, for deposit among the American company's assets—this last, of course, being the crowning and most delightful incident in the American capitalist's victory.

Southern steam railway interests have also offered

large opportunities to Mr. Ryan, and he has availed himself of those opportunities to the full. He was a leader in the reorganization of the old Richmond and Danville system into the present Southern Railway, and he formed and executed the plans for the reorganization of the Central of Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. These were two of his first and biggest rehabilitation schemes among Southern railroads that he found in financial difficulties, and his complete success therein added to his Wall Street prestige.

For picturesqueness, however, and an illustration of Mr. Ryan's relish for a fight, and his patience and perseverance in carrying it on after once having been drawn into it, we must turn to his battle for the Seaboard Air Line Railway—one of the bitterest struggles in the annals of railroads for the control of a system. His Southern opponents were foemen worthy of his steel, and they put up a battle royal for the control of the road, resorted to the courts, and developed such skillful resources in preventing his gaining control of the road's stock that it looked as though the Wall Street man was safely beaten; but he kept on hammering at them all along the line, and at last his turn came —the chance he had been waiting for. The Seaboard's controlling syndicate got into financial difficulties, pledged their stock to tide them over their financial stress, and realized when too late that it was in the possession of their old foe, who immediately turned the tables on them, and, after an eight-year contest, secured the road practically on his own terms.

Lack of space prevents an enumeration of all the business enterprises with which Mr. Ryan has been associated or the corporations of which he is a Director, but in the course of his reorganization of various railways in the South he became interested as well in various coal mines in Ohio and West Virginia and railways in Ohio. He is also Vice-President of the Morton Trust Company, Trustee in the American Surety Company, Director in the Père Marquette Railroad Company, the Hocking Valley Railway Company, the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, the Consolidated Tobacco Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Union Exchange Bank, the Metropolitan Securities Company, the Electric Storage Battery Company, and the recent merging of the street railways with the elevated and subway makes the combined roads complete masters of the rapid transit system of New York City.

Mr. Ryan, notwithstanding his multifarious business interests, is domestic in his habits, and enjoys all the good things of life to the full. On November 25, 1873, he married Miss Ida M. Barry, of Baltimore, and has five sons. He has a beautiful home, called Oak Ridge, on the site of his birthplace in Virginia, another in Washington, a country place at Suffern, N. Y., and in the winter time lives in his beautiful ivy-covered mansion on lower Fifth Avenue.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Union, Lawyers' and New York Athletic clubs, also of the Catholic Club and the Southern Society. He maintains his legal residence in Virginia, and represented that State in the Democratic National Convention of 1904, where he was largely instrumental in reconciling the delegates to the acceptance of Mr. Parker's telegram declaring for the gold standard.

Mr. Ryan is a man of widely sympathetic charities, and he and his wife have always been munificent in their assistance to any cause that appealed to their hearts, and especially to a religious one.

ARTHUR ELMORE BOSTWICK

Arthur Elmore Bostwick, librarian and author, was born in Litchfield, Conn., March 8, 1860. He is the son of Dr. David Elmore and Adelaide Bostwick, and the descendant of an English family of considerable distinction. He is the eighth in direct descent from Arthur Bostock, or Bostwick, who was the first representative of the family in America. The pioneer was of the Bostocks of Bostock Manor, near Chester, England, and he came to this country about the year 1640. Like most of the men who found a home in the Western World in that period of the country's history, he was possessed of a sturdy and determined temperament, and this characteristic has descended in large measure to all the succeeding generations. In Arthur Elmore Bostwick, the representative of the present generation, and the subject of this sketch, is found a worthy exponent of this tradition. Although but yet in middle life, he has made a more than ordinarily conspicuous record in the literary world. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native town, Litchfield, and took a preparatory course at the Litchfield Institute. Upon the conclusion of these latter studies he entered Yale and was graduated with honors, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881. He was the first Treasurer of the Yale University Club. Other distinctions which were conferred upon him were the Silliman Fellowship in Physical Science, of which he was the first incumbent, embracing the years 1881-84. He did not leave the college upon his graduation, but remained as instructor and proctor during the years 1883 and 1884. In this field he was highly successful, but at the end of the second year he received a flattering invitation to become an instructor in the High School at Montclair, N. J., which he accepted, and where he remained for the two succeeding years. While in this position he devoted much of his time to the cultivation of his literary knowledge and to scientific pursuits. This resulted in his being employed by the Appletons in 1886, where he was occupied for several years as one of the principal editors in the preparation of the Cyclopædia of American Biography issued by that firm. The great value and popularity of that extensive work are the best evidence of the thoroughness with which Mr. Bostwick and his eminent colleagues performed the task allotted to them. During a portion of this period he was assistant editor of the Forum, to which journal he contributed many important articles. In 1892 he was invited by the Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls to become one of the associate editors in the preparation of the Standard Dictionary, a compliment to his standing as a scholar that was duly appreciated. For several years he was engaged in this important work, having special charge of the department of physics, and his name appears with his distinguished associates on the title page of that valuable work. In 1891 he took charge of the science department of the Literary Digest, and it has remained under his supervision ever since.

It was in 1889 that Mr. Bostwick first became permanently identified with library work. His preceding studies and literary labors had prepared him in an eminent degree for such a career, and he decided at this time to make this the field of his life work. His first experience was as librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, a position which he filled with great acceptability until 1895, when he resigned to accept the more important post of chief librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, which position he has held continuously up to the present time. This office is exacting in its requirements, and demands a technical knowledge of the greatest variety as well as of the highest order. These qualifications have not been found wanting in any instance in the present incumbent. The duties are not confined to a library embraced in a single building, but extend to a supervision of all the branch libraries, which are at present thirty-six in number, in-

cluding those in the buildings erected with Mr. Carnegie's gift of five million dollars in the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond. In this connection Mr. Bostwick has organized about twenty branch libraries and assisted in planning buildings and quarters for about thirty. To accomplish all this work successfully has required not alone the possession of great literary accomplishments, but of executive ability of a high order, and of untiring industry and perseverance. That he is in the possession of these qualifications in the highest degree is attested by the success which has crowned all his efforts and the position which he has attained.

Mr. Bostwick has been a member of the Authors' Club since 1892, and was President of the New York City Library Club from 1897 to 1899. He assisted in the organization of the Long Island Literary Club in 1900, and was its first President, retaining the position for two years. He has been a Director of the People's University Extension Society since 1898. In 1902 he was selected as the President of the New York State Library Association, and filled the position for two terms. He was also Vice-President of the New Jersey Library Association. He was elected a member of the American Library Association Council in 1904, and still retains the position. He is also its chairman of the committees on library training and on relations with the book trade. He was selected as a member of the advisory committee of the Public Education Association and of the Library Council of the New York State University in 1904. He was one of the first forty Fellows of the American Library Institute on its organization, in 1905, and a delegate to the conference called by the Librarian of Congress to prepare and submit to Congress a revision of the copyright laws of the United States. This was a question which had long disturbed the publishers of this country as well as of Europe, and the selection of Mr. Bostwick as a member of the committee was a compliment of the highest order. The labors of the committee extended over several months, and was attended with results of great benefit to the book publishers.

Mr. Bostwick is the author of "Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Games and Sports" (in association with John D. Champlin), and is a frequent contributor to periodicals and magazines, chiefly on scientific and literary subjects, and his articles are always eagerly sought for by the higher class of these publications. He is also a fluent speaker, and has delivered many addresses before library associations and literary organizations, of a high order. His position among the brotherhood of librarians of the country is a commanding one, and few movements are made in the direction of improving the conditions of the workings of these institutions in which he is not called upon to impart the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

JACOB VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT

J. Van Vechten Olcott, lawyer, jurist, was born in New York City, May 17, 1856. He is descended from distinguished Colonial and Knickerbocker stock. The first representative of the Olcott family in this country came to America in the seventeenth century, and his was one of the families which founded the city of Hartford, Conn. John M. Olcott, the father of Van Vechten, was born in Connecticut, but removed to New York with his parents when he was a mere lad. He was possessed of an enterprising spirit, and had hardly passed his majority before he was engaged in active business. His efforts were crowned with success, and by his great enterprise and thorough business qualities he became in a few years a man of considerable prominence in the community, and for many years held the position of one of the leading commission merchants of the metropolis. He married Euphemia H. Knox, daughter of the Rev. John Knox, who was for many years the pastor of the old Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, and a man of great prominence and influence in the religious world. The wife of this celebrated divine was Euphemia Mason, daughter of the Rev. John Mason, who was the son of the Rev. John Mason, chaplain at the West Point Military Academy during the American Revolution, and a personal friend of General Washington.

J. Van Vechten Olcott received his preliminary education in the public schools of New York, and then entered New York College. He took a full course in this institution, where he made an enviable record as a close student and was graduated with honors. He soon afterward decided upon making the law his field of endeavor, and accordingly entered the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877. He was soon after admitted to practice, and at once entered the office of Anderson & Mann, a leading firm, as one of its subordinates. Here he early gave evidence of the thoroughness of his preparation, which, accompanied by his zeal and industry, soon placed him in the position of managing clerk for the concern. He was thorough and intelligent in the discharge of the responsible duties assigned to him, and rapidly became well versed in the knowledge necessary to the proper preparation of cases for the various courts, and in the other details which contribute so largely to the success of an attorney.

On November 1, 1881, he resigned his position with Messrs. Anderson & Mann and, in association with Robert A. Livingston, established the firm of Olcott & Livingston. Mr. Livingston was a resident of Putnam County, which he represented in the State Assembly in 1882 and again in 1885. The new firm met with a large share of success from the start, and a lucrative practice was gradually built up. Mr. Olcott remained in association with Mr. Livingston until January 1, 1889, when the firm was dissolved, and he continued alone in his practice until May, 1891, when the well-known firm of Olcott & Olcott was founded, the junior member being his brother, William M. K. Olcott. The latter has attained prominence in municipal affairs, having been chosen a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1895, District Attorney of New York County in 1896, and Judge of the City Court in 1898. Mr. Olcott for a number of years devoted his attention almost exclusively to civil practice, and he made a specialty of real estate and surrogate matters, in which departments of the law he has long been recognized as one of the most thoroughly versed and practically equipped members of the New York bar. His clientele is of the most desirable character, and includes many of the large real estate and mercantile concerns of the city.

Mr. Olcott is a pronounced Republican in politics, and has for many years held a commanding position in the councils of his party, local, State and national. In all of its campaigns he has been one of the most

ardent and effective workers for the success of his ticket, and, though frequently urged, he has never until within recent years permitted his name to be associated with a public office. He consented to act as a member of the Civil Service Commission under Mayor Strong's administration in 1895, and in 1904 he was elected to the House of Representatives from the Fifteenth Congressional District. He was strongly urged for the office of Mayor at the last municipal election, but declined the nomination. While declining to be his party's leader on that occasion, he took no lukewarm part in that memorable campaign, and gave his best efforts to secure the defeat of the Tammany ticket. In the recent movement looking to the reorganization of the Republican State and County committees Mr. Olcott's name has been prominently brought forward in connection with the chairmanship of one of these committees. It was in consequence of this movement that he was led to make the following statement, which clearly defines his political status: "I have always been a strong organization man. I believe in running politics for the good of the country first, and for the party as a close second. I think it is imperative that the Republican party of New York State should be reorganized and new leaders elected." This statement will give a clear indication of Mr. Olcott's attitude in the New York Congressional delegation on all strictly party measures. He is a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, which has come to be one of the most important of the Congressional committees.

Mr. Olcott enjoys the respect and esteem of the bench and bar of New York, and is also popular outside of professional circles, being a well-known clubman and holding membership in the Union League, Republican, Alpha Delta Phi, Church and Colonial clubs, of the last of which he was for a long period Secretary. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, and also to the City and State Bar associations. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Kenyon College in 1905. He is President of the Bridgeport Land and Improvement Company, one of the examining counsel of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, and is interested in many important enterprises. He was married to Miss Laura I. Hoffman, daughter of Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman, the eminent Episcopal divine, in 1882.

WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO

The problem of giving to the city of New York direct rail communication under the mighty river that separates it upon the westward from the great territory lying south and west has been solved. It is one that has stirred the ambitions of capitalists and has quickened the imaginations of engineers for a generation. Until the right man arrived on the ground the experiment was doomed to failure. The depth of the Hudson, along the thirteen miles of Manhattan's front, precluded the sinking of bridge piers. River navigation could not be hampered by a structure that was lacking in height. The bridge problem would require years, at best, to solve. Meanwhile, William Gibbs McAdoo, a young Southerner, organized a corporation that actually dug a tunnel and knocked all engineering disquisition out of countenance. He took hold of an admitted failure and carried it to success.

A tunnel was begun under the North River many years ago, but its only serious accomplishment was the development of a hero—"a man who was not afraid to die to save others." When the workmen were at the heading one day the water broke through from the river overhead. A gang boss of immortal memory, named Woodruff, saved every laborer under his direction by the willing sacrifice of his own life. Hurrying his companions into the air-lock, the suction drew the door shut before he could follow them. There were sixteen men in the lock. The door that led to the shaft could not be opened without drowning Woodruff, who was upon the outside of the lock. Without hesitation, standing in water to his waist, the chivalrous fellow shouted: "Break the glass window, release the door and save yourselves." That command sealed Woodruff's doom. Very unwillingly did these plain men, thinking of wives and children more than themselves, do as their gang boss commanded. When the tunnel was reopened, years afterward, the hero's bones were found.

This is only one of many incidents, although the most tragic and romantic, that make the tunneling of the Hudson a part of American literature. Years passed, and after the project had been abandoned as impossible a young man came from Tennessee and accomplished the task. He was William Gibbs McAdoo, born at Marietta, Ga., October 31, 1863, in the darkest hour of the Confederacy. The havoc caused to the family finances by the Civil War was such that with difficulty, sixteen years later, young McAdoo entered the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, and need of money induced him to forego a college degree and to accept an appointment in May, 1882, as Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Eastern Tennessee, at Chattanooga. That post gave him the coveted opportunity to study law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1885.

Surrendering his office, W. G. McAdoo began practice on his own account in the city of Chattanooga. He showed aptitude as a corporation attorney, and was, for a number of years, counsel in Tennessee for the Central Railroad and Banking Company and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. He was a resolute, pugnacious lawyer, and soon made a place for himself.

He came to New York in 1892 and was admitted to practice at this bar. He had, for some years, studied transportation problems, and when the New York Subway took definite form, the idea of bringing trains into New York under the Hudson took shape in his brain.

After William McAdoo left the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in 1897, at the end of the second administration of President Cleveland, the two McAdoos formed a partnership and opened offices at the corner of Broad and Wall streets. The men were in nowise related, but they were warm friends, and, as they said, "the two names looked well upon a door." This partnership continued until May, 1902. William

McAdoo was, in 1904, appointed Commissioner of Police by Mayor McClellan.

William G. McAdoo had been successful in organizing his Hudson River Tunnel corporation, and in 1902 was elected President of the New York and Jersey Railroad Company, under which name the tunnel project was organized and exploited. The "Woodruff" tunnel, filled with mud and water, had been acquired, and work began with an energy that all the powers of earth could not resist. Mr. Charles M. Jacobs, a well-known engineer, was put in charge of the work, and the latest machinery and the most successful theories for dealing with silt deposits in the river bed were adopted. A tube of steel plates was driven into the stiff silt and men worked under such air pressure that water could not come in upon them. Foot by foot, rod by rod, the tunnel advanced. A short section of tunnel from the Manhattan side, near Christopher Street, had been built in 1880, with which it was necessary for the tunnels coming from New Jersey to connect. So accurate were the engineer's calculations that the two ends joined within one-sixteenth of an inch under the river's bed. Two years passed—months of discouragement at times, but always some progress. Often a mishap would injure the work of weeks, but the burden was taken up again and the tunnels moved toward the meeting point with a persistency that nothing could stay. Not only was the President of the company a frequent visitor to the "headings," but by his example he inspired confidence in all who were interested in the work. The financing of this proposition was not a trivial task. Progress was not always encouraging or satisfactory, but the money was always ready on pay-day and the work went on.

So sure was Mr. McAdoo of success at the end of the first year that he organized a second tunnel company (under the name of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad) to drive another subway under the North River, beginning at Cortlandt Street, in Manhattan, to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City. When the Pennsylvania main station is moved to Manhattan this tunnel will be valuable for the large traffic which must always have facilities for quick access to the downtown section of New York. There will not be any lack of work for this tunnel to perform. Already an agreement has been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad to handle all of its passengers to and from the financial district. With characteristic energy the second tunnel was started twenty-four hours after the first one was completed.

At the age of forty-two William G. McAdoo is one of the talked-about men in America. He is merely starting upon a great career of railway development, and will have to be reckoned with by financiers of the old school who lack audacity in undertaking the "impossible," and who, unlike him, have not the modesty to give most of the credit to the men who believed in and sustained them. This characteristic of Mr. McAdoo is particularly vexatious to his biographer, because the former insists that only a small part of the credit for the Hudson River tunnel belongs to him, and that most of it should go to the capitalists who financed him and to the engineers and men who did the physical work.

Capital existed, but it was timid. The Hudson might not have been tunneled for many years had William Gibbs McAdoo not come out of the South to boss the undertaking.

JOHN GERARD HECKSCHER

John Gerard Heckscher, one of the best-known clubmen and society men in the city of New York, was born in this city in 1837, and since early manhood has always been a prominent and interesting figure in the society of Manhattan Island. He received his name in honor of his maternal grandfather, John Gerard Coster, who came to New York at about the year 1790, and who was for many years one of the foremost men in the community, respected and highly honored both as a merchant and as a man. As President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company John Gerard Coster was an important factor in the commercial life and banking circles of his day, and the name of Coster has always stood high in the social annals of New York.

Mr. Richard Heckscher took his bride, Miss Coster, to a home in the ultra-fashionable district of the city at that time—on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street. It was an unusually large, brownstone, double mansion, noticeable for its dignity of appearance and the atmosphere of comfort and homelikeness that surrounded it. Here it was that John Heckscher passed the days of his boyhood, surrounded by loving, well-to-do relatives, in the very gayest section of the city. He was carefully trained, however, and his education was guided along the lines best adapted for the development of manly qualities as well as intellectual ones. His education had just been completed, and he was fitting himself for a life of activity in business in his native city, when Sumter was fired on, and President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers for the defense of the National Government. Young Heckscher's blood was fired by the call, and, breaking away from the blandishments of the extremely brilliant social circle in which, as a handsome young man, he was a pronounced favorite, he immediately offered himself for enlistment. He served for two years under General McClellan as First Lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry, received his baptism of fire in the terrible days attending the battle of the Wilderness, and was highly commended for "gallant conduct on the field of battle."

Returning home to New York in a cloud of military glory, Lieutenant Heckscher was received joyfully and with open arms by the fashionable circles in which he had been such a favorite before he went to the war. The fashionable world, or what is called Society, was infinitely smaller and more exclusive in New York in those days than it is at the present time, and was composed almost entirely of old New York families, but it made up in dash and go what it lacked in mere numbers.

Mr. Heckscher for a time was engaged in business pursuits in his younger manhood, but, there being no real necessity for his devoting himself entirely to a business career, he soon began to pay considerable attention to the higher forms of gentlemanly sport. This brought him into the most intimate association with that brilliant coterie of choice spirits headed by Messrs. Travers, Jerome and Belmont, who established racing in America on a firm foundation, and whose association therewith made it in those days respected and an attractive object of interest to the very best people in the country. Jerome Park's fashionable attendance grew from year to year, and the quality of sport there presented under the guidance of the founders named above has never been surpassed.

Mr. Heckscher was also one of the founders of the Coney Island Jockey Club, of which he is now the Vice-President, and to which, since Jerome Park has passed away, he has transferred his principal interest in the "sport of Kings." He has been unfailing in his efforts to further the best interests of the Coney Island Jockey Club, to add to the attractiveness of the cards presented on its meeting days, and to constantly widen its circle of friends in the fashionable world, thereby

adding to its social prestige and the brilliancy of its attendance.

When the foremost horse lovers of America began to entertain the project of a winter exhibition for the education of the public in the multifarious points of interest about the animal which they understood so thoroughly and admired so much, Mr. Heckscher was naturally looked to, to lend his influence and experience in the formation of an organization. He entered heartily into the project, and the now popular National Horse Show Association was the result. This annual exhibition has more than justified the hopes of its founders, and no one worked harder, both as officer and director, for the perfection of its organization and for interesting the world of fashion in the yearly show than its present Secretary, John G. Heckscher. The annual Horse Show has more than fully justified the hopes of its organizers concerning the influence of its yearly exhibition, and, moreover, it has benefited the breeding of horses throughout the entire country, while it has also been the model par excellence for the innumerable other horse shows that have sprung up throughout the various parts of the country as a result of the phenomenal success of the parent organization.

As a sportsman, Mr. Heckscher in his younger days was interested in the big game of the Far West, and he and parties of his friends went with the dashing cavalry officer, General Phil Sheridan, and Buffalo Bill on several of their now historic buffalo hunts. The wild Indians were plentiful on the Western prairies in those days, and cavalry escorts were needed for the protection of the hunters. The fame of these hunts extended to Europe, and they were afterward participated in by many distinguished men from the British Isles and elsewhere.

Mr. Heckscher has also been among the more famous of our wing shots, and won many a good pigeon match from the foremost men with the gun in his day, while the rod and reel also found in him an ardent disciple. At the Tuxedo Club, with which he has been associated since its inception, there is a model of a 186-pound tarpon that he killed in Florida waters, and in the inn at Port Tampa is presented a spirited sketch of this feat of strength and skill.

Mr. Heckscher has been an enthusiastic bon vivant and clubman all his life. He is a member of the Jockey Club, the New York Yacht Club, the South Side Sportsmen's Club, and the Metropolitan, Union, Racquet and Army and Navy clubs, while he also belongs to the military Order of the Legion. He is the possessor of a handsome library, a feature of which is its many rare works on sporting matters.

In 1862 Mr. Heckscher married Cornelia Lawrence Whitney, a descendant of Henry Whitney, a man associated with the Colonial history of Connecticut, having settled in Norwalk in 1673. After her death he married, in 1892, Mary Travers, daughter of William R. Travers, the banker and wit. She died six years later, and Mr. Heckscher remained a widower several years. Recently he contracted a third marriage with Mrs. Virginia Otis, of New York.

Mr. Heckscher has two daughters by his first wife. One is the wife of George Brinton McClellan, Mayor of New York City, and the other is Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

OSWALD N. JACOBY

Oswald N. Jacoby, counselor at law, was born in the city of New York on December 24, 1870. He is descended from a German family, his father having come to this country a short time subsequent to the German revolution of 1848. This stirring period in the history of Germany had inspired the elder Jacoby to seek in the New World that freedom of opinion which the efforts of the revolutionists had failed to secure in his native land. He was possessed of considerable means, and in a few years after his arrival in New York he had established the importing and publishing house of Jacoby & Zeller, at 104 and 106 William Street, which continued to do a prosperous business at the same locality for nearly fifty years. Mr. Jacoby was married to Eve Jackson, the daughter of an old New Yorker of prominence.

Oswald N. Jacoby, the son, began his educational career in the private school of Gibbons and Beach, and when fourteen years of age passed his entrance examinations for the academic department of Columbia University, but did not enter upon his college course until a year and a half later, as a member of the class of 1890. While in college he attained considerable prominence, both as a student and as a member of various college societies. In a number of these he held minor offices during the first three years of his course, and in his senior year he was President both of the Chess Club and of the Shakespeare Society, then the largest and most important literary society at Columbia. In his junior year he won the scholarship in English literature, and was graduated with the highest honors in all his studies.

For the two years immediately following his graduation Mr. Jacoby, obeying the earnest wishes of his father and sacrificing his personal inclinations, was employed in his father's business, it being the evident intention of the parent to make him his successor. This, however, did not coincide with the views of the son, as a mercantile life was not at all to his liking. His tastes and inclinations were in an entirely different direction; and, two years after leaving college, he took up the study of law, entering the New York Law School for that purpose. Here he found himself in a congenial element, and he pursued his studies with an ardor and a satisfaction that portended good results. He was graduated in the class of 1894. At the Law School he won the first prize at his graduation, defeating the best students in a class containing over two hundred members. The subject of the essay written by Mr. Jacoby as part of the special work demanded of contestants was the "Doctrine of Latent Equities as Affecting the Rights of Assignees," one of the most abstruse branches of the law, and calculated to tax to the uttermost the abilities of the profoundest legal scholars. Despite this fact, the subject was given to the students, and the article submitted by Mr. Jacoby was so profound in its learning, and yet so lucid, as to attract general attention and commendation from the bar, and was published in the leading portion of a legal magazine. The flattering comments elicited thus early in his career have been well sustained by the achievements of his later life. He lost no time after his graduation in securing his admission to the bar, and immediately commenced the active practice of his profession as brief clerk and then as managing clerk in a leading law office. It is in such a position as this that the youthful attorney acquires the experience in the rudiments of practice and in the preparation of cases for presentation to the courts which becomes so valuable to him in his later practice. Young Jacoby did not fail to appreciate this fact, and to avail himself of the opportunity presented to him to the fullest extent. He rapidly became proficient in all the details of the office work, and was held in the highest estimation by his employers. He had no intention, however, of remaining in a subordinate position for any considerable

length of time; in fact, no longer than was necessary for him to become familiar with the practices of the various courts; and accordingly, we soon find him entering the field of legal competition on his own account. His efforts, even at a comparatively early stage of his career, were attended with a considerable degree of success. He engaged in general practice, but his greatest reputation and prominence were attained on account of his skill in the trial of jury cases. He is possessed of great skill and adroitness in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, and in presenting his case to the jury in the most favorable aspect for his client he has few equals at the New York bar. This fact is so well recognized by the legal fraternity that he is frequently called in council by its members in cases of unusual importance. Such tributes to a lawyer are testimonials of the highest character as to his standing and ability in his profession. But while his commanding position as a jury lawyer are thus attested, he enjoys at the same time a large and lucrative practice as a general practitioner, in the branch generally designated as commercial, and he has, besides, made a specialty of fire insurance law. In all his intercourse with his fellow-members of the bar he has by his natural and uniform courtesy and kindness made himself deservedly popular, and his thorough knowledge of the law, the careful preparation of his cases and the dignified and able manner in which they are presented have won for him an enviable position before the courts.

Mr. Jacoby has, ever since he first began his professional career, been a very busy man, and has had but little time to devote to the social requirements of club life; hence we do not find his name enrolled among many such memberships. He is, however, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, of the Bar Association, and of the Alumni Association of Columbia University. He is in receipt of a large and increasing income from his practice, and his enjoyments are found for the most part in the domestic circle. Six years ago he married Miss Edith Sondheim, daughter of the late Simon N. Sondheim, of Brooklyn, and he resides on the west side of the city, in the neighborhood of Riverside Drive.

LLOYD PHOENIX

Lloyd Phoenix, so well and so favorably known in New York society, is an ex-officer of the United States Navy. Born in New York City, he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in the year of the breaking out of the Civil War, and, like many others of that period in the history of the Academy, he was called into active service long before the completion of his studies. The exigencies of the Government required that cadets at the Academy should be placed on board ship at the earliest practicable moment, and hence we find young Phoenix serving as a Lieutenant a little more than a year after his entry into the navy. He was just in time to take part in the memorable naval battle in Hampton Roads, precipitated by the attack of the Confederate ram Merrimac on the United States fleet lying there, and which but for the timely arrival of the little iron-clad Monitor, the first of her type, would have resulted most disastrously to the Union Navy. He bore no conspicuous part in this celebrated battle, but it sufficed very well as an introduction into the stern realities of war, and for the ensuing three years Lieutenant Phoenix was engaged in many contests which called for the best qualities of the sailor. So long as he was in active service, with the stimulus of having to face an actual foe, he was well content and found a keen enjoyment in the discharge of his duties. But after the war came the beginning of those doldrums which cost the navy many officers of fine prominence, such as Nicholson Kane, O. H. P. Belmont, Jacob Miller, Butler Duncan and others. So Lieutenant Phoenix resigned his commission, with many others, but not the love he had acquired for the sea, for if ever a man was by nature and habit wedded to the ocean, such a one was Lieutenant Phoenix. It has been well said that the New York Yacht Club has always been the refuge, the safety-valve, of former naval officers who have left the service because they found no attractions in a career which gave so little promise in the way of promotion. Thus it was that Mr. Phoenix, soon after his resignation, sought and obtained membership in this famous club. Possessed of ample means, he has remained an active member continuously to the present time, a pattern, an example of everything a true yachtsman should be in the way of being able to command his own vessel and of doing it; of making long voyages and deep-sea cruises, of maintaining a generous hospitality on board, and of not making a boast of his accomplishments when he is on shore. It was under the impetus of Mr. Phoenix's example that Corinthian yacht racing was introduced, that so many members of the New York Yacht Club studied seamanship and navigation, and that the esprit de corps of the club was changed from a very amateurish pride in owning a yacht to a wholesome ambition to become an accomplished sailorman. Mr. Phoenix has never shown any ambition to be considered a racing man, but always a yachtsman. To him a boat that cannot go to sea and weather a heavy gale is a hollow mockery, a mere bit of upholstery that ought to be kept away from the damaging effects of water. His ideal and theories of yachting were fairly reproduced in the old schooner Intrepid, which was one of the stanchest and most seaworthy boats ever constructed. These qualities once thoroughly assured, he is no ascetic to deny himself all the comforts and luxuries obtainable; on the contrary, his tastes run to the artistic and the beautiful. So the main cabin on the old Intrepid was a gem in the way of quarters, and many a fine lady's boudoir was less elegantly and temptingly equipped.

One thing that Mr. Phoenix discovered in knocking about half the world over in his gallant schooner was that navigation by sail alone was not always reliable and that it often becomes extremely tedious, especially when one had important engagements to keep in various ports and fair eyes were looking over calm seas

for the sailing craft that could not get out of her own way. These occasions were conducive to reflective moods. He would never yield for a moment to the craze for big steam yachts, but modern naval architecture had contrived some cunning devices that prevented a yacht from being left entirely to the mercy of fickle winds. This device is comprehensively embraced in the term auxiliary power. The utility of such a contrivance in certain emergencies was manifest. And so it came about that, with the greatest care and forethought and scientific knowledge and tried experience, a new Intrepid was designed and put on the ways—a much longer, larger vessel, rigged as a three-masted schooner, with a most business-like complement of sails, which were expected to do their work as on the old Intrepid, but down below was placed one of those little engines, and under the tapering stern was hung the powerful little screw; and lo! the dead calms were no more to be dreaded, and no more disappointments on shore. To those who know Mr. Phoenix well it need not be told that the new motive power is auxiliary in fact as well as in name, for it is never called upon except in time of emergency. As this noted skipper remarked on one occasion, it is like a telephone, or a burglar alarm, or a fire alarm in your house—you may seldom need it, but when you do you need it badly.

Mr. Phoenix has remained a bachelor, though he is by no means averse to the society of the gentler sex. His celibacy has been for long a vexed problem, and though some there are who have tried to solve it, the effort has not so far been attended with any satisfactory results. His manner to women is most deferential and courtly, and his generosity to the sex has been unbounded.

When not cruising, Mr. Phoenix is very fond of driving fast horses, of which he is the owner of several fine specimens, and he is often seen driving one of these on the Speedway. He is a great reader in the higher branches of literature, and is the possessor of a fine library in his residence, and has also a splendid collection of books on his yacht. He is a connoisseur in art, and has a valuable collection of paintings, bric-à-brac, etc. Possessed of ample means to gratify his tastes in this regard, and with a desire to add to his collection, it is not surprising that his many trips to the European capitals should have resulted in his procuring many valuable additions.

It goes without saying that Mr. Phoenix is an ardent clubman. He has a dozen clubs to choose from, of which the Union, the Knickerbocker, the University, the Metropolitan and the New York Yacht see him most often, and his war record makes him a prominent member of the Loyal Legion.

It was while on one of his cruises that Mr. Phoenix was enabled to render valuable assistance in rescuing the officers and crew of the wrecked United States man-of-war Kearsarge, which had been driven on a reef in the West Indies during a storm and had become a total wreck. For this humane act he was thanked by the authorities.

F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE

F. Augustus Heinze, although only thirty-seven years of age, has passed through some of the most remarkable experiences in the annals of American mining, and no chapter in the fascinating story of "The Count of Monte Cristo," from the gifted pen of Dumas, or the immortal tales of "The Arabian Nights," contains anything more dramatically interesting than the actual facts of this young man's history.

He was born in Brooklyn in 1869, and was educated in the schools of that city, afterward taking a course in the Columbia College School of Mines, from which he was graduated as a mining engineer. He also took a course in the best scientific schools of Germany, before putting his theoretic and academic training and attainments to practical test in the mining camp.

In 1890 Mr. Heinze went West, seeking his first business opening in life, and settled in Butte, Mont. Here he found employment with the Boston and Montana Copper Company as a mining engineer, and quickly acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the mining and smelting business. Two years later he saw an opportunity to start a mining enterprise of his own, and, although the Standard Oil and other monopolists apparently had the copper-producing fields entirely in their control, he was confident that his practical knowledge as a mining engineer would enable him to offer them keen competition. His first operations were confined to mining under leases and concentrating ores so produced in a mill at Meaderville. Later he purchased this mill, and shortly afterward arranged to construct his own smelter. On October 27, 1892, construction was begun, and inside of sixty-eight days the works produced copper matter. His success now assured, capital was readily secured, and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company was incorporated in 1893, when F. Augustus Heinze was only twenty-four years of age.

This company immediately set the pace for its competitors, for it became one of the most progressive and enterprising in the mining regions and among the first to adopt improvements in machinery and mining methods. In 1895, although only two years old, Heinze's company paid thirty-two per cent. in dividends on a million dollars of capitalization, and employed sixteen million pounds of copper and six hundred and fifty ounces of silver. Millions of dollars were paid in dividends in a few years, the capital stock was greatly increased, more than five million dollars were expended for additional mining properties and improvements, until the company owned one of the most valuable copper mines in the world, including both the east and west extensions of the Anaconda lode, and Heinze's interests in mining claims extended over thirty miles.

When the claims around Butte got so thick and close to each other that the operators began to clash, Eastern capital interested in the mines and Western operators conceived a plan of amalgamation, and the Copper Trust was formed, under the name of the Amalgamated Copper Company. The Trust cut the wages of the miners almost fifty per cent. and rearranged and increased their hours of labor. The miners of the whole State were aroused and declared war against the trust and the Standard Oil interests. Heinze meanwhile not only obtained the good will of his men by refusing to participate in labor wars, but declared that the miners' request for an eight-hour day was "a reasonable one," and granted it to them without any reduction whatever in wages. Tabulated statements of the workings of the mines later on showed that Mr. Heinze knew what he was about, for his men, working eight hours a day, produced ten per cent. more than the ten-hour shifts had done.

Mr. Heinze's business opponents, finding his practical knowledge of mining and his skill in operation too great to be beaten down, undertook to curb his operations by litigation in the courts; but, with rare foresight, he had expected this and had prepared for it

amply, and most of the suits were decided in his favor. One of the most interesting of these lawsuits was that over the Minnie Healy Mine, which he leased from the Daly people, who thought they were getting rid of a worthless piece of property. A month later Heinze had developed the Minnie Healy into one of the greatest and most productive copper mines in the world. Daly and his associates were amazed, and immediately started legal proceedings to annul the transfer; but Heinze defied his opponents, stuck to the mine, and it was soon worth ten million dollars. He had secured it for fifty-four thousand dollars.

Mr. Heinze has been active in other localities than Montana, erecting in 1895 large smelting works at Trail, British Columbia, and connecting the same with Rossland by the first railroad entering that town. He also connected Trail with Robson by a railway which comprises part of the Columbia and Western Railway Company. The erection of his smelting works at Trail and the contract which he made with the Le Roi Mining Company for smelting ore made possible the development of both the Le Roi Mine and the Rossland district. These enterprises were so important and contained such potential possibilities that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company took alarm at the American's enterprising activity, and purchased his entire interest in British Columbia, in 1898.

The details of the innumerable cases which Mr. Heinze has been called on to defend in court, in the course of his fight against the Copper Trust, would fill volumes. The war has gone on for ten years, and he has proved a most resourceful and skillful combatant, has won victory after victory over his opponents, and in the meantime has gone on adding to riches almost beyond the dreams of avarice, and becoming more optimistic, more aggressive, and more confident that his ability, intellect and youth, together with the enormous wealth he has acquired, will ultimately raise him to a position of greater prominence than has heretofore been attained by any other man in the State of Montana.

Mr. Heinze has had two highly efficient coadjutors in his almost interminable litigation with the Standard Oil and other monopolistic interests in Montana—his brother, Arthur P. Heinze, of New York, who has made an especial study of the laws pertaining to mining and is now looked upon as an expert on this subject, and Stanley Gifford, who as treasurer of Heinze's Montana Ore Purchasing Company proved himself one of the cleverest and most astute of Eastern financiers.

When in the East Mr. Heinze makes his home with his mother, Mrs. Otto Heinze, at 60 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, as he is still a bachelor. In private life he is a delightful companion, and, notwithstanding his adventurous career, he has lost none of his early polish in the refinements of life. He is suave, courteous and self-contained in his intercourse with all, at the same time maintaining a truly democratic bearing toward his fellows. He is a fluent writer, and has used his pen with great success in the political contests that have formed so picturesque a feature of the battle going on in Montana for the enormous treasure buried in its soil. He can write a good campaign song, and sing it afterward in a way to arouse the spirits of the most lethargic, or he can go on the stump and talk to the voters and win them as readily as the most experienced of spellbinders.

Still young, richly endowed by nature, and with ample wealth to finance even the most daring of projects, no one can tell to what heights of prominence, industrial or political, F. Augustus Heinze will rise in the future. The first thirty-seven years of his life have certainly contained exceedingly picturesque and startlingly dramatic incidents which it would be hard to match in that most interesting of all studies—the story of a real, live, self-made American man.

REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT

Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal), at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, is one of the most modern-minded men in the pulpit of the present day. His seven years' experience among the cotton operatives of Fall River, Mass., before coming to Ascension, gave him the social point of view whereby only could he be enabled to meet the many-sided phases of the work of the Fifth Avenue church, with its broad outlying mission field lying around the Chapel of the Comforter, in Horatio Street.

Mr. Grant was born in Boston, May 13, 1860, and is the son of Stephen Mason and Anna Stickney Grant He was educated in the Boston public schools and at the Roxbury Latin School, and was graduated from Harvard in 1883. Having decided to enter the ministry, he entered the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and was graduated from that institution in 1886. Immediately after his graduation he accepted a call as assistant rector of the Church of the Ascension at Fall River. Here he soon became attracted by the problem presented by the religious and social needs of the cotton operatives in that great manufacturing city, and he raised the funds and built the Chapel of St. Mark, with a view to putting his views into practical operation. He became the rector of the chapel, and labored earnestly and successfully among these people until 1893. During that period he became prominent in Fall River affairs, serving on school committees and furthering various philanthropic and educational works.

When Dr. Winchester Donald left the pulpit of the New York Ascension Church vacant by accepting the call to Trinity Church in Boston, it was no doubt, in a certain sense, a bold step for the vestry of the Church of the Ascension to call a young minister from an humble chapel in a New England manufacturing town to take his place; but the situation of the church, so far downtown, with its proximity to a vast population which needed the very sort of assistance and guidance that Mr. Grant was giving to the operatives of Fall River, suggested the selection of the man. A rector with a genius for organization was needed, and the sequel proved that they made no mistake in their choice. Mr. Grant's contact with men of all classes is as little priestly as is possible to conceive on the part of a man whose spiritual relation is as direct, intimate and vital as that of any cure of souls of an earlier day. The object of all the work done under his direction is controlled by the spirit of the man himself, radiating remedial love and brotherliness upon the most humble as well as those not blessed with humility. During the thirteen years since he was called to succeed Dr. Donald Ascension Church has grown greatly in membership, and has always a large congregation from the floating population in this congested quarter of the city. When he assumed the charge he made it a condition precedent that the pews should be free. This was a rather startling proposition to some of the vestrymen, when they considered that its acceptance involved the surrendering of seventeen thousand dollars in pew rents annually; but they finally yielded, and seats in the church have been free ever since. The result of this change was most encouraging, the increase in the attendance being remarkable. Mr. Grant is an organizer from the ground up, and is not balked at the word institutional. His principle of action is home extension, and the great aim of his work is to remedy the defective conditions of the home life in the closely crowded sections of the city. In the furtherance of this work he has been greatly aided by an endowment secured by his own efforts. It has been remarked of him that he has a most successful faculty of connecting the hearts and the pocketbooks of his wealthy parishioners for use and service, and that he has an evident respect for the commodity of fortune as a means to good ends in all church work.

We are now to speak of Mr. Grant's successful efforts in parish work. His work in Fall River was among cotton-mill operatives, who were mostly Lancashire English, and here he gained the knowledge and formulated the principles that were of such great value in his future more extensive field. The Ascension parish house is the center of the institutional work. Twenty-four separate organizations make use of its rooms. It would be needless to name them all. They are of a missionary, charitable, educational, social, industrial and athletic character, including day nurseries, fresh-air funds, parish visitors and physicians, kindergartens, and classes in many things, from botany and rhetoric to millinery and embroidering. St. Agnes' Day Nursery is an attractive building in Charles Street which has taken care of ten thousand children. The Daisy Memorial Kindergarten of the Chapel of the Comforter is an institution which is doing a remarkable work among children of this section. The Chapel of the Comforter was first located in Abingdon Square, was removed to Greenwich Street, and was opened in its present quarters in Jackson Square in 1898. The weekly calendar of the chapel includes a ceaseless round of meetings, classes and assemblies of one cheerful sort or another.

There is probably no deeper student of literature and science in the metropolitan pulpit than Mr. Grant. His sympathy with the advancement of thought in all its branches is keen, direct and radically practical. He has a strong sense of the sunshiny humor of life, constantly controlled and guided by vital responsibility. The tales that are told of him in his parish are not unlike some of those related of Phillips Brooks in his human and friendly relations with those most in need. His literary qualities are of a high order, and they are shown not only in his sermons but in his occasional contributions to magazines. His utterances contain a certain spice of audacity, which is all the more charming from the fact that his manner and bearing are the reverse of audacious. He has recently contributed to the literary world a book of poems, entitled "Ad Matrem, and Other Poems," which has been favorably reviewed by the press.

Mr. Grant has gained an enviable standing in New York, and is high in the esteem of Bishop Potter. In the winter of 1899-1900 he was honorary secretary and chaplain to the Bishop in his trip around the world, and on his return wrote several articles on the Philippine Islands and the religious conditions in India. He also delivered an address on the same subjects before the People's Institute in Cooper Union. Among his published papers are "Land Questions in the Philippines," "Church Missions in Asia," "Marriage and Divorce," and "Monologues of Robert Browning."

The Church of the Ascension is attended by a notable representation of the old and wealthy families of New York, including such names as Howland, Taylor, Belmont, Biddle, Fuller, Blagden, Bunker, Haines, Auerbach, Gawtry, Brown, Hard, and many others of equal note. It must be said in closing that at no period in the history of the church have its prosperity and usefulness been at a higher standard.

WILLIAM ALBERT WOODBURY

William Albert Woodbury, sociologist, was born in the city of New York, April 17, 1866. His father, A. A. Woodbury, was a physician, born in New Hampshire, where he resided and practiced his profession for many years. Dr. Woodbury's mother was Margaret Sproule before her marriage, and was born in Scotland. The Woodburys are of English descent, and Dr. Woodbury traces his ancestry in America to William Woodbury, who, with his brother, John Woodbury, came to this country from England in 1514 and settled in Rhode Island. William A. Woodbury inherited the delicate physique of his father, and on this account he was sent to the country by his parents at an early age, where, by judicious exercise in the open air and careful attention to his diet, he succeeded in building up a comparatively robust constitution. The habits then formed have remained with him in his maturer years, and he spends a great deal of his time in the open air. He attended several terms of the Maplewood public school, but most of his early education was given him privately by the late Benjamin Chapin, in whose family he lived during a greater part of his youth. At the age of nineteen he entered the woolen business in New York, on Worth Street, and here he displayed the energy and business tact which have ever been the chief characteristics of the Woodbury family. He met with no inconsiderable success, but in 1890 he found an opening that was more to his liking, and which induced him to abandon the woolen business. In that year he became associated with his cousin, John N. Woodbury, and the John N. Woodbury Dermatological Institute was founded. The neckless head trademark of this institute has become known the world over, and for many years it has done a remarkable work in the treatment of all affections and blemishes of the human skin.

Mr. Woodbury is a philanthropist of the eminently practical kind, and in his comparatively short career has given liberally of his means in the cause of charity. His experience in this direction led to the formation of a unique organization for the relief of the deserving unfortunate. He reflected that there were many busy men who, while not having the time to listen to the long and doleful hard-luck stories which were daily presented to them, would nevertheless be willing to afford relief if it could be done on some systematic and practical basis. He presented his thoughts to some of his business friends, and the result was the organization a few years ago of a novel scheme. It consists of a loan bureau in New York and a colony in New Jersey. Twenty men were associated in the organization of the bureau, and each member contributed one thousand dollars as the basis of the enterprise. The object of the association is to furnish relief in the shape of loans of money in small sums at a nominal rate of interest to eligible applicants, without security, on one hand, and to furnish work and a home to those who are really in need, on the other. To borrow money from this institution, the only requisite, aside from proving the actual need of the aid and evidencing an honest intention of repaying it, was an acquaintance with one of the score of men forming the association. A card from this member to the manager of the bureau placed the applicant in the way of receiving immediate attention to his needs. Mr. Woodbury was the originator and inspirer of this novel institution, and says that it is not by any means a charity, but was conceived from motives of selfishness, simply to save the time of himself and his associates. No applicant is to consider himself or herself an object of charity, and negotiations are all conducted on purely business lines. The field of operations of the colony is on a large tract of land near Caldwell, N. J., where work and maintenance have already been provided for many deserving persons, many of whom have, by this timely aid, been enabled to restore themselves to a self-supporting con-

dition. For the success of the enterprise all praise is awarded to Mr. Woodbury by his associates. He has been its President-Manager from the start.

Mr. Woodbury has never married, and on this subject he has at times displayed something of a cynical humor. This was notably the case on the occasion of a private dinner at which he was a guest a year or so ago, when, in a spirit of badinage, he remarked to his friend Joseph Kerr, the poet, that he would present a thousand dollars to any married couple who would declare and prove to him that they were perfectly happy in their married life. This remark was duly reported in the public prints, and while for the most part it was received in the same spirit of humor in which it was conceived and uttered, there were those who viewed it in a more serious and literal aspect, and these gave to Mr. Woodbury the most exciting experience of his life. He was flooded with communications from people in all conditions of life vigorously protesting against his views on connubial felicity, and his remark to a friend was that these protestants had furnished him with sufficient fuel to supply his furnace for the entire winter. He has expressed a decided determination not to encounter any such ordeal in the future. He has, however, acquired the title of the champion of bachelors by his efforts to convince the Legislatures of several of the States that it would be unjust to tax them.

Mr. Woodbury, besides being the President and active manager of the Dermatological Institute, is President of the Woodbury Company, Limited; the Auditorium Company, the Oak Island Beach Association and the Lauderdale Chemical Company. He is Treasurer of the Cheltenham Press, the Facial Cultivating Company, and a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade. He is a member of the New York Press Club, the Sphinx Club, the New York Republican Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Oak Island Yacht Club and the Young Men's Christian Association of New York. He is a Trustee and member of the executive and finance committees of St. Gregory's Free Hospital in New York, and was one of the founders of St. John's Hospital of Long Island City.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS LEALE, M.D.

Charles Augustus Leale, physician, was born in the city of New York, March 26, 1842, and is the son of Captain W. P. and A. M. Leale. He matriculated in medicine in 1860. He was a private pupil of Dr. F. H. Hamilton, a physician of great celebrity. He daily attended the clinics of the hospitals of New York City, where he gained great knowledge in his profession. Before completing his collegiate course he accepted an appointment as Medical Cadet in the United States Army during the Civil War. He served a full term in the hospitals and received an honorable discharge. He returned to college, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine February, 1865, from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, his inaugural thesis being "Observations on Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis." He immediately accepted an invitation to again enter the United States service, and successfully passed an examination before the United States Army Medical Board at Washington, and pending a vacancy in the Medical Staff was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and was assigned to duty as Surgeon-in-Charge of the commissioned officers' ward at the United States Army General Hospital, Armory Square, Washington, D. C. He was commissioned an Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, April 8, 1865, and was at once made the executive officer of the largest and most important army general hospital in the United States. During the summer of 1865 he was Acting Surgeon-in-Charge of the United States Army General Hospital, Armory Square, Washington. Upon the final closure of this hospital he was appointed Acting Surgeon-in-Chief of the hospitals at the northern defenses of Washington, where the buildings were saturated with the most septically virulent poisonous germs of fevers, gunshot wounds, hospital gangrene and with intense malarial surroundings.

As showing the wide field of duty covered by Dr. Leale while in the army, the following is taken from the record: He was physician and surgeon to United States Army pest-house and smallpox hospitals, wards for wounded soldiers with hospital gangrene, tents for soldiers with typhoid fever, wards of United States Army general hospitals for gunshot wounds, examination of recruits for United States Army, examination of soldiers for discharge from United States Army, camp of over ten thousand Southern prisoners, Elmira, N. Y.: sick and wounded soldiers at their homes; special wards for gunshot wounds of the heart and lungs; Surgeon-in-Charge of ward of commissioned officers; executive officer and afterward Acting Surgeon-in-Charge of United States Army General Hospital, Armory Square, Washington, D. C.; Surgeon-in-Charge of special ward for tetanus at Washington; special duty, by order United States Congress, to examine alleged cruelty to escaping former slaves; special duty to investigate the origin and cause of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States Army; Surgeon in charge of President Abraham Lincoln upon the occasion of his assassination, was the means of prolonging his life for more than nine hours, remained with him continuously, and held his right hand at the time of his death; Surgeon-in-Chief of the Ambulance Corps at the grand review of over seventy thousand veterans, at the end of the war, in Washington, May 24, 1865; physician at the close of the war to dying soldiers liberated from Andersonville and Libby prisons, too ill to reach their homes; member Examining Board for commissioned officers of the United States Army.

On January 4, 1866, Dr. Leale received the brevet rank of Captain for "faithful services." His arduous duties told on his health, and in January, 1866, he was profoundly ill. He received his honorable muster out from the service on January 20, 1866, and immediately afterward proceeded to Europe, where he took a post-graduate course, and at the same time made a thorough investigation of Asiatic cholera.

The following is a list of the medical, scientific, humane, art and patriotic associations of which Dr. Leale is a member: Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, Fellow of the New York State Medical Association, Fellow of the New York County Medical Association, member of the London International Medical Congress, the Washington International Medical Congress, the American Medical Association, the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, the Pathological Society, the Neurological Society, the Board of Managers of St. John's Guild, Seaside, Floating and City Hospitals for Children, the United States Navy League, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Linnæan Society, the Board of Directors of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. He is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and an original Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Dr. Leale has contributed much gratuitous professional work in New York City, as will be shown by this partial enumeration: Visiting Physician to the homes of the poor stricken with Asiatic cholera during the epidemic of 1866; Physician-in-Charge of class for diseases of children, Northwestern Dispensary, 1866-71; Physician-in-Charge of class for diseases of the heart and lungs, Central Dispensary, two years; Visiting Physician, Hospital for Epileptics and Nervous Diseases, three months; Visiting Physician, Seaside Hospital for Sick Children, ten years; Visiting Physician for Children's City Hospital of St. John's Guild, five years; Visiting Physician, Floating Hospital for Sick Children, five years; organizer and Consulting Physician to Medical Board to visit during the summer the poor of New York in their homes, four months; Consulting Physician to New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, ten years; Consulting Physician to Children's Hospitals of St. John's Guild, fifteen years; Consulting Physician to Bellevue Hospital, ten years; Consulting Physician to President Garfield during his last illness. He was one of the founders, organizers and officers of the Order of Æsculapius, 1864; chairman of the first meeting at the organization of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital Medical College; delegate to the London International Medical Congress, 1881; member of Council, International Medical Congress, Washington, 1887; delegate to the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association and the New York State Medical Society; chairman of the Seaside Hospital Committee of St. John's Guild; chairman of Building Committee of same. He has been president of many medical and relief associations.

Dr. Leale married, in 1867, Miss Rebecca Medwin Copcutt, of New York City. He has had a large private practice among the most prominent and cultured families of New York, and, in addition, has had under his gratuitous professional care and supervision more than five hundred thousand of the poor sick mothers and diseased children found by visiting physicians in the abodes of misery of this city.

HERMANN J. BOLDT, M.D.

Hermann Boldt, Professor of Gynecology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of New York, and an inventor of many gynecological instruments, was born June 24, 1856, at Neuentempel, near Berlin, Germany, on the estate of his father, who was an agriculturist of considerable prominence. Animated by the love of free institutions which inspires so many of his race, the elder Boldt determined to make his home in a country where the air of freedom was a little freer than in his native land, and he emigrated to this country when his son was but a mere child. The youth at the proper age was sent to the public schools, and the instruction he received there was supplemented by that which was imparted by private tutors, it being the parent's desire to give to his son the best possible education which his means would permit of. His advancement in all of his studies was rapid and thorough, and at an early age he had passed through the primary branches and entered the high school, from which he was graduated in regular course. He had early developed a strong admiration for the medical profession, and it was with a view to eventually entering this field of science that he became a student of pharmacy soon after leaving school. The study possessed a peculiar charm for him, and he made speedy progress in mastering the knowledge and details necessary to his graduation as a thoroughly equipped pharmacist. But this was only the first step in the career which he had marked out for himself. He realized, as have so many of our eminent men in the medical profession, that there is no better foundation upon which to build a thorough and practical knowledge of pharmacy, and hence we find him halting in his career long enough to put into actual practice the knowledge he had gained. Obtaining without difficulty employment in one of the leading drug stores of the city, he remained there for some time, in the meantime beginning the foundation work of his college course. While still in the pharmacy he began a course of study, and in due time entered the medical department of the University of New York. His preliminary work he found to be of great service in advancing him in his studies, and he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1879, when he was twenty-three years of age. So profound was the impression which his abilities made upon the faculty that upon his graduation he was offered the position of assistant to Professor Pallen, one of the leading teachers in the university. This distinct recognition of his attainments was highly appreciated, and he continued to fill the responsible position for some time, and until he was ready to enter upon his regular practice. While he was associated with Professor Pallen he laid more broadly and deeply the foundations of the edifice which was to assume such stately proportions in the years to come. When he became confident that the time had arrived for him to enter upon his regular practice, he did so, and in a few years he had attained an enviable reputation as a practitioner in one of the most refined and prosperous sections of the city. Dr. Boldt continued in all branches of his profession for about fifteen years, when, after much thought and deliberation, he determined to abandon his general practice and to henceforth devote himself entirely and exclusively to the gynecological branch of his profession. In his observations in his fifteen years of experience he had become more and more impressed with the idea that he could accomplish great good by making this field a specialty. He accordingly abandoned as rapidly as practicable the lucrative practice which he had built up in the general branches of his profession and entered the exclusive field. So great was his energy and so profound his study and research that in a few years his influence was profoundly felt in the community. His studies and

investigations led to some remarkable results. Dr. Boldt was the first physician known to investigate and determine the physiological action of cocaine, and he was among the first to remove fibromyomatous uteri in toto, and was among the strongest advocates of vaginal hysterectomy. He has invented a large number of important instruments known in surgery, and many of these are exclusively for gynecological operations. He is also the inventor of an operating table for abdominal surgery, which is now in almost universal use, and which received a medal at the Paris Universal Exposition. His method of treatment of abdominal surgical cases is likely to cause a decided change in the methods of treatment heretofore in vogue. In fact, those who have closely followed his work and watched the patient treated in the way advocated by Dr. Boldt have begun to follow in his footsteps. By his method of treatment patients, after operation, are not in any way restricted in diet or in movements, being permitted to leave their bed and walk about, unless there is a special contraindication within twenty-four hours after almost any abdominal operation, and it is claimed for this treatment that the patients are in better condition after the end of two or three weeks than by the contrary treatment, and, further, that the prognosis is more favorable by the new treatment.

Dr. Boldt has done as much or more gynecological surgery, for his years, than any contemporary surgeon. He spends three months of his life abroad almost every year, visiting the European hospitals and eminent colleagues, and he has thus become familiar with the methods of nearly every gynecological institution and individual prominent in the world. He is the author of many important papers. One of these, on "Salpingitis," is quoted by most authorities of the day. In another, "The Treatment of Suppurative Disease of the Uterine Appendages," he demonstrated the fact, that has since been universally accepted, that idiopathic rupture is no very rare occurrence. Among his other writings are "The Advantage of Doing Intermediate Trachelorrhaphy," "Cardiac Neurosis Due to Uterine Displacement," "Histology of the Uterine Mucosa," "Exfoliative Cystitis," "The Manual Treatment of Pelvic Diseases," "The Treatment of Posterior Displacement of the Uterus," "The Treatment of Inoperable Cancer of the Uterus," and several other articles of importance.

Dr. Boldt has risen rapidly to great distinction in his profession, and he is justly entitled to this well-earned reputation. His powers of endurance, his indomitable will-power, that knows no obstacles, and his wonderful working capacity have been observed among his colleagues in the profession. He is a man who is generous and sincere in his attachments, a charming and interesting friend to those who have the good fortune to know him intimately. As already indicated, he is filling the responsible chair of Professor of Gynecology at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, and is also Gynecologist to the German Poliklinik and St. Mark's Hospital. He is also Consulting Gynecologist to Beth-Israel Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital. He was formerly chairman of the section of the New York Academy of Medicine, which is devoted to his specialty, and ex-President of the New York Obstetrical Society and of the German Medical Society, and a member of the American Gynecological, the British Gynecological, the International Gynecological, the New York Pathological and the Academy of Medicine, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society.

COMMODORE S. NICHOLSON KANE

S. Nicholson Kane, ex-officer of the United States Navy, ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, was born in the city of New York. He comes of a distinguished ancestry, whose names and deeds would make many pages of interesting reading, and which, indeed, have in very many instances been already recorded. A reference to the progenitors of the family in Ireland will be of interest here. Up to the time, under Queen Elizabeth and her successors, when the native families were deprived of their lands, what is now County Londonderry and part of County Antrim, Ireland, was known as the O'Kanes' country, and was held by the ancient noble family of that name. From this possession the Kane family distinguished in American records derives its origin. Their ancestry is traced from Evanne O'Kane, whose son, Bernard, married Martha O'Hara, daughter of Captain O'Hara and granddaughter of O'Neil of Shane's Castle, County Antrim. Their eldest son, John O'Kane, born in 1734, came to America in 1752. He appears from concurrent history to have been a man of more than usual prominence among his contemporaries, and his enterprising spirit was manifested in his embarking in a new career in the New World. He purchased an estate in Dutchess County, this State, which was of quite pretentious proportions, and which he named, with true Irish instinct, Sharyvogue. Upon his settlement in America, for some reason which the historian does not explain, but which was undoubtedly entirely honorable, he dropped the prefix from his name and was thereafter known as John Kane. He had been settled on his estate for many years, and was in highly prosperous circumstances, when the trouble arose between the Colonies and the mother country. Kane was a staunch loyalist, as indeed were the other immediate members of his family, one of his brothers being an officer in the British Army, fighting valiantly for "King and country." John Kane's adherence to the crown brought upon him the fate that was the portion of all those who opposed the cause of the patriots and who were so unfortunate as to be outside the pale of protection afforded by the British Army. His estate was included in the confiscation directed against all those who supported the King, and after suffering this loss he returned to Ireland at the conclusion of the Revolutionary struggle, but leaving a number of his descendants, whose names have become distinguished in the annals of the republic. John Kane married, not long after his arrival in America, Sybil Kent, who was the daughter of the Rev. Elisha Kent, a graduate of Yale in 1729. This eminent divine filled several pulpits in Putnam County, New York, and elsewhere. His wife, Abigail, was the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Morse, of Derby, Conn., who was graduated from Yale in 1699, being one of the first five to receive an honorary degree from that institution. He was descended from John Moss, one of the founders of New Haven and a representative in the early Connecticut Legislature.

The children of John and Sybil (Kent) Kane were six in number. Their eldest son, John Kane, was a famous New York merchant, and his sons were J. Granville Kane, long the secretary of the Union Club. The second son, Elisha Kane, married Alida, daughter of General Robert Van Rensselaer, and the third son, Oliver Kane, grandfather of Colonel Delancey Astor Kane, married Eliza Clark, daughter of John Green Clark, of Providence, R. I. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, was a member of this distinguished family. On the maternal side Commodore Kane is descended from the Langdons, his mother being a daughter of Walter Langdon and a granddaughter of William B. Astor.

Commodore Kane's education was obtained in the first instance in the public schools of New York, after which he took a preparatory course and entered the Naval Academy on September 20, 1862. He was

graduated in June, 1866, No. 1 in his class, receiving the highest honor that could be conferred by the Academy. Among his associates at the Academy were S. M. Ackley, R. M. Berry, William T. Burwell, James H. Dayton, Daniel Delahanty, J. M. Hemphill and John J. Hunter, all prominent in the navy and rapidly nearing the grade of admiral. After his graduation young Kane entered upon the active duties of the service, and was for a time on the staff of Admiral Farragut, being in the meantime advanced to the grade of ensign. Having decided upon taking a full collegiate course, he resigned from the navy on November 30, 1868, and a year later entered Cambridge University, England, from which institution he was graduated in 1873. Upon returning home he took up the study of law at the Albany Law School and was in due time admitted to practice. Possessed of ample means, however, he has never entered upon the practice of his profession. It was natural, after his education for a naval career, that he should become a practical and enthusiastic yachtsman. He early took up this royal pastime and, as a member of the New York Yacht Club, was a liberal patron of the sport. He was elected to membership May 21, 1874, and his membership number is 109 on the roster of the club. He was early elected an officer and entered actively into the administration of the affairs of the organization. His work as a committeeman was not only always conscientious, but also of a character calculated to make an impression upon those associated with him in an official capacity. His executive ability was so well recognized in New York that he was selected by the Centennial Commission to organize and carry out one of the most difficult features of the marine parade, and by the managers of the Columbian celebration to take charge of much the same department for the great naval parade. How well he formulated and carried out his plans for both these and many social features of the events named is a matter of history that will redound to his credit for all time. He was elected Commodore of the New York Yacht Club in 1875 and served for fifteen years on the Regatta Committee, retiring in 1904. He was prominent in all the America Cup contests, having been three times chairman of the Cup Committee. On March 23, 1905, he was presented by the club with a handsome cup in token of the high regard of the membership and in grateful recognition of thirty years of faithful service.

Upon the breaking out of the war between the United States and Spain, Commodore Kane promptly tendered his services to the Government, and he was appointed an aide on the staff of Commodore Sigsbee and remained on active duty until the close of the war. His brother, Woodbury Kane, made a distinguished record as a member of the famous Rough Riders' regiment. Delancey Kane, another brother, was graduated at West Point.

Commodore Kane has taken an active interest in the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and in numerous charitable organizations. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Country and City Coaching clubs, the New York, Eastern, Larchmont Ice and Yacht clubs, in addition to his membership in the New York Yacht Club. He makes his home at the Knickerbocker Club. He is also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the Geographical, Botanical and Historical associations.

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